"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, generally fair to-day and Sunday; moderate south winds.

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A NOISY WELCOME BRINGS IN NEW YEAR

Vast Throngs Pack Times Square and Broadway to Watch 1910 Arrive.

THEATRES AND HOTELS FULL

Largest Crowds Ever Known Give the Police Little Trouble—Times Ball Announces New Year's Birth.

If the baby New Year had the taste of the ordinary baby for rattles and tin horns and noise in general, for color and fun and laughter, he must have thought New York ideal when he came into it at 12 o'clock last night. And if the acclamations of the tens of thousands in Broadway, when that moment came, and the great ball, studded with its 400 golden lights, suspended till then on the flagpole of the Times Tower, dropped to the bottom, and sent flashing out on all four sides the dazzling figures 1910, may be taken as an indication, New York was glad to welcome the newcomer.

Crowd Eager for Fun to Begin.

New Year has come to be New York's own day, and each year coming in finds a brighter, noisier welcome than the one before. So of last night it is no exaggeration to say that the crowds along Broadway, in the streets, the squares, the restaurants, the theatres, were never so large or so well prepared to celebrate, and so anxious to do it. They occupied every seat of every theatre, every table of every restaurant, every inch of sidewalk space along Broadway, in Times Square, and a great many hundred yards elsewhere.

In Madison Square, under the tower of light above the Metropolitan Building, the crowd seemed like an unbroken forest. The waving arms like branches of strange trees. The throng was made up of people of all ages—boys and girls, men and women, all decked out in gayest colors. When the signals flashed out that 1910 had really come, the cheers were deafening.

Times Sq. the Centre of Festivities.

Times Square, though, was the centre of the night's festivities. Surrounded by restaurants and theatres, it was there the greatest throngs gathered. Early in the evening the streets were quiet, even more so than on an ordinary night, and there was nothing at all to denote anything unusual but the gleaming ball on the Times Building flagpole, and the shafts of light that pointed from the searchlights on the tower north and south.

But just a little bit later there came from the middle of the square the mournful tinkle of a cow bell. A good many people on the sidewalks looked in its direction, saw a little boy in knickerbockers walking there swinging the copper shell with its heavy tongue, and smiled. That was the first of the millions of little sounds that were to weld later into one tremendous din, and they all knew it. After that you could almost hear the sound grow.

At about this time the people began to go to dinner. The cars coming down as far as Forty-second Street were jammed, and then for two hours—from 6 to 8 o'clock—came an extraordinary sight—a steady flow of automobiles, seemingly endless, down Broadway, running so smoothly and so close that it seemed as you could easily have walked along their shiny roofs.

They came without a break, except when traffic men, hoarse with shouting above the growing din, stopped them for the sake of the walkers. By the time they had begun to come, scatteringly, about 9 o'clock, Inspector Boetler took possession of the square with 350 patrolmen and 25 horsemen. His territory was from Fortieth to Forty-seventh Street. Altogether on special duty to handle the crowds, and in addition to the regular force, Inspector Schmittberger, who had charge of the streets, had 1,000 men. Not one carried his night stick and the crowd was thoroughly orderly.

This was largely because two very disturbing elements—confetti and ticklers—were forbidden. Those wishing an outlet for high spirits had to confine themselves to blowing tin horns of red, white, and blue in the ears of those they passed, and with swinging their rattles vigorously in the faces of others.

But chiefly did the orderliness come from the system enforced when the streams of people from the theatres had mingled in the general current of keeping the people moving in a given direction to one side of the street.

Little Rowdiness This Year.

So, though the rattling and clanging and tooting was as great as ever, there was little colliding and almost no roughness. Perhaps that increased the clamor, for every one had now to put his New Year energy—and it seemed exceptionally great—into making noises pure and simple. Inspector Boetler massed his force to the west side of the Times Building at 9 o'clock, and, though there was then noise enough, the crowd had not reached its full strength. The women seemed to delight in blowing their horns straight at the waiting and good-natured policemen.

Arrival of the Crowd.

It began really to look like New Year's Eve at 10:30 o'clock. Then from the side streets in Times Square the people began to pour, with only momentary lulls between trains. They fell easily into the curious swing that such crowds always have, moving around and around from Forty-second Street, on the uptown side, to Forty-seventh Street, and then back.

A good many of them, even the girls, had nothing to make a noise with, but where was chance enough to get things of that kind—anything from a watch-key's rattle down to a sort of copper coffee pan with a big tongue that you could knock against it. It was better than a cow bell, for its sharper, louder note, and it became exceedingly popular. Any one who had come only as a spectator, acquiring one of these instruments from another, became a very active participant.

But there did not begin to be a real crowd till came the reinforcement from the theatres, a little after 11. Then dress clothes and feathery hats and brilliant furs and cloaks added to the diversity of color, and the theatre folk, waiting till after the break of the new year for supper, fell into the march that ran from Thirteenth Street to Forty-seventh.

By this time there was upon the avenue every sort of person and of every age. The sellers of instruments for noise rapidly began to run out of stock. They could not supply the demand of those around them and of the Times

Continued on Page 2.

MORGAN SEES TAFT.

Makes Special Trip to Washington—Denial That Bond Issue Was Discussed

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Having failed to see President Taft yesterday in New York, J. Pierpont Morgan took the midnight express to Washington last night and reached here this morning on the same train to which was attached the President's car. After a conference with the President, Mr. Morgan returned to New York early in the evening.

The purpose of Mr. Morgan's visit is unknown, and some effort to keep his visit to the President secret was made by those who knew of it. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh knew of Mr. Morgan's visit, though he refused to discuss the subject of the conference. He did say, however, that he was inclined to believe that floating of an issue of bonds was not referred to. Mr. MacVeagh did not see Mr. Morgan.

The President brought with him on the train from New York a rough draft of a part at least of his first special message to Congress. On his way to New York he is said to have dictated 5,000 words of it, and this message was considered by such of the Cabinet members as are in town to-day. The message deals with inter-State commerce and to a certain extent with corporation control. It is expected that this message will be sent to Congress on Jan. 5, as the first day's session will last long enough only to allow adjournment out of respect to the memory of the late Senator McLaurin of Mississippi.

Also aboard the President's train were Vice President and Mrs. Sherman. This was merely a coincidence, but it nevertheless was unusual, since it long has been the custom for prudential reasons for the President and Vice President in traveling to any given point to go separately.

MARS BUILDING NEW CANALS.

Prof. Percival Lowell Describes New Work to the American Association.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—After an unusually interesting three days the general session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science closed at noon to-day, to meet a year hence at Minneapolis.

The Martians are making the dirt fly in the construction of new canals, according to Prof. Percival Lowell, in the closing address before the Sections of Astronomy and Mathematics. When Schiaparelli completed his famous work on Mars he had mapped 117 canals, and this number has been increased by the Flagstaff observers to nearly 600.

Prof. Lowell noted especially the doubling of the canals in the region called Syrtis Major. That the canals were new, according to the speaker, was conclusively proved by a comparison with drawings made last Spring, when nothing of the kind appeared Prof. Lowell displayed many photographs taken of the planet.

One of the most important acts of this session was the adoption of a resolution to-day asking Congress to place an eminent astronomer at the head of the United States Naval Observatory.

Congress was also asked to establish immediately a bureau of mines, to undertake investigations to aid in lessening the waste of life and resources.

During the session more than 1,800 members have been present, and more than a thousand papers have been read. Prof. Albert Abraham Michelson of the University of Chicago and a Nobel Prize winner, was elected President of the General Session.

AMBUSH KILLS TWO ROBBERS.

Marshal Abernathy Lies in Wait for Five Men Attacking Harrah Bank.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 31.—Five men who intended to rob the bank and the Post Office at Harrah, Okla., early to-day ran into a party headed by United States Marshal "Jack" Abernathy, one of ex-President Roosevelt's Western friends. As a result two are dead, one is in jail at Guthrie, wounded, and the two others are pursued by armed citizens.

Frank Quigg, a former baseball player, was shot dead during the fight with the Deputy Marshals. He lived at Atchison, Kan., and came of a well-known family. Frank Carpenter, another robber, was mortally wounded during the fight, and died late to-day in jail. J. C. Dilbeck, who is now locked up, was only slightly hurt.

The robbery was well planned, but Carpenter told some one of the plot and Post Office Inspectors learned of the affair. Marshal Abernathy was notified, and when the robbers reached Harrah he was ready for them. The officers waited until the robbers began breaking in the rear door of the bank, and then charged. The robbers ran and the Deputies fired, wounding Carpenter and Dilbeck at the first volley.

Carpenter, in an ante-mortem statement, said that "Red" Rogers and Pearl Wilson were the men that escaped. He and his associates had, he said, recently robbed the Golden (Col.) Post Office of $3,000.

Dilbeck said that Rogers and Wilson were on the roof of the bank at the time of the raid, keeping watch, and thus escaped the bullets, and fled from town after the fight.

Quigg's brother, George, was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Cuban war, and died in the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., a year ago.

19-YEAR-OLD MATRICIDE.

Kills His Mother Because She Had Married a Man He Disliked.

Enraged because his mother had married his dead father's bitterest enemy and because his mother would not listen to his objections, Edward Deperinio, 19 years old of 619 Larrimer Street, shot and instantly killed his mother, Mrs. Edward Deblazio, last night. Seeing that his mother was dead, Deperinio attempted to escape, but was overtaken by Detective Holland after a chase of several blocks. As the detective closed in on his prisoner. Deporinio attempted suicide, but the revolver missed fire.

The youth had been sent West by his father six years ago, and did not know of his mother's second marriage until recently. Coming back to Williamsburg he went to see her at 357 Leonard Street, but she would not talk with him, or let him in the house. Deperinio called for his mother again last night, but she refused to talk to him. Then he entered the apartment and shot her through the heart.

Deperinio says that before his father died an attempt was made to blow up the house in which the family lived, at the corner of Richardson and Union Street. He blames Deblazio for this.

RESORT CARS TO FLORIDA RESORTS.
Southern Florida Ltd. is the quickest, and only one night out. Leaves Penn. Station 4:40 P.M. daily.

A 10,000-ACRE PARK FROM MRS. HARRIMAN

Carrying Out Her Husband's Plan, She Offers State a Third of the Arden Property.

OTHER BIG TRACTS NEEDED

To Carry Out the Great Project of a State Park Extending from Cornwall to the Lower Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 31.—According to a friend of the late E. H. Harriman residing here, Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of the financier, has offered to the State of New York for park purposes 10,000 of the 30,000 acres included in the famous Harriman estate around Arden, in Orange County. One of the cherished intentions of her husband was to give this tract in such a way that it should be used forever as a great public park free to all the people of the State. Mrs. Harriman sympathized with her husband in this project, and now offers to carry it out.

It is understood that Mrs. Harriman's gift will not be the only tract of land that will be comprised in the proposed park. The tract offered stands back from the Hudson River, and unless some of the intervening land is added the public will not be able to reach it by water. This intervening property belongs in great part to large estates, one of which is owned by J. P. Morgan. It is practically assured that such additions as are necessary to round out the Harriman tract will be made.

The acceptance of the Harriman gift will probably mark the beginning of a great public reservation to take in the Hudson River country with its magnificent palisades from Cornwall, eight miles north of West Point, to a point in New Jersey about opposite 130th Street, New York City. This would mean the acquirement of much private property, including that of James Stillman near Cornwall and of J. P. Morgan at Highland Falls.

Harriman Wrote to Hughes.

Before his death Mr. Harriman had corresponded with Gov. Hughes with reference to his desire to present the tract to the State. Before the matter was settled his physicians ordered him to take the trip to Europe from which he returned in a critical condition. His health was such that no further steps were taken with reference to the proposed gift.

After his death Mrs. Harriman, who knew how he had set his heart on this great project, decided to carry into effect at once what he would undoubtedly have done had he lived. Now it only remains for the State to accept the gift for the public to have a magnificent park in the Tuxedo country.

The property offered to the State is in such condition that with very little expense it can be transformed into one of the finest public parks in this country. It is the plan to form a junction with the Hudson River, near Fort Montgomery, just south of the United States military reservation at West Point. The chief inland entrance will be near Tuxedo.

Wild Country, Good Camp Sites.

The State already owns a considerable tract of land near these properties, which could be used in connection with it. The whole country is thickly wooded, wild, and sparsely settled. The air is pure, the water fine, and camping sites are to be had without number. The stocking of the property with deer and other game would be comparatively easy. Already there are many deer running wild in this particular part of the Harriman property.

The idea of Mr. Harriman was to place within reach of the people of New York City, particularly those of moderate means, a great breathing space such as is found on a larger scale in the Adirondacks. The Arden property is near to New York City, and easily accessible, and could be reached by those to whom a trip to the Adirondacks is out of the question.

There will be no hotels in the park, the idea being to keep it in its naturally wild condition, under the supervision of foresters and gamekeepers. It is said that camps, under proper supervision, will be permitted.

Perkins May Aid Plan.

One of the hopes of Mr. Harriman was that the property owners in the vicinity would either give or sell property to the State that would make the desired junction with the Hudson and the enlargement of the park. One of those who will undoubtedly help to see that this hope is carried out is George W. Perkins of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Perkins has been a Palisade Park Commissioner for a number of years, and is also a member of the Service Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Commission, the work of which committee contemplates the creation of a State reservation out of the Hudson Palisades. Mr. Perkins has devoted much time to this task of saving the Palisades.

WALL STREET BONUSES LARGE

The Year Has Been Profitable and the Employes Share the Benefit.

Wall Street's Christmas stocking is supplemented on the last day of the year by a distribution of annual bonuses. These are given by a large number of the banks and trust companies which usually wait till the footing up of the year's profits enables them to compute the money value of the percentage which is customarily distributed. The year just closed has been a profitable one for most of Wall Street's financial institutions, and the New Year's distribution this year is known to be large, although the exact amounts distributed are kept secret. The Knickerbocker Trust Company made a small distribution this year, but it was said by one of its officers that because the company had not yet cleared up the last of its surplus certificates the bonus was not as large as it will be.

A number of Stock Exchange houses also defer their annual distributions until the close of the year. J. P. Morgan & Company is one of those houses which made its bonus payments yesterday. This firm usually distributes from 10 to 15 per cent. of each employe's annual salary. J. S. Bache & Company paid yesterday amounts ranging from $1,000 down, the bonus being based on merit, length of service and position. The firm has about

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

WOMAN SET ABLAZE; REVELERS IN PANIC

Mrs. Charles E. Ellis, Wife of Publisher, Mortally Burned at the Cafe Martin

JUST AS NEW YEAR CAME IN

Lights Had Been Put Out, When Indoor Fireworks Set Curtains and Woman's Dress Aflame.

With a suddenness that made the darkness even more pronounced, every light in the big main dining room and the balcony of Martin's went out at four minutes before midnight last night in accordance with the annual New Year's custom, and at the Twenty-sixth Street end of the room there burst out in huge electric numerals the figures 1910 surrounded by an American flag. Murmurs of pleasure and satisfaction arose from the 800 or more men and women who had risen from their chairs in the hall to sing "America," when suddenly there was a cry:

"Look! Look there!"

In the Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway corner of the balcony, which is on a level with the third floor, there appeared a tongue of flame which climbed the lace curtains over a window in the corner, eighteen feet to the ceiling. A woman screamed.

The diners below would have been panic-stricken on another occasion, but for an instant it seemed to many that perhaps it was a new device for attracting attention as the new year came in.

It was no prearranged exhibition, however. A spark from a piece of indoor fireworks had dropped among the lace curtains. Then the flames had spread to the light evening gown of a woman, and in an instant she, too, was enveloped in fire.

The woman was Mrs. Charles E. Ellis, wife of a publisher. With her parents, her husband, Frank Moody, H. A. Biggs, head of an advertising firm, and Capt. Mell of the battleship New York, Mrs. Ellis had been seated at the table in the corner waiting for the new year to be heralded. Like the hundreds of others in the restaurant, Mrs. Ellis and others at the table had been setting off parlor fireworks which shed showers of golden rain about the room. It is an annual custom, and nothing has ever happened before.

A spark from the fireworks or a cigarette stump, it is not known which, must have fallen among the curtains. The first that those at the table knew of it was when Mrs. Ellis screamed and clutched her skirt. The lights were still going and Mr. Ellis, Capt. Mell, and the other men at the table sprang up and from adjoining tables seized the water carafes.

It was time for the lights to go down, however, and the engineer in the basement was unaware of the accident upstairs. With the pressure of his finger on a switch he put out every light, leaving Mrs. Ellis and those who would have helped her in utter darkness except for the reflection from the flames in the curtain and in the gown of Mrs. Ellis, which burst into fire as though it had been tinder.

A head waiter rushed through the place and called Louis and Jean Martin from the café and the Fifth Avenue restaurant.

"Come quickly. Fire upstairs," he said in French.

The Martin brothers, with every available waiter, ran to the place. Mr. Ellis and his guests had almost put out the fire in Mrs. Ellis's gown. One of the men wrapped her in his evening coat and tried to smother the flames that way. Waiters brought fire extinguishers and played them upon the curtains and upon the now unconscious woman. Before the fire was out, Mrs. Ellis's clothes had been almost burned from her. Women at the surrounding tables were in a panic. Their gowns were soaked with water and with the chemicals from the fire extinguishers. Men, too, were wet and half a dozen women fainted as their escorts carried them out of the balcony into the hall.

To get Mrs. Ellis to the elevator they had to carry her all the way around the balcony, and as her burned form was carried past table after table women shrank back in horror. Her garments were still smoldering, and in the hallway more water was thrown over her until at last they could be assured that every bit of fire in her clothing was extinguished. Policeman Mankoff and Lieut. Shields called Dr Thomas from the New York Hospital. The surgeon found the woman lying on a settee beside the elevator. He examined her and then hurried her to the hospital, saying that she would probably die of her burns.

Meantime waiters had managed to put out the fire in the curtains. The orchestra, notified of what had happened, broke into a gay tune, and there was scarcely a man or woman on the lower floor who realized the extent of the accident. They were too interested in the music.

At the New York Hospital it was said later that Mrs. Ellis's injuries were extremely severe, and that although she would undoubtedly live through the night she had very little chance to recover.

THE ALGONQUIN DISABLED.

Liner Breaks Her Crank Shaft Off the Carolinas—News by Wireless.

A wireless message was received early this morning by the United Wireless Company here from the Clyde liner Algonquin stating that she had broken her crank shaft.

At the time the message was sent the disabled liner was drifting in a strong sea off Bodie Island, N. C. The Algonquin is bound from Boston to Galveston.

Bishop Greer Ill with Neuralgia.

The Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, has been ill for three days with neuralgia at his home, 7 Gramercy Park. Although it was said last night that his condition is not serious he will be unable to leave his room before Monday. The services the Bishop was to have held to-

MERGER OF OPERAS UNDER NEGOTIATION

Arthur Hammerstein Tells of a Proposal, Now Being Discussed, to Unite with Metropolitan.

IN NEW JOINT OPERA HOUSE

Oscar Hammerstein to Direct French Operas and Take His Singers with Him—Singers Only Profiting Now.

Arthur Hammerstein told a TIMES reporter last evening that negotiations were under way between himself and the Metropolitan Opera Company, whereby it might be possible for his father to join the Directorate of the Metropolitan company, becoming the head of the French opera forces there, and taking with him not only his French but his Italian company.

Rumors that the Metropolitan had offered Oscar Hammerstein $1,000,000 for his opera company have been blown about recently. To set these rumors at rest his son Arthur told of his own negotiations with the Metropolitan Directors to bring about amicable relations between the two companies with a view to such results as can only be obtained by complete harmony.

Competitive Opera a Sure Loss.

"Opera under the present conditions is well-nigh impossible," said Arthur Hammerstein. "The companies cannot help losing money. In the first place, there is too much opera. In the second place, the demands of the singers, which competition makes possible, cannot be met if they continue on the present scale.

"Everybody knows how the singers go from one house to another in an attempt to make their professional value greater. An agent, for instance, tells a soprano, singing at one house, that she can receive $500 more a performance at the other. The other house may have offered the singer nothing at all. It may simply be a fabrication on the agent's part, and yet it all has its effect on the singer. She demands more at the house she is singing at, and if she does not get more she makes all the trouble she can for the management.

$200 in Paris; $1,200 in New York.

"There are many other details which make an impresario's life far from an easy one. Why does a singer like Muratore, who receives $200 a performance in Paris, demand $1,200 a performance in New York? One of our singers who at present receives a salary of $1,000 a week for three performances a week has not sung more than once a week during the present season. He is paid for two performances in which he is not heard, and yet if he were asked to sing four times next week he would demand extra money.

"The singers, in fact, at present have all the best of the situation on account of the competitive system. Their demands are fast making opera impossible in New York.

"The number of performances of opera in a week also is excessive, and what with the road tours of the companies it is impossible in some instances to make casts at either opera house as good as they always should be.

Unity of Interests Needed.

"The idea that I hope to see carried out is the uniting of the two companies. As my father at present controls many of the greatest of the French singers, and as he has done more for French opera than any one else, it is but fair that he should have charge of this branch of the company at the Metropolitan. My father is willing to become a member of a joint Directorate, he to have charge of the French company and Mr. Dippel and others to attend to the other branches. This is the proposal which at present is before the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, and I may say that all of them are considering it very favorably.

"In case this were brought about, the Manhattan Opera House would be abandoned and opera would be given seven performance a week—possibly eight if a Wednesday matinée performance were desired—all at the Metropolitan.

"If the two companies were joined it can easily be seen that the most extraordinary casts would be possible. The French company, which sings at the Manhattan now, would stand intact, and the Italians, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. Sammarco, and others would be added to the Italian forces of the Metropolitan. It would be possible to have Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Caruso singing together on the same night.

A New Joint Opera House.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Metropolitan Company is planning to build a new Opera House. In case the two companies were joined it would be advisable to build the new house in time for the season after next.

"The out-of-town excursions of the companies should be largely abandoned. It is well known now that the only city outside of New York, which will pay for opera is Philadelphia. Brooklyn, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and the rest are losing propositions. Our company is going to Washington this month, and that is the last time we shall send it on the road. Mme. Tetrazzini became very ill as a result of the Pittsburg atmosphere, and both she and Mary Garden telegraphed me from there that they would not sing in Chicago, where I had negotiations for the company's visit well under way.

Out-of-Town Opera Overdone.

"The fact of the matter is that the number of out-of-town performances as well as the in-town performances is being overdone to a considerable extent. In case the companies were joined there would be an extra chorus in Philadelphia, and performances would be continued there. Then it would be advisable, it seems to me, to get rid of all the extra singers who are not needed. I am sure that the Metropolitan company must pay a salary list of $40,000 a week of people who do practically nothing at all.

"The main aim should be, of course, to make the performances in New York as perfect as possible. If my father were made Director of the French forces it is to be hoped that Mr. Campanini could be obtained to direct these French performances. Mr. Herts could direct the German performances and Mr. Toscanini the Italian. The many who have heard performances of "Pelléas" at the Manhattan know that Mr. Campanini is a very fine conductor of French opera.

Arrangements Long in Advance.

"I think it would be an excellent idea to arrange the repertoire for the entire season, every night of every week in advance, and the casts for all these performances. If this could be done in the Spring, it would be possible to make a selection of singers, and such a selection that a large company of people who are doing nothing would not be necessary.

"The salaries of singers at present is making it impossible to give opera any longer in New York, and there seems to be no remedy beyond an agreement of some sort between the two companies. It seems to me that no better agreement could be reached than the one I have suggested to the Directors of the Metropolitan, and which I am at present outlining. This, it seems to me, settles every

WARR CUNARD COMMODORE.

Campania's Captain Succeeds Capt. Pritchard, Who Retires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Capt. Warr, commander of the Campania, has been appointed Commodore of the Cunard Line to succeed Capt. Pritchard, retired.

Capt. Warr will remain on the Campania, while Capt. Charles is expected to receive the command of the Mauretania in Capt. Pritchard's place.

TAFT'S GIRL COUSIN GONE.

Put on a Train in California, 12-Year-Old Child Disappears.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 31.—Dorothy, the twelve-year-old daughter of S. H. Taft, a cousin of President Taft, who lives at Sawtelle, Cal., disappeared from a Southern Pacific train to-day.

Dorothy had been visiting friends in Pomona, and Mrs. H. C. Bowen to-day placed her on the train. Mrs. Taft met the train at Sawtelle, but the girl was not among the passengers. Every effort to find her has failed.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

Baltimore & Ohio Train Narrowly Escapes a Heavy Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—An attempt was made this evening to blow up the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at the Gay Street Station. Had not a train, bound East, been a few minutes late there would have been a serious disaster. As it was a bridge girder was twisted out of shape, an eight-inch tie was blown asunder, and a rail on the west-bound track was broken.

The explosion occurred about 6:20 o'clock. A local passenger train was due at the station at this time, but delay somewhere along the line caused it to arrive about 6:23. Except for the delay the explosion would have occurred just as the train was crossing the bridge.

Mrs. Mary Erdman, the station agent, was in the front room on the second floor of the station and said she saw a man at work on the other side of the bridge. After about twenty minutes he disappeared. Six minutes later the explosion occurred.

This is the second explosion of dynamite on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad within two months. The first one was at the Riverside round house.

CHICAGO RECORD HERALD SOLD

Herman H. Kohlsaat Succeeds Frank B. Noyes as Editor and Publisher.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Frank B. Noyes, publisher of The Chicago Record-Herald, to-night gave out the following signed statement:

"My friend, Herman H. Kohlsaat, has this day acquired The Chicago Record-Herald, and beginning to-morrow morning the paper will be under his control."

Mr. Noyes had been editor and publisher of the paper since 1902. The elevation of Mr. Kohlsaat to the place was not a surprise, as it had been well known that the stock in the Record-Herald had recently changed hands.

"There will be no material change in the policy of the paper," said Mr. Kohlsaat, "and it will be run along the same lines followed in the past. I can't say what was paid in the stock transaction.

"However, I will run the paper in the future and I expect to live and die right there in The Record-Herald office.

Mr. Kohlsaat was part owner in The Inter-Ocean from 1891 to 1893, and editor and publisher of The Chicago Evening Post in 1894 and 1901. He retired from The Record-Herald in 1902. Since then he has been identified with real estate operations.

LEAVES $70,000 TO ANIMALS.

C. F. Wright Leaves Large Sum to Charity After Death of Relative.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—A fund of $70,000 to care for his horses and dogs and over $25,000 left to household servants are among the bequests of Charles Francis Wright, who died on Dec. 27. The will was filed to-day in the Suffolk County Probate Court.

The bulk of the estate, which is estimated at several million dollars, is to be divided on the death of a relative between the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children of Boston and the Free Hospital for Women of Brookline.

Two cousins, Anna M. Taylor and John H. Wright of New York, receive $100,000 each, and two children of the late Eben Wright of New York City receive $50,000 each.

HIS INTELLECTUAL BRIDE.

She Is 57 and the Youthful Bridegroom 23—Licensed to Marry.

An upper west side romance, in which Cupid overcame the discrepancies of age, came out yesterday when Emile Arthur Springer, 23 years old, and Mme. Francoise Montarsolo, who is 57 and a widow, took out a marriage license at the City Hall.

"We intend to be married to-night," young Springer told Chief Clerk Scully.

Mme. Montarsolo came to this country six years ago from France and, a little later, I came here from Dienne, Switzerland. We both boarded at Dr. Goldan's in West Seventy-fourth Street and became interested in each other intellectually. Recently we decided to get married, and Mme. Montarsolo foved down to 20 West Forty-fifth Street."

As soon as the couple got their license they disappeared westward. It was said at the home of the bride-to-be that her first husband was a French army officer; that she was moderately well off, and that her family was very old.

CHICAGO JOB FOR NEW YORKER

Supt. Fetherston of Richmond to Look After Chicago Streets at $5,500 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—John T. Fetherston of New York, one of the men induced by the City Club of Chicago to take their service examination for Superintendent of Streets, is at the head of the eligible list, which was posted by the commission to-day. Mr. Fetherston will be certified to the $5,500 position to succeed the late Michael J. Doherty.

Of the sixteen men who average above the passing grade of 70, one is from Evanston, three are from other cities outside Chicago, and most of the remainder are present city employes. The men second and third on the list are, respectively, the Engineers of Paving and Sewers for the Board of Local Improvements.

Mr. Featherston is 35 years old, and a graduate of New York University in 1897 with the degree of Civil Engineer. At present he is Superintendent of Street Cleaning for the Borough of Richmond. He installed the English method of garbage reduction in Brooklyn, and under Col. Waring made a thorough study of European methods of street care. His average was 92.80; that of the next on the list was 84.15.

POLITICS BARRED BY GAYNOR AT START

Illuminating Letter to Higgins of the Bronx, Setting Forth New Mayor's Views.

HE WILL TAKE BERRY'S PLACE

The Present Park Commissioner Criticised—Indications That Mayor-Elect Has Done a Lot of Inquiring.

On the eve of entering the office of Mayor, Judge Gaynor, at his home in Brooklyn last night, sounded what was taken as the keynote of his administration. He declared that politics would cut no figure whatever in any department of the city government while he is in the City Hall.

This declaration, although it is only in line with what the Mayor-elect has previously said, caused consternation in the Democratic political camps on both sides of the river. It was viewed as meaning that officeholders or officeseekers who stand not alone upon their merits, but on the support of political interests, could look for no favor from Judge Gaynor. That the Tammany braves and McCooey men in Brooklyn received it as a hard blow was apparent from the dismay it caused on both sides of the bridge.

Judge Gaynor set forth his attitude as to the politicians in a letter addressed by him last night to Thomas J. Higgins of the Bronx, offering Mr. Higgins the position of Commissioner of Parks in that borough. In tendering the place to Mr. Higgins the new Mayor took occasion to criticise the administration of Park Commissioner Joseph I. Berry, asserting that the department in the Bronx had become honeycombed with politics and was run merely in the political interests of its head.

Judge Gaynor urged Mr. Higgins to take the office and put an end to such practices.

"No political interference or influence whatever," wrote the Judge, "shall hereafter be suffered in any department of the Government of the City of New York."

Mr. Higgins lives in the Bronx and is a member of the Board of Education. He was mentioned as the probable successor of Commissioner Berry when the latter's administration of the affairs of the Park Department in the northern borough was under fire before Mayor McClellan last Spring. At that time Mr. Berry wrote a long reply to the complaints, which seemed to satisfy the Mayor, and the Commissioner was not disturbed in his office.

Judge Gaynor's criticism of him is taken as an indication that the Judge since his election has been quietly posting himself on conditions in the various departments of the city government. He has been getting much "inside" information as to the workings of the Police and Fire Departments, and it is expected that there will be a great turning around of things in these branches of the government as soon as he is settled in office.

Here is the letter sent by Judge Gaynor to Mr. Higgins:

Dec. 31, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Higgins:

I propose to appoint you Commissioner of Parks for the Bronx to-morrow, and I trust you will accept, for a thorough reform of that office is needed. Among other things I find that every one appointed to work in the parks there, in whatever capacity, is required to join a political club of the present Commissioner, and pay it dues and assessments, periodically levied to be used in primary contests and for other political purposes. Let all of that be stopped immediately. No political interference or influence whatever shall hereafter be suffered in any department of the government of the City of New York.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR.

Thomas J. Higgins, Esq.

Mr. Higgins is a partner in Nicoll & Co., tailors of Broadway, and is 46 years old. He said last night that he had not yet received the Mayor-elect's letter, but when it was read to him he declared that he was in thorough sympathy with Mr. Gaynor's views and would accept the appointment.

The new Commissioner is a member of the Tammany Hall organization of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, of which William E. Morris is leader. He said he was not personally acquainted with Judge Gaynor, but had friends who were in the confidence of the new Mayor, and that they undoubtedly had proposed him for the place. He said he was sure that politics had not entered into his selection.

Other than making known his offer of the Park Commissionership to Mr. Higgins the new Mayor had no announcement to make last night as to appointments to office under him. For the first time a Mayor of New York will enter office without having selected and made known his Cabinet before actually taking up the duties of the Mayoralty. While his plans could not be learned last night, it was believed that he would announce at least some of his more important selections when he appears at the City Hall to-day.

Mr. Gaynor was much disturbed yesterday over an article in a morning newspaper containing some of the current gossip regarding his probable appointments. Before leaving his home for his daily walk he gave out a typewritten statement on the subject, in which he said:

"Please in fairness do not follow this article or credit anything in it. I have made no request about brass bands or anything in connection with taking office. I have had no communication with Mayor McClellan on this subject, much less arranged to meet him in his private office. I hope to get time to arrange with him to-day. I do not know whether Mayor McClellan will speak only a minute, but I know that I shall not make an 'extended address,' as this article of inventions says.

"I did not offer the office of Corporation Counsel to Mr. Grout, much less make a 'personal appeal' to him to accept it, as this lying article says. Indeed, much to my regret, I was unable to consult with Mr. Grout at all on account of his very severe illness, although this article mentions 'repeated' consultations with him. I have not offered the same office to Mr. Hyde, although the article says he is transferring his business against the city to other lawyers in getting ready to take it. He has not transferred so much as one; indeed he has not a single suit against the city.

"I have not said I did not know whether I should retain Dr. Darlington. I suppose every informed person knows that he has not run the Health Department for over three years, though nominally at the head of it. If I appoint him he will be the head in fact, not in name merely. The statement that I asked Corporation Counsel Pendleton, Charities Commissioner Hebberd, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, or Civil Service Commissioner Polk to remain 'on trial' is as malicious of all of these lying statements.

"I need not say that I did not consult any of them. What is the use of this lying do a newspaper? The other day I visited a few fire houses openly, and the next day to insult me by saying I had produced to the officers in charge. Is it possible that such stuff is printed? Is a newspaper in the habit of lying? No wonder that the circulation of such a column of offensive paper, even though it is, does not to-day. But I am contradicting

SPENCER TRASK DEAD IN RAILWAY WRECK

Banker the Only Person Killed When Freight Smashes Montreal Express at Croton.

ONLY THREE MEN INJURED

Charles Simpson, a Passenger, Stunned and Two Porters of Telescoped Cars Hurt Internally.

Spencer Trask, head of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, of this city, and widely known patron of art, was instantly killed yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock when a fast freight train crashed into the Montreal Express, on the New York Central Railroad, just south of the station at Croton, N. Y. Mr. Trask was on his way here from his Saratoga home, and was dressing in a drawing room at the extreme end of the train when the crash came.

The sleeping car in which Mr. Trask was traveling was telescoped, a great hole being torn half way to the forward end and the sleeping car ahead was also badly smashed, yet the only casualties outside the killing of Mr. Trask, were slight injuries to half a dozen passengers, among them Charles Simpson of 51 Hamilton Place, this city, and two porters, James M. Bell and Charles Johnson. Johnson was taken to the hospital in Ossining.

Railroad officials who viewed the wreck expressed surprise that more passengers were not killed outright and that any of those in the two rear cars had escaped without severe injuries. The whole interior of the rear car had been torn apart. Berths and seats had been tossed around the aisles and jagged pieces of wood had been scattered about. In the rear car were four passengers, including Mr. Trask, two of whom were women and none but Mr. Trask was more than shaken up by the accident. In the car ahead were thirteen passengers, two of them women, and the only one who required the attention of a physician was Mr. Simpson, whose injuries were of such a character that he was able, when a special train was made up, to resume his trip to the city.

Blame for Wreck Not Fixed.

There is much question as to where to put the blame for the accident. The Montreal Express, a Delaware & Hudson train, with its five sleeping cars, two day coaches and one baggage car, due here at 7:22 A. M., had left Saratoga nearly an hour late on Thursday night and was two hours behind schedule time when it neared Croton. Heavy snowfalls up-State had blocked trains and thrown the entire service out of schedule.

The New York Central tracks are equipped with the block signal system, which is supposed to prevent exactly the kind of accident which occurred yesterday. If the signals are set properly, engineers of trains always know whether there is a clear road ahead or if they must wait. Above the Croton station there is a block which is operated from a signal tower at the station. Another signal stands just below the station.

The Montreal Express, going at high speed in an endeavor to make up some of its lost time, had a clear signal ahead when it came to the semaphore above the Croton station. The engineer allowed the train to run along until, seeing the signal just beyond the station set against him, he put on the brakes and the express came to a stop 200 feet below the station. There it was to stay until the block signal showed that the track was open again. Some distance ahead were two local trains which had been stalled owing to the extreme cold.

The signal man at the tower, John F. Bellew, says that as soon as the express entered the block above the station he set the distance semaphore to show the block was occupied. The engineer of the freight, Eugene Flannagan, says the signal was set to indicate that the track was clear. Edward Ridder, brakeman of the Montreal Express, whose duty it was when the express stopped to run back with a red flag and warn any approaching train, says he did his part of the work, but this Flannagan denies.

Flannagan's train was what is known as an express freight, and was on its way to this city from Vancouver with a load of expensive silk. It is the custom to give express freights the next right of way to passenger express trains. Flannagan had been delayed up the road and was way behind his schedule, so he was letting his engine, one of the giant type, out to its fullest capacity.

There is a slight curve just below the Croton Station, and view of the Montreal Express was hidden from Flannagan by a high structure forming part of a woodyard. On went the fast freight with its load of thirteen cars and a caboose. Flannagan saw nothing of the Montreal Express until his train was within 300 feet of it. Then he jammed down the brakes, but the tracks were slippery and the train's momentum was unchecked. Flannagan's fireman, J. E. Knapp, turned around from the tender of the engine just in time to see the engine plough into the Montreal Express.

Knapp had no time to jump, even had he wanted to, and Flannagan did not try. Neither of them was so much as scratched. The freight engine crashed into the rear of the express with terrific force. The freight engine shoved its way through the rear sleeping car, pushing everything ahead of it. The rear vestibule was carried up on top of the car. Great chunks of wood were sent flying through the air.

Mr. Trask had arisen at 7:30 o'clock from his berth in the drawing room of the last car, and was half dressed and in the act of putting on one of his shoes when the crash came. He was found wedged down in his berth in a sitting posture. There were no wounds on the body except a fracture of the skull, which the physicians said must have caused instant death.

Mr. Trask's baggage was thrown out of the drawing room and into the aisle of the car. The clothes he did not have on were tossed through one side of the drawing room, which had been ripped apart by the collision.

Passengers Panic-Stricken.

The other passengers on the train were thrown into a panic. Some of them had been dressing and others were sitting in the seats, their berths having been made up. Everything in the two rear cars was tossed violently around, seats being tossed up into the air, and some going through the windows.

The passengers in the two rear cars felt the force of the collision the most, and there was not one of them who did not have to dodge flying pieces of wood, broken chandeliers, or other things that were shaken loose.

Mr. Simpson was about to enter the dressing room of the car next to the last when the train was hit by the freight. He was thrown violently against a side of the car and was stunned. When he came to his senses a doctor was working over him.

William E. Reed of Saratoga was in a berth in the middle of the last car when the collision occurred. He was knocked out of his berth and slid half way up the aisle toward the door. He was surprised, later, to find that he had suffered

[illegible] who were hurt were in the [illegible] cars, both busily engaged in [illegible] cards. They were thrown to the floor, struck by flying fragments of wood, [illegible] being knocked unconscious. [illegible] Hospital, it was found that [illegible] had been broken, but that the [illegible] had suffered serious internal [illegible] will recover. The [illegible] ned at the river's edge, [illegible] away from the [illegible] business activity. [illegible] a mile away, [illegible] it came, the [illegible] the accident

THE WRECKED SLEEPER IN WHICH MR. TRASK WAS KILLED.

Spencer Trask

ran into the town, calling for help. The fire bell in the Town Hall was rung, and to add to this whistles began blowing in factories near the river shore. Dr. Joseph Miller, a physician in the service of the New York Central Railroad, ran to the wreck with his kit of instruments. At his heels were two of the town doctors.

When the physicians arrived there were reports that eight were dead in the wreck. It was impossible to tell then, for there was so much débris in the cars that it seemed many must have been buried there. Railroad employes were helping the passengers out through the windows of the two rear cars, the doors having become blocked with wreckage. Both cars stood upright, but the one next to the last had jumped the track.

The physicians crawled into the cars, and with great difficulty made their way through, searching for the injured or dead. They came upon Mr. Simpson first, and immediately after he had been bandaged up he jumped out of the car. Then came the two porters. They were carried out on stretchers.

Berth Fell on Mr. Trask.

The doctors pushed their way through to the rear of the last car, and there came upon the body of Mr. Trask. To get the body out trainmen had to chop away a part of the berth that had been shaken loose by the impact.

As Mr. Trask's body was being carried from the car, Coroner Squires of Croton came up. He gave permission to have the body taken to an undertaking established a few blocks away from the station, and there it rested until late in the day, when, at the request of Arcola Nichols, a brother-in-law of Mr. Trask, who had hurried up to the wreck, it was sent to Mr. Trask's home in Saratoga on a special car. There had been no difficulty in establishing the identity of Mr. Trask, owing to a number of cards and business papers which were found in his pockets.

When the doctors and trainmen had satisfied themselves that there were no others killed in the wreck besides Mr. Trask, wrecking crews, which are permanently stationed at Croton, set to work to clear the tracks. Traffic in both directions was blocked, the wreckage being spread over both tracks.

It was not until afternoon that service in both directions was resumed. In the meantime trains had been sent on from Harmon to New York, a distance of two miles below Croton, the first one being a special made up to convey the passengers from the wrecked train. In the other direction local trains were sent from Croton north, but through trains were held up for more than four hours after the wreck.

Coroner Squires set out to ascertain who was to blame for the accident, and questioned Flannagan, the freight engineer; Bellew, the signal tower man, and Ridder, the brakeman of the wrecked train. From all of them he got conflicting statements. He had heard that the signals were not in perfect working order and asked Bellew if it was possible that the semaphore above Croton had failed to respond.

"No, Sir," replied Bellew, firmly. "The signal worked perfectly, and I gave the signal against the freight train. The engineer did not pay attention to it. That is how the accident happened."

Flannagan was just as insistent that the signal was wrong and he shifted the blame back to Bellew. Then Ridder, the brakeman, declared that he had waved the flag, but that Flannagan had disregarded it.

Knapp, the fireman of the freight, could not help any. He told the Coroner that he had been attending to feeding the engine with water from the trough for some time before Croton was reached, and that he had just finished putting things in order on the tender when, turning around, he saw the engine jam into the express. He heard no cry from Flannagan, he said, and was not even able to tell whether Flannagan had sounded the whistle. The accident had happened so suddenly, he said, that he was confused as to the incidents immediately preceding it.

Railroad Employes Arrested.

The Coroner consulted with Supt. F. T. Flack of the New York Central Division at Peekskill, and then put Flannagan and Bellew under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. Later Ridder was arrested on a similar charge, but he was released without bail. Flannagan and Bellew were taken to Peekskill, where, after a hearing before a Police Court Judge, they were released, Flannagan under $10,000 bail and Bellew under $5,000.

At the offices of the New York Central Railroad in this city, yesterday, Vice President Daly said that he had called for reports from the crews of both trains involved in the wreck, and that until they were received he could form no judgment of the responsibility for the accident. He declared he understood that the block signal system was in good working order and that the accident appeared to have been caused by a confusion of signals, but exactly what the trouble was he would not undertake to say.

"The officials of the railroad are unable at this time to explain the accident," he said. "The line was completely signaled and the track at Croton is practically straight. The air was clear."

The trip that ended in Mr. Trask's death was one of those made from Saratoga to this city from time to time. He had been here some months ago, but his trips were at long intervals of late, as he had practically ceased his business activities. While he maintained a home in this city he lived most of the time of recent years at Saratoga.

Mrs. Trask Prostrated.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Katrina Trask, the authoress, is prostrated at Yaddo, the Trask home here, as a result of the death of her husband. She has been under a physician's care since news of the accident was received, but it is said by her physician to-night that she has borne up well under the shock and no serious results are expected. Hundreds of messages of sympathy from all parts of the country have been sent to Yaddo to-day and Saratoga is grief-stricken.

Mr. Trask, in addition to his effort to save the springs of Saratoga from destruction by the gas pumpers, had contributed toward all of the philanthropic and charitable enterprises of the village. He was the founder of the St. Christina School for Girls, which he practically supported, and had given thousands of dollars to other Saratoga charities. He was President of the Saratoga Athenaeum, which he aided financially. On his estate here he had nearly 100 employes.

It was said at Yaddo to-night that until the arrival of George and Acosta Nichols, Mrs. Trask's brothers from New York, no funeral arrangements would be made.

MR. TRASK NOTABLE IN VARIED FIELDS

Devoted the Wealth He Acquired as a Banker to Art, Charity, and Education.

FIRST IN MANY MOVEMENTS

Gave Edison His Start—Helped to Found Teachers' College—Early Organized His Banking Firm.

Spencer Trask was born in Brooklyn in 1844, and was the son of Alanson Trask. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools he entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and, completing his course there, went to Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1866.

He married Miss Katrina Nichols, daughter of George L. Nichols, in Brooklyn, in 1874. Mrs. Trask is well known in the literary world as the author of essays and of dramatic poetry. Her work has been warmly praised in this country and abroad. Mrs. Trask has written several plays, among them "The Little Town of Bethlehem," which has been produced by the Ben Greet Players. She also wrote "King Alfred's Jewel," a drama in blank verse, which she published under a pen name.

Started in Life as a Banker.

Mr. Trask was always interested in finance, and it was only three years after his graduation from Princeton that he established the banking house of Spencer Trask, which was destined to prove a powerful factor in Wall Street.

A year after the banking house was established Mr. Trask became a member of the Stock Exchange, the firm name in the meantime having been changed to Trask & Stone. Several changes were made after that in the make-up of the firm, it being known at one time as Trask & Francis, but in 1881 the name of Spencer Trask & Co. was adopted, and the concern has continued under this ever since. Many partners were, from time to time, concerned with Mr. Trask in the firm, all eminent in the field of finance.

For several years Mr. Trask had not been actively engaged with the details of his business, but devoted his energies largely to educational, religious, and general philanthropic interests. He was one of the best-known patrons of art in the country. He was an active member of the Municipal Art Society of New York. His home, at Yaddo, in Saratoga Springs, contains many art treasures.

Mr. Trask's interest in educational work was evidenced in his helping to found the New York Teachers' College, of whose Board of Trustees he was for some time President, and the Kindergarten Association. The General Theological Seminary was connected with many of his philanthropic and church activities.

Gave Edison His Start.

Mr. Trask was a warm admirer of Thomas A. Edison and, in the early days of Mr. Edison's inventions, was one of his strongest backers. He was President of the Edison Light and Power System from the time of its inception and was a large stockholder in many of the Edison companies throughout the country. He was the organizer of the Brooklyn and New York Illuminating Company. In 1890 he took a very active and helpful interest in the reorganization of the present New York Times Company, and was its first President.

Mr. Trask held stock in several railroads and was President of the Broadway Realty Company. He was always interested in industrial enterprises and spent considerable money in helping along those which he deemed practicable and which needed assistance.

Mr. Trask's tastes and habits were preeminently domestic. He took great pride in the magnificent home at Yaddo, which has been regarded as one of the most superb estates in the country. Instead of keeping to himself and his family the beauties of this place, Mr. Trask permitted the public to roam at will about the grounds.

The Trask home at Yaddo is about a mile from the town, on the way to Saratoga Lake. It embraces some 500 acres, including splendid drives, lakes and sylvan retreats. Asphalt walks extend through it, and at night a myriad of lights along the walks are kept burning, giving the place a most picturesque aspect. There is a rustic bridge over the largest lake. The main road winding through the estate runs up to the summit of a high bluff, upon which the Trask home stands.

Some years ago Mr. Trask bought the Finley mansion at Saratoga with twelve acres of land and turned it over for the use of convalescent children. Sisters of the Episcopal Church, appointed by Bishop Doane of Albany, have it in charge. Mr. Trask had another magnificent Summer home at Lake George which was admired by all Summer visitors. He used to divide his time between that estate and the one at Saratoga. He was a member of these clubs in New York: Union League, Metropolitan, Lawyers, City, Reform, Church, National Arts, Tuxedo, the Princeton Alumni Association, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society, American Geographical Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

On June 23, 1908, in Boston, Mr. Trask was injured in an automobile accident as a result of which he lost the sight of his right eye. At that time his wife was ill with an affliction which her physician then feared would cause the loss of her eyesight.

Mr. Trask was President of the Lake George Country Club and the Athenaeum of Saratoga. He was appointed by Gov. Hughes President of the Saratoga Reservation Commission. He was one of the founders of the National Arts Club and one of its most active members. Mr. Trask had a townhouse at 119 East Nineteenth Street.

A NOISY WELCOME BRINGS IN NEW YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

building there were two little ragamuffins with tin cans that rattled from the stones inside. They were swinging them about on strings. Two young men in evening clothes, silk hats and all, failing everywhere else, purchased them and then joining in the march of people, appeared to have more fun with them than their inventors had had.

The mixture of a great many sounds blended into one roar and to one looking from a few stories above it appeared as if the street below was paved with hats.

The people got great fun from the searchlights thrown upon them from the Times tower and elsewhere, making one group after another as bright as day almost. Those in the Times tower were played, one at north, the other south, up and down, or unevenly from place to place. Sometimes a light would catch an automobile, and follow it up Broadway. Sometimes it would move slowly in time with a section of the crowd.

Then the life and confusion was increased by the return into action of the thousands of automobiles that had run down to the restaurants earlier. Now they were going in every direction, carrying people to supper, their horns and bugles augmenting the noise, their lights making the night still lighter.

A few minutes before midnight it seemed as though Times Square could hold but few more people—it seemed to have reached its limit, between 40,000 and 50,000. Everybody that could get into the current from upper or lower Broadway had fallen into it, and people had their eyes on the great golden-studded ball glittering above The Times Building. There had come a lul lin the noise, a quiet over the crowd.

Then the ball fell. Instantly there sprang out on all four sides of the tower the big, fiery figures "1910." At the same time a great bomb shot upward from the top, burst high in the air, and sent a fountain of many-colored balls of flame, bursting into smaller and smaller fractions, into the air. Then it seemed as if the whole town had gone temporarily mad. After the fun had died down in the streets came suppers in the restaurants and hotels, where only champagne corks were pulled.

The usual New Year's Eve crowd gathered in Broadway in front of Trinity Church to hear the famous chimes. Both sidewalks were filled with closely packed throngs, but the police did not allow them to linger. As the time approached for the ringing of the chimes, however, the crowds simply refused to move, so that for three blocks north and south of Wall Street there was a tightly packed mass of men and women.

For the first time in years, Albert Meislahn, the old bell ringer, was not on hand. William Murray took his place. The noisemakers, however, practically drowned the chimes.

QUIET NIGHT IN HARLEM.

The crowds in 125th Street were not as enthusiastic, nor were they so large in size, as those of former years. The street appeared to be scarcely more well filled than is usual on any holiday night or eve. Inspector Hussey and four Lieutenants, four Sergeants, and 177 patrolmen were in the street to keep order, and they had little trouble.

The largest crowds gathered around St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at 127th Street, in Fifth Avenue. More than 10,000 persons gathered about the church soon before 11:45 o'clock, when the chimes, which have been a feature of Harlem's New Year celebration for years, began.

They continued until some minutes after midnight, and then the crowd slowly dispersed. The restaurants in 125th Street were well filled, and all had extra musical programmes for the evening.

LONDON GREETS NEW YEAR.

Crowds Wait to Hear Big Ben Ring It In—Gay Throngs at Hotels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—All London is sitting up to welcome the New Year, and doing it in mighty good style. Probably never before has the birth of the year been greeted with such enthusiasm, for London is fast copying America in this respect.

Great crowds assembled at Westminster awaiting the striking of the hour of midnight by Big Ben, and all the principal hotels are giving special New Year suppers.

At the Savoy, for instance, there were about 2,000 guests, every possible corner being filled with tables. At five minutes before twelve the lights were gradually put out, till, just on the stroke of midnight, they were extinguished completely. Then, after half a minute, they were turned on full again, and boys dressed as Eskimos came out of concealed places, giving each of the ladies present a piece of jewelry and distributing crackers and bonbons among the men. The place was a pandemonium as the lights went up, and the crowd began cheering and shouting.

Made in France for a Century
The Ideal HIGHBALL
AMER PICON
Add a tablespoonful of Grenadine Syrup or Curacoa to a wine-glass full of Amer Picon with Carbonated Water
12,000,000 Bottles Sold Last Year

HOTELS OVERFLOW WITH JOYFUL GUESTS

A Girl, Like a Bird, Flies from a Clock to Startle New Year's Diners at One.

A MILLION SPENT FOR FUN

So One of the Managers Says—Champagne Cork Chorus Loudest at Midnight.

It was a rousing salute which the infant stranger, 1910, received last night at all the hotels and restaurants from the Battery to the Bronx. At the entrance of the precocious youngster, on the last stroke of twelve, thousands of popping champagne corks let go their ceaseless cannonading, glasses clinked in toasts to the advent of the New Year. An official at one of the big hotels, when asked what he thought was spent in late supper celebrations and noise, replied: "Oh, a million dollars at least."

Altogether it was a night of surprises and innovations, a night of joy and purse-strings unconfined. The rush to the hotels and restaurants began shortly after 10 o'clock. Table reservations had been made for weeks, and even months, ahead of time. The early crowd was supplemented at 11 o'clock by the throngs from the theatres. Meantime thousands who had wearied of the crush on Broadway were seeking accommodation at the hotels and cafés along Broadway, but there was little room for them. Thus the smaller hotels and restaurants soon found their confines overtaxed with the overflow.

The indoor gayeties within sight of Times Square began early, and lasted until dawn. The Hotel Astor opened what is said to be the largest single dining space to be found in the world. More than 3,000 persons gathered at the supper tables in the huge space made possible by the throwing of the Rose and Laurel Rooms and the new grand ballroom into one, in addition to the boxes and balconies in the ballroom.

Among many innovations here was the use of the great pipe organ recently installed in the grand ballroom. At midnight the lights were turned off for a few seconds, the organ chimes struck the hour, the glass canopies twinkled with electric stars, then appeared a brilliant electric sign bearing the words "Welcome, 1910." The lights were turned on, the organ and the dozen orchestras sounded the welcome, and the real gayety of the celebration began.

Not a Boisterous Crowd.

The Knickerbocker was crowded also to its limit, and there were many "Oh's" and "Ah's" when the surprises were unfolded at midnight. Twenty-four pages in the costume of Father Knickerbocker paraded the dining rooms with electrical devices bearing the figures "1910," while fifteen trumpeters announced the arrival of the new year by resounding blasts. Ten minutes later the fun was at its height.

It was not a boisterous crowd last night, but a merry-making, fun-loving throng. The Waldorf-Astoria presented a brilliant and animated scene at the stroke of 12. It was so arranged that those who had made table reservations could travel from one room to the other. Some folks began in the rose room and finished up their circuitous tour in the grand ballroom, which was thrown open for the first time in the history of the hotel for a New Year's celebration.

Masks for Plaza Guests.

An innovation at the Plaza caused a lot of fun during the late supper hour. Silk masks were distributed to the guests, and the majority of folks wore them until the stroke of 12. With the entire ground floor of the Plaza pressed into service, the scene took on a carnival spirit, with society in masks, visiting their friends at various tables, and at midnight pelting each other with roses.

Fully 2,000 enjoyed the fun and the supper at the Plaza. Besides the regular orchestras there were colored entertainers and a brass band. But there was silence at 12 as the lights of the hotel were extinguished. Then, lights up, masks off, and revelry.

At the St. Regis the main dining room was taxed to its capacity when the New Year was ushered in by the tinkling of glasses. There were many supper parties who enjoyed the advent at the Gotham, and a battle royal of flowers waged long after the last stroke of midnight.

A bugler sounded the reveille at the Hotel Savoy, and the orchestra played National airs at the birth of the new year. The restaurant and Palm Room were crowded long before midnight.

At Martin's a welcome was given to the new year in truly French style, with all the customs in vogue in Paris, and the gayety was highly animated. Delmonico's and Sherry's had their usual large quota of epicures, and elaborate preparations assured a gay night. In lower Broadway, the St. Denis and Fleischmann's restaurant entertained good-sized crowds.

Revelry Highest at Midnight.

There were many late supper parties at the Netherland, and when the big clock in the foyer rang out the last hour the real celebration began. There was plenty of food, drinks, and noise at all the Fifth Avenue hotels. At midnight the celebration reached the high-water mark at the Belmont, where the dining room, Palm Room, and grill were thronged with supper parties. Tiny silver bells were given here as souvenirs.

There was a whole lot of fun and rejoicing at the Manhattan, where the crowd was supplemented by the automobile enthusiasts, who are here to attend the show. Practically every available inch of space was given up here for the entertainment of the celebrators.

All the Broadway hotels were filled with participants in the great indoor celebration. Special music contributed to the night's entertainment at the Breslin, the Imperial, New Grand, and Victoria. The Marlborough and Cadillac were thronged with merrymakers, the participants using all sorts of noise-making devices.

Some Guests Try to Fly.

Perhaps the most characteristic celebration took place at the restaurants. All kinds of divertissements were used to astound and amuse the late supper parties. At the Café de l'Opera a young woman burst through an aerial clock, soared over the heads of the diners in the lofty court, and alighted, amid plaudits, in birdlike fashion upon the second balcony. After this innovation a number of folks tried to fly, but as they were not attached to hidden wires, they had to be content to confine their high spirits to the immediate vicinity of the tables.

It was a night of fun and abounding enthusiasm over the advent of the new year at all the cafés. Rector's, Shanley's, and Murray's each had their quota of patrons—so many, in fact, that late comers were content to stand up and celebrate. There were animated scenes at Brown's, Keen's chophouse, at Café Madrid, Burns, and the Café Beaux Arts. The crowds here simply unloosed pandemonium at the stroke of 12.

At the Uptown Restaurants.

There was just as much celebration uptown, judging from the crowd which surged about the entrance to Reisweber's, at Columbus Circle, at 10 o'clock. Here a dance followed supper in the big room. At Healy's the crowd came early and remained late, and it showed the same feverish impetuosity to have a jolly time as the downtown folks.

There were many different kinds of welcome handed out to the New Year at the Majestic and at the Endicott. At the former the large dining room was thronged with the celebrators, all of whom received souvenirs. Wireless telephones entered into the scheme of wishing a "Happy New Year" at the latter, receivers being attached to each table.

The Hoffman House, the Seville, the Wolcott, and the Holland House each presented a brilliant spectacle, and fun-making followed close on to the heels of the departing year.

Some of the Guests.

Here are soem of the prominent celebrators and the hotels where they dined last night:

Waldorf-Astoria—Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Countess de Castlemonto, Count de Ausemboing, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blood, Lady Duff Gordon, Mrs. Stewart White, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hewitt, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sutcliffe.

Astor—C. H. Chauncey, Capt. H. T. Mathews, Charles Elkins, Jr., Prof. Heinrich Hergesell, Major I. N. Lewis, Paul Charles Munter, Mrs. Frederick Moore, Charles A. Singer, Jr., Baron Burnhard von Lossburg, Tayston Verrell, and George T. Trowbride.

Plaza—Miss Shonts and party, Mrs. Paul Sorg, Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Archie M. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Post, Dr. Percy S. Grant, Baron von Schilppenbach, and Mrs. J. B. Clews.

St. Regis—Thomas Ewing, Jr., Count de Sonis, Frederic Gallatin, Ray D. Lillibridge, Sir Charles Wyndham, Henry de Sincay, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. James Martin, and C. D. Chadbourne.

Knickerbocker—Harry Lehr, Duc de Valambrosa, Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. James English, Enrico Caruso, Dr. W. C. Constable, S. B. Vanderpool, Senator James F. Shore, and R. H. Thomas.

Netherland—Commodore and Mrs. G. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Perry of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollub of London, and Dr. J. G. Lowman.

Majestic—Judge and Mrs. Lovett, Col. and Mrs. M. Dilkon, Gen. Courtney Bennett, Baron Rudolph von Bruddenbrock, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mortimer.

NEW YEAR'S IN AUTHORS' CLUB

100 Members Sing "Auld Lang Syne" on the Last Stroke of 1909.

The Authors' Club, of which Henry Holt is President, observed its annual custom of watching the old year out and the new year in last night in the clubrooms, on the seventh floor of Carnegie Lyceum. There were about 100 present. The festivities began with a presentation of "The Authors' Club Commercialized, According to Wall Street's Wishes," by several members of the club.

As the big clock began striking midnight the lights were lowered and the members on the last stroke of the chimes, toasted the new year and sang "Auld Lang Syne," a custom which has obtained in the Authors' Club for twenty years.

Among those present were Dr. Woodburn, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Prof. Thomas of Columbia, Professor of Columbia, Hirschal Kranz, Wm. Dix, William Harbin, Dr. L. L. Snyder, and Edward Peple, the playwright.

"Happy New Year!"

THE consciousness that we have contributed through "Victor" mirth and "Victor" melodies to make homes merrier and fuller of cheer is our "Happy New Year." May yours be bright with promise and untinged with regrets.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

400 5th Ave. (Opp. Tiffany's.) 27 West 34th St. (McCreery side.)

Landay BROS Inc.

Not in any Milk Trust

The Original and Genuine

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK

The Food-drink for All Ages.

At restaurants, hotels and fountains. Delicious, invigorating and sustaining. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Don't travel without it.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.

Others are imitations.

LEAD ME TO IT JERICH AT THE AUTO SHOW

Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anemia and all wasting diseases. All Druggists

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

An absolutely harmless remedy for Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Coughs. Give immediate relief in Bronchial and Lung Affections.

Fifty years' reputation.

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

Sample sent on request.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Smith Gray & Co.

in extending their best wishes venture to suggest that, if your resolutions to-day include both a policy of retrenchment and a desire for an improved personal appearance, a perusal of their announcement on Monday morning will prove interesting.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE OPENED TO TRAFFIC

Mayor McClellan's Last Act in Public Was to Lead a Procession on Wheels Across.

BROOKLYN MEN CELEBRATE

New Structure Has the Largest Carrying Capacity of Any Crossing the River—The Span Is 1,470 Feet.

A little cavalcade of automobiles and carriages, led by Mayor McClellan, moved slowly across the Manhattan Bridge yesterday afternoon from Manhattan to Brooklyn, while steam whistles on both sides of the East River emphasized the announcement that the last of the great connecting links between the two boroughs was complete, and that the bridge was being officially opened. Following the Mayor's turnout came hundreds of men on foot, shivering with the cold, but happy in the thought that they were among the first to cross the $20,000,000 structure.

The most impressive thing about the official opening perhaps was that it was Mayor McClellan's last formal act before handing the keys of the city over to the incoming administration. Hundreds of Brooklynites stood for hours in the cold on the east bank of the river waiting to greet the Mayor and those who accompanied him. Hundreds of Brooklynites, too, crossed over to Manhattan shortly after noon and waited at Canal Street and Third Avenue for the Mayor and his party to start across.

Late in the day the bridge was black with wagons, Brooklyn bound, laden with New Year's gifts from Manhattan stores.

Men of prominence who have played a part in either the actual building of the bridge or in bringing about the appropriations which made it possible, gathered after the opening in the Brooklyn Club, where a luncheon was served, followed by speeches of felicitation.

With the Mayor in his automobile were Controller Metz and Bridge Commissioner Stevenson, and behind them came automobiles in which were the engineers and assistant engineers who had worked assiduously to complete the construction of the bridge so that it could be opened to vehicular traffic before the close of the McClellan administration.

In the car just behind that of the Mayor were Kingsley L. Martin, Chief Engineer; Alexander Johnson, Consulting Engineer, and Assistant Engineer Henry A. Lachicotte.

Much Work Yet to be Done.

Much still remains to be done on the Manhattan Bridge before it will be a finished product of engineering skill. It was only the roadway which was opened to the public yesterday. The footways and the railway tracks are still far from complete. It required some hustling on the part of the contractors to get the bridge roadway in shape before the official opening party arrived. A hundred feet or so near the Manhattan end had not been paved with wooden blocks at noon, although the hour for the opening had been set for 2 o'clock. As the hour approached it was found that temporary boards would have to be laid and covered with sand, so that the vehicles could pass. This was accomplished just as the Mayor's machine appeared on the Manhattan approach.

Over at the Brooklyn Club, where the official openers gathered when the journey across was over, hot coffee was served, and it was welcome, for every one was chilled to the bone. Thomas S. Clark, Chairman of the Celebration Committe, started the speechmaking. He said that the newly opened bridge was the greatest, in carrying capacity, in the world, and that it was a red letter day for Brooklyn. He introduced William Berri, former President of the Brooklyn Bridge, who presided at the gathering.

Mr. Berri said that the simple ceremony seemed especially appropriate because New Yorkers are becoming accustomed to the opening of great bridges between the boroughs. He said that the new bridge would more than double the traffic between New York and Brooklyn, and that it would, perhaps, be the last of the East River bridges, because subways could be built so much cheaper.

James W. Stevenson, the retiring Commissioner of Bridges, who was eulogized by Mr. Berri and several of the other speakers, told the celebrators that the new bridge, when fully developed, will carry 2,000 people a minute, and that it was in many ways the greatest bridge ever constructed.

Bird S. Coler, the retiring Borough President, was introduced as the "man who first, last, and all the time has fought for Brooklyn." He predicted that some day not far distant Brooklyn will have the controlling interest in the greater city. St. Clair McKelway, Abraham Abraham, and Chief Engineer Martin also spoke.

Facts About the Bridge Itself.

Mr. Martin said that on behalf of the "men in the ranks" of the Bridge Department he wished to pay tribute to the efficiency of Commissioner Stevenson, who, he said, has either originated or completed no less than nine great bridges during his term of office. In closing he formaly turned over the engineer's flag to Mr. Stevenson on behalf of the engineers of the department.

Some of the statistics concerning the latest connecting link to be opened are interesting. For instance:

Elevation of roadway and footwalks in the central portion of the bridge, 149 feet above mean high water.

Elevation of balconies in the towers, 180½ feet above mean high water.

Elevation of the top of the cables at the towers, 321½ feet.

Elevation of ornamental work on the towers, 336 feet.

Width of bridge outside to outside of railings, 122½ feet.

Width of roadway from curb to curb, 85 feet.

Width of each of the two footwalks, 11 feet.

The diameter of each of the five great cables holding the river span is 21½ inches, and in each cable there are 9,472 wires.

When entirely complete the bridge will have on the upper floor four railway tracks and on the lower floor two footwalks each eleven feet wide. The four railway tracks for surface cars will have a capacity of 60,000 passengers an hour in one direction, and the four railway tracks for elevated or subway cars, will have a capacity of 120,000 passengers an hour in one direction.

Preparing for It Many Years.

The tower foundations of the Manhattan Bridge were built by John C. Rodgers and the Brooklyn anchorage was constructed by the Kosmos Engineering Company. The Manhattan anchorage was built by the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company. Towers, cables, suspenders, and suspended structure of the main bridge were built by the Ryan-Parke Construction Company.

Although the construction of the Manhattan Bridge has been pushed along with great speed during the last few years, the first official action looking to its construction was taken way back in 1896, the first year of Mayor Van Wyck's Administration. The first contract for construction was let in May, 1901.

Manhattan Bridge and its approaches extends from the south side of Canal Street near the Bowery, in Manhattan, to the north side of Nassau Street, between Jay and Bridge Streets, in Brooklyn, and the total length of the bridge, including approaches, is 6,855 feet. The main bridge is 2,920 feet, the Manhattan approach 1,869 feet. The river span is 1,470 feet, third in point of size of all the suspension bridges in the world. Both the Brooklyn Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge have greater spans than that of the Manhattan, but engineers say that the carrying capacity of the Manhattan Bridge is far greater than either.

$88,756,000 Spent for Bridges.

The city has now spent $88,756,000 in bridges across the East River, most of it in the last twelve years. Four great bridges now join Long Island to Manhattan. They are, named in the order in which they were built, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Williamsburg Bridge, the Queensboro Bridge, and the Manhattan Bridge, just completed, which runs from the Bowery and Canal Street to Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

Work on the Brooklyn Bridge was begun on Jan. 3, 1870, and the bridge was opened to public traffic on May 24, 1883. The total length of the bridge, with extensions, is 7,580 feet. The total cost of this bridge up to date is about $22,400,000.

The cost of the Williamsburg Bridge was $23,100,000. Work on this bridge was begun in November, 1896. The bridge was opened in December, 1903. This bridge has a length of 7,308 feet.

Plans for the Queensboro Bridge were approved by the War Department in February, 1901, and work began in July of the same year. The total length of the structure and approaches is 7,449 feet. In addition the Queens Plaza has a length of 1,152 feet. The bridge was opened to the public in March of last year. The total cost was $17,256,000.

The total cost of the new Manhattan Bridge is estimated at $26,000,000. Work began in 1901. The total length of the roadway of the bridge is 6,885 feet.

THE LEHIGH SETTLES.

Grants a Shorter Day and Other Concessions to Its Conductors.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has concluded an agreement with its conductors by which the working day is reduced from twelve to ten hours and other minor questions are adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the road and employes. The railroad only a short time ago made an agreement with its engineers, and this similar arrangement with its conductors settles conditions of work and rates of pay for the year 1910.

The ten-hour day granted is the rule on other railroads in the same territory. The company has had no agreement with its conductors since the panic of 1907.

THIRD AVE. ROAD MUST PAY.

Court of Appeals Declares Its $4,900,000 Assessment Is Constitutional.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The assessment of $4,900,000 on the franchise of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in New York City was unanimously upheld today by the Appellate Division, Third Department. The State Board of Tax Commissioners assessed the franchise at $10,500,000, but the Special Term reduced it to $4,900,000. From this the company appealed, claiming the assessment was grossly excessive.

The court reversed the determination of the State Controller in assessing a tax against the Fifth Avenue Building Company of New York. It held that the company was not assessable, because it was not engaged in business during the year in question.

INSURANCE SANITARIUM LEGAL

Appellate Division Disapproves Hotchkiss's Prohibition of It.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.— Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss's refusal to grant the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company permission to acquire real estate on which to erect a santitarium for the treatment of its employes suffering from tuberculosis was disapproved to-day by the Appellate Division, Third Department. The matter was remanded to him for further consideration.

Supt. Hotchkiss's decision was based on his construction of a section of the insurance law, which prohibits an insurance corporation from purchasing and holding real property, except such as shall be required for the transaction of its business. The company in its application stated that it might decide to treat at the proposed sanitarium selected cases from among its policy holders.

DR. G. T. STEWART REMOVED.

Lawyer of Superintendent of Metropolitan Hospital Sees Politics in It.

Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd dismissed yesterday without a hearing Dr. George Taylor Stewart, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Stewart, who is on leave of absence, had been advised of the charges against him and invited to put in an answer. Instead, he appealed to the courts, but failed to obtain a postponement. His dismissal followed the disallowing of his appeal yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The charges against Dr. Stewart contained sixteen specifications charging misconduct, neglect of duty, and violation of rules. One charge was that the Superintendent used a rowboat to leave the island at night and sleep in his apartment at 14 East Sixtieth Street, although he was required by law to pass each night on the island unless excused from so doing.

GREENHUT GIFT TO PEORIA.

G. A. R. Memorial Hall Dedicated by Capt. J. B. Greenhut.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—The Greenhut G. A. R. Memorial Hall was dedicated here last night, in the presence of nearly 400 veterans of the civil war and invited guests.

Dr. B. G. Carpenter, pastor of the First Universalist Church, delivered the invocation, and on behalf of the Memorial Hall Committee, Elliott Callender made the presentation of the building. Capt. W. E. Hull of the local camp of Sons of Veterans introduced Capt. Joseph B. Greenhut, who came from New York a few days ago to be present at the dedication and who made a short address.

Addresses were also made by Rabbi Charles Levi, Department Commander Philip Hayes of the G. A. R., of Joliet; Capt. Reisbame of Bloomington, one of the charter members of the first G. A. R. post, and Col. B. C. Bryner.

HEIRESS AND WAITER ARE SOUGHT IN VAIN

Police of Many Cities Asked to Arrest Man—Miss De Janon Sends No Word.

WIFE TELLS STRANGE TALE

Mrs. Cohen Says the Girl Made the Plan to Run Away—Grandfather Will Not Disinherit Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—No word has been received of the whereabouts of Miss Roberta de Janon, the sixteen-year-old heiress to the millions of her grandfather, Robert Buist, who disappeared from the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Wednesday simultaneously with Ferdinand Cohen, a fifty-year-old waiter. At the instance of the girl's grandfather, Mr. Buist, the police of all large cities have been notified to arrest the pair, charging Cohen with abduction of the girl.

The waiter, who has at least one wife and several children, was very attentive to the girl, even in the presence of her grandfather and governess, but they did not suspect anything. He was not very intelligent, and would not appear to have any attraction for a girl of Miss De Janon's age and training. He evidently gained his influence over her at meals served to her when her grandfather was at business.

Cohen's wife to-day declared her belief that Cohen and Miss De Janon left the city together, and asserted that she had letters from the girl to the waiter to any attraction for a girl of Miss de Janon addressed several of these missives to "My Dear Papa," as well as "My Darling Fred," and signed herself as "Your Loving Daughter" or "Your Affectionate Daughter."

"In one of the letters," said Mrs. Cohen, "Miss De Janon said she had to go to school Monday and that she dreaded it. She wanted to be free, she said, and go on the stage. A letter arranging Wednesday's elopement read as follows:

> On Wednesday morning I will take my fox terrier Tootsie out for a walk. That will be the last time I'll be here. I have two rings we can get $50 on, and that is all. You wear your mustache and I'll wear my wig. You'll split your sides laughing when you see me in that yellow wig. I am taking Tootsie because he was left to me by my dead mother, and I love him for her sake.

In another letter Miss De Janon is declared to have said she knew she could not marry Cohen, and that she would lose her fortune, but that she would not be happy until she was under his protection. She is said to have inherited $50,000 in money and jewels from her mother, but was not to get it until she was twenty-one years of age. "However," she wrote, "I care nothing for money."

Mrs. Cohen told a remarkable story of the affair to-day.

"My husband had been employed at the Bellevue-Stratford for six months," she said, "when in the latter part of October the De Janos came here from the White Mountains. A few nights after they arrived I dreamed that a girl stood at the side of my bed and sneered at me.

"I awoke screaming, and when my husband asked me what was the matter, I said, 'I dreamed you eloped.' 'Nonsense,' he replied. He seemed worried after that, and he acted so strangely that I got suspicious, and one day I went to the Bellevue and waited in the corridor until Miss De Janon came out of her room. Sure enough, she was the girl of my dream. I could not mistake her.

"Not long after that Fred confessed to me that my dream was true as far as the girl was concerned, and said: 'She is the most beautiful girl I ever saw. Her eyes fascinate me. I stand between love and duty. She wants me to take her away.'

"Continually my husband talked of Miss De Janon, and last Tuesday night he woke me up by shouting: 'My brain is burning up! I'm all afire! Roberta wants me to elope with her!'

"He told me that she had planned the elopement some time ago, and told him he was to wear a false mustache and she would wear a blonde wig. They must be disguised, she said, or they would be recognized at the Broad Street Station.

"When he left the house Wednesday morning he put some pennies in the pocketbook and said he'd be home to dinner. He kissed me good-bye and promised me that he would not run away with the girl. 'When I'm with her I feel like smashing her,' he said, 'but when I am away her eyes draw me back.'"

Detectives Scanlon and Emmanuel of the Central Office say that the woman could not produce the notes, and they are skeptical of their existence. Mrs. Cohen's attitude in the case is somewhat a puzzle to the detectives. Both at her home and during the trip to New York with Detectives Scanlon and Emmanuel she talked voluably, making all sorts of startling statements that could not be verified. She said among other things that her husband had asked her if she would consent to a divorce for a money consideration.

Girl Traced to a Store.

The detectives and the girl's relatives say there is no evidence that she has gone to New York. Detectives have traced the girl only as far as a department store, where she made few slight purchases at 9:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. None of the ticket sellers or train crews of the various railroads remembers seeing any one answering the description of either.

When Cohen left the hotel all the money he is known to have had was $24 of wages. Miss De Janon is thought to have had about $50.

The death of Mrs. De Janon three weeks ago had a very depressing effect on the girl. She often wept, and since the funeral has often visited the grave at Glenwood Cemetery. When the snow drifts were at their deepest Tuesday she went to the cemetery accompanied by her grandfathr and put fresh flowers on the grave. After these trips she was always depressed. It was after this trip of Tuesday that she wrote the two notes to her father telling that she was about to commit suicide.

It is believed that Cohen gained part of his influence over the girl by telling her that he was a Spaniard like her father, and that his family was noble, but in straitened circumstances. He told the Spanish nobility tale to Mr. Buist. The police have found that he was born in Northern Austria, and on account of several difficulties has been forced to go under different aliases, such as Cook, la Chappelle, and Skelley.

Grandfather Not to Disinherit Her.

Although the girl inherited $50,000 at her mother's death, which amount will come into her possession when she is 21 years old, she became the heiress to a vastly greater amount Tuesday, when Mr. Buist formally adopted her. She signed papers consenting to the adoption. Her father, Ferdinand De Janon, is also in good financial circumstances, being a broker in New York.

Mr. Buist was extraordinarily fond of the girl and lavished everything on her. In spite of her disappearance, Mr. Buist said to-night that he had not changed toward her and denied stories that he had disinherited her. He said he would use every means in his power to find her and to punish the man who he believes is responsible for her disappearance.

Miss Helen Kennedy of 458 West 145th Street is a close friend of Miss De Janon, the missing Philadelphia heiress, though they have not seen each other for a year.

"Roberta is a very impulsive girl and might have done almost anything," said Miss Kennedy last night. "She was greatly affected by her mother's death. They were perfectly devoted to each other. It would not at all surprise me to learn that she had committed suicide out of sorrow. She also read detective stories a great deal, and often declared she would become a detective. It was just her way, full of those romantic notions. She might have acted on some strange impulse and have gone away."

TRAIN DERAILED; 3 KILLED.

California Special of the Rock Island Wrecked Through Spreading of Rails.

TRENTON, Mo., Dec. 31.—Three persons were killed and four were injured at 8:40 o'clock this morning by the derailing and partial burning of a westbound Rock Island passenger train, south of Trenton. The victims are the fireman and two women passengers.

The train was one of the heaviest in the Rock Island's service. It is known in the Summer as the Golden State Limited and in the Winter as the California Special. The train consisted of a drawing room sleeper, a stateroom and drawing room sleeper, a buffet library observation car, smoking room tourist, dining car, and three baggage cars.

The wreck is thought to have been caused by spreading rails. While the train was running at a high speed the locomotive and tender plunged over a five-foot embankment, dragging two baggage cars, a mail car, a tourist car and a standard sleeping car with them. Another sleeping car and an observation car remained on the track.

While passengers in the wrecked cars were struggling to escape from the debris, fire started from the firebox. The splintered cars burned rapidly and the three slain passengers were partly burned. Scores of persons were rescued, as the flames were scorching their clothing or burning their flesh.

Eastern Time for Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 31.—With the New Year Chile will adopt a system of Eastern standard time. Under the new reckoning the time in Chile will correspond with that of the Eastern time division of the United States, which embraces the territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C.

$650,000 TO YALE, MRS. SAGE'S GIFT

As a Descendant of Abraham Pierson She Will Pay for the Hillhouse Estate.

ALUMNI HAD LONG HELD IT

Heavy Mortgage, However, Remained Unpaid—Sloane's Gift of $450,000 to be Used for New Building.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—A gift of $650,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage to-day made Yale's New Year notable. The sum was presented for the purpose of paying for the Hillhouse property on Prospect Street.

The tract contains 30 acres near the present buildings, and was bought in 1900 for $500,000 from the Hillhouse heirs, who have resided there for more than a century. The preliminary payment was made by three prominent Yale alumni of New York City, Otto T. Bannard, William H. Barnum, and Clarence H. Kelsey, and the property was for a time put in the hands of Trustees, who included Gifford Pinchot, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and Lewis S. Welch. They formally transferred it to the university a year ago subject to a heavy mortgage and carrying charges, altogether amounting to $650,000. The gift of Mrs. Sage will remove the debt and give the university an unclouded title to the property.

The gift is the second largest ever made to Yale, the only one exceeding it being the $1,000,000 donation of John D. Rockefeller three years ago. The property was purchased to give Yale a site for the buildings it plans to erect immediately. The sum of $450,000 was recently given by the Sloanes of New York City for the erection of a new physics laboratory, which will be the first structure placed on the site. The next will be a new biological laboratory.

Mrs. Sage's letter of gift to Secretary Stokes of Yale is as follows:

> As a descendant of Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale, I have an ancestral interest in that university. I have known through you for some time past of the effort to obtain for Yale the Sachem's Wood or Hillhouse estate as a new campus, and I know how important it seems to many members of the corporation and Faculty to do so at this particular time for needed development on broad university lines. I understand that this property was bought about four years ago, subject to a large mortgage, by a group of public-spirited graduates, who undertook to carry it until a donor could be found who would transfer it without debt to the university.
>
> I will be pleased, if agreeable to the corporation, to pay its entire cost, which, I understand amounts, with interest and carrying charges, to the sum of $650,000, and to present it to the university as a gift from me without condition or restriction, payment to be made, say, on or before Feb. 1 next.

In addition to the cherished family tradition that Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale, was her ancestor, the close historic association between the early New Haven colony and Yale College on the one hand and the eastern section of Long Island, on which Mrs. Sage and her ancestors have lived for generations, on the other, was an important factor giving her a special interest.

President Hadley said to-night of the gift: "It is enthusiastically welcomed."

A meeting of the Yale Corporation will be held Jan. 10, at which time Mrs. Sage's offer will be formally accepted.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 FIFTH AVENUE near 41st Street.

Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Acts as custodian of personal property and manager of real property.

Letters of Credit. Foreign Money and Travelers' Checks. Vault Boxes for Customers' use.

BROKERS ENTERTAIN 1,600.

The Children of the Financial District See a Produce Exchange Circus.

The Produce Exchange closed business yesterday at 1 o'clock to make way for the annual entertainment of the poor children of the financial district which the Exchange makes extend as far north as Canal Street. For the past four years the members of the Exchange at Bowling Green have taken this way of manifesting the holiday spirit. This year a fund of $5,000 was raised to supply amusement to 1,600 children. Baskets of presents to the small boys and girls and a solid New Year's dinner to their parents.

Half an hour before the striking of the big gong closed the trading, the children began to arrive in Beaver Street marshaled by Sunday school teachers and clergymen from every church organization on the south side.

The sawdust ring of a real circus which tours the country in the Summer months was laid out on the floor of the Exchange, the biggest trading floor in this country. "Prof." Starrett had been busy all morning bringing his performing ponies and dogs and his trick mule up in the Exchange elevators to the improvised dressing room and stable on the south side of the big room.

Grand stands had been erected over night surrounding the ring which had seating room for 1,600. The place of honor was reserved for 171 boys and girls from the Crippled Children's Home on Henry Street, who had been carried down to Beaver Street in omnibuses.

By 2 o'clock, when Chairman L. A. Morey of the Entertainment Committee opened the circus performance, the grand stands, floors, and galleries were packed with children, parents, and guests of the members. Fully 8,000 crowded into the building.

There were six performing ponies, to say nothing of the mule and a troupe of performing dogs. Besides these star features, all the clowns of the circus were there, the slack-wire performer, the juggler, and the slight-of-hand man.

Every child who watched the performance for nearly two hours knew that there was a basket waiting for him from Santa Claus, the bigger for being a week behind Christmas. Sixteen hundred children's baskets were distributed, each containing a two-pound box of candy, oranges, apples and nuts, and a pair of roller skates. Thereafter the girls differed from the boys in having each a doll where the boys got jackknives and baseballs.

The cripples instead of roller skates got umbrellas, if they were big girls, or skull caps if they were boys. The smaller ones received drawing and painting sets or work baskets instead of roller skates.

Four hundred family baskets were distributed, each containing a five-pound steak, a plum pudding, and vegetables, canned and green, enough for a full dinner for six persons.

When traveling carry with you a can of

CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP

And be independent of the unsanitary soap dish

REMOVAL

The office maintained at 119 West 42nd St. for the last nine years will be removed to the Society's new building, 736 Seventh Ave., between 48th and 49th Sts., on January 3, 1910.

NEW OFFICE

On January 3, 1910, a new office will be opened at Brownsville, Brooklyn, in the building formerly occupied by the Jenkins Trust Co., corner Rockaway & Pitkin Aves.

BRONX OFFICE

On or about February 15, 1910, a new office will be opened in the Society's new building, Courtlandt Ave., corner 143th St., one block from Third Ave.

OTHER OFFICES

346 Fourth Avenue, corner 25th Street.
186 Eldridge Street, corner Rivington St.
105 East 125th Street, corner Park Ave.
409 Grand Street, corner Clinton Street.
24 Graham Ave., corner Debevoise St., Brooklyn.

INTEREST RATES

1% per month or fraction thereof. One-half (½%) per cent. charged on loans repaid within two weeks.

The Provident Loan Society of New York

Organized 1894

Loans made in 1909..... 300,000
Amount loaned in 1909..$9,500,000

MARK CROSS
LONDON
89 REGENT ST.

Cross-Lined Gloves

LADIES' HEAVY GLOVES—Tan— $1.50
MEN'S HEAVY GLOVES—Tan— $1.50
LADIES' HEAVY GLOVES—Tan—Silk Lined— $2.00
LADIES' HEAVY GLOVES—Tan — Wool Lined — Woolen Wristlet— $3.00
MEN'S HEAVY GLOVES—Tan—Wool Lined—Strap at Wrist— $3.00
MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE LINED DRIVING GLOVES—Black—Tan— $3.75

Second Floor—Trunks and Motor Goods

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
210 Fifth Avenue 253 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

Three Factories Guarantee Speed

They mean double quick speed in all repair work—and our repair work is already noted both for speed and accuracy.

More than that, it insures the even prompter filling of every prescription, whether written by our oculists or your own.

Best Quality French Crystal Lens, 50c. Special Lenses Proportionately Low.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.
Oculists' Opticians
223 Sixth Av. 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
1274 B'way, 33d St. 101 Nassau—Ann St.
217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

Always Have Money Handy!

Bills Come Out in a Jiffy

Pat. ented HANDY BILL FOLD Aug. 24 1909

Slide In Just as Easy

Everybody likes the Handy Bill Fold—it's so Thin, so Light, so HANDY. Eleven different leathers, 50c to $3.00. Get one anywhere, or send for descriptive leaflet.

A. I. SIMONS & CO. 40 Gray, N. Y.
Sole Mfrs. and Selling Agents
Handy Bill Fold Co., Pat'e, Newark

ST. LOUIS and Southwest.
Southwestern Limited
Lv. New York 2:45 P. M. to-day
Ar. St. Louis 1:45 P. M. to-morrow
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Best Road to Buffalo

Old Chinese Porcelains

An EXHIBITION of RARE and FINE SPECIMENS of OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, JADE, and other HARD STONES

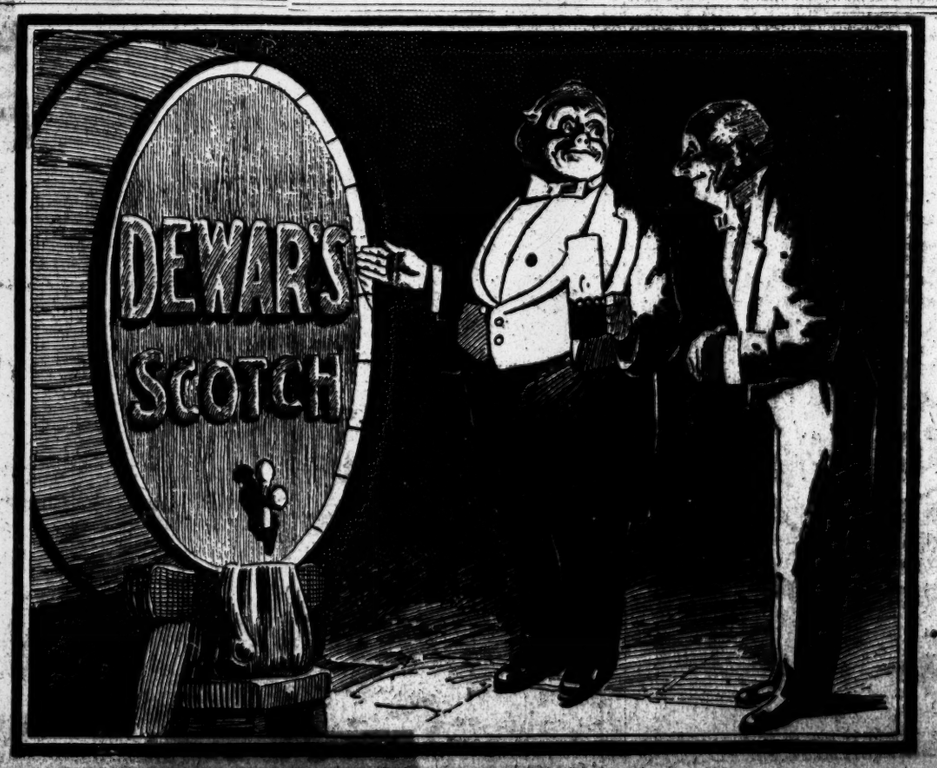
Is on View at

THE PLAZA HOTEL, FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

by GORER of

170 New Bond Street, London, England

For admission kindly present your personal card



LAUGHS LIKE A LOON
JERICHO
THE MULE SHOW

FROM the taste of our Tomato Soup you'd say the tomatoes were "just picked."

And practically that is so; because we always put them up the day they leave the vines—usually within five hours. There's no chance to lose their freshness. All the delicate natural flavor of the choicest New Jersey tomatoes picked when at their best, is found in

Campbell's Tomato Soup

We select red-ripe sound perfect tomatoes only. We strain out the skin and seeds, of course; and every sign of the indigestible core-fibre. The pure rich juice is carried through glass-lined pipes to the blending kettles and the filling machines. These too are glass-lined. The soup is hermetically sealed and then sterilized by *heat alone*.—The only scientific way. No preservatives nor coloring are used nor needed. The soup keeps perfectly; and opens as fresh and fragrant as a June morning.

Be sure you specify Campbell's. And insist on it.

All Campbell's Soups are sold under the positive guarantee of satisfaction or your money refunded.

Dolly, I'm ashamed to say
You ate all that Consomme
O that label red-and-white
Gives you a fierce appetite.

21 kinds 10c a can

Consommé	Tomato	Clam Chowder
Pea	Vegetable	Clam Bouillon
Bouillon	Ox-Tail	Mutton Broth
Printanier	Mock Turtle	Celery
Pepper Pot	Mulligatawny	Beef
Chicken	Tomato-Okra	Julienne
Vermicelli-Tomato		Asparagus
Chicken Gumbo (Okra)		

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

"When in doubt" consult Campbell's Menu Book. We'll gladly send it free. Just write for it.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
Camden N J

Look for the red-and-white label

FARMAN FLIGHTS WIN CUP AND NEW RECORD

Michelin Prize Henry's for 144-Mile Run—Maurice Beats Cross-Country Best.

AEROPLANE ALIGHTS IN TREE

Flying Records of 1909, Including Channel Crossing, Held Chiefly by Aviators Identified with France.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Dec. 31.—The Michelin Cup for duration and distance covered in an aeroplane in the air during 1909 goes to Henry Farman, an Englishman, though his aeronautic career has been chiefly in France. Mr. Farman on Nov. 3, over the course here, established a since unbeaten record of 144 miles in 4 hours 17 minutes 35 seconds.

A keen struggle for the prize ended at sundown, leaving the flight of 200 kilometers (124 miles) made yesterday by Leon Delagrange the nearest approach to Mr. Farman's record. M. Delagrange's flight was negotiated in 2 hours 32 minutes.

At Mourmelon-le-Grand to-day Hubert Latham, M. Legagneux, Mr. Farman, and the Englishman Singer had their machines tuned up for a supreme test and engaged in a spectacular contest. Latham had poor luck, his motor failing him at the end of a flight of about fifteen miles, and on later attempts acting badly after short spins. Legagneux and Singer also were able to make only short distances. This left Farman master of the aerodrome, and he flew 82 miles in two hours, and, seeing that his record had not been equaled, he voluntarily descended.

Another contestant for the cup, M. Baeder, was circling the field when his aeroplane broke down and alighted on the top of a pine tree. Baeder managed to descend without injury to himself, leaving the machine hanging in the branches.

At Pau M. Le Blanc won the Archdeacon Cup, which was held by the late Capt. Ferber, who was killed by a fall from his aeroplane at Boulogne in September. Paul Tissandier, who flew over that city in a biplane, failed in his attempt to break the height record.

Woman Flier at Issy.

At Issy the crowds applauded the picturesque flights of a Miss Putrieu, who piloted a tiny Santos-Dumont monoplane.

Meantime Maurice Farman in a biplane was flying across country from Chartres to Orleans. He accomplished the distance of 70 kilometers (43½ miles) in one hour, following the high road and maintaining an average height of 180 feet.

This constitutes a new cross-country record the most successful previous similar feat having been accomplished by Capt. S. F. Cody, the former American citizen, who is now the head of the Balloon Department of the British War Office. Cody made a flight last September of about forty miles in sixty-three minutes.

The Michelin trophy is given by M. Michelin, a wealthy member of the Aero Club of France, and consists of a beautiful prize and $32,000 to be competed for during a period of eight years. Each year the trophy and $4,000 or one-eighth of the cash prize goes to the aviator making the longest flight in that year.

The trophy was offered first in 1908, and was won by Wilbur Wright, with a mark of 76.5 miles made in France in competition with Farman and others.

The year 1909 may be considered as having changed aerial navigation in heavier-than-air machines from a dream to an accomplished and recognized fact. For the general public, perhaps, recognition of the fact dates from the flight across the English Channel on July 25 last by Louis Blériot in his monoplane. That performance, however, merely stands out on account of its spectacular character and the historic associations of the narrow sea that has been England's bulwark against the European Continent. As a mere feat Blériot's achievement had no special significance. His channel flight had already been surpassed in distance, altitude, and speed by both heavier-than-air fliers and dirigible balloons.

The Past Year's Records.

The performance by which Henry Farman, an Englishman, on Nov. 3 won the Michelin Cup, covering in his biplane a little over 232 kilometers (144 miles) in 4 hours 17 minutes 35 seconds, over a course at Chalons, France, shows what strides have been made since. The Frenchman Leon Delagrange's feat in covering on Dec. 30 200 kilometers (124 miles) in the remarkable time of 2 hours 32 minutes, or at an average speed of 78.9 kilometers (48.9 miles) an hour, falls not far behind the other in distance traversed.

Moreover, the actual record for cross-country flying in a heavier-than-air machine, made only yesterday—on the very last day of the year—by Maurice Farman, brother of Henry Farman, is a distance over twice as great as that—some 21 miles—accomplished by Blériot in his Channel crossing. Maurice Farman flew 70 kilometers, (43½ miles,) from Chartres to Orleans, in one hour flat.

For altitude, Hubert Latham of France holds the official record. Eact measurements are difficult of attainment and he is variously credited witht an elevation of 500 meters (about 1,600 feet), and 550 meters (about 1,800 feet). Orville Wright in an unofficial flight at Potsdam, Germany, is said to have reached thte same height, and Louis Paulhan rose to a height whichc he believed to be 600 meters, or nearly 2,000 feet.

Orville Wright also holds the record for duration of flight witht a passenger. On Sept. 18 he flew for 1 hour 35 minutes with Captain Englehardt at Berlin.

The year 1909 in aviation was further notable for the first international aviation meet ever held. In this meet, at Rheims, France, Glenn H. Curtiss, an American, won the Gordon-Bennett Cup by covering 20 kilometers (12.42 miles), in 15 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.

In the same meet Louis Bleriot covered 10 kilometers in 7 minutes 47 4-5 seconds. All other distances from 40 to 160 kilometers were won by Herbert Latham of France.

The achievements of the dirigibles, though less stimulating to the imagination, bulk even larger on paper. All records for distance, duration and altitude are held by Count Zeppelin, with his monster airship, the Zeppelin 3d. On March 13 he attained a height of 5,200 feet, and on Mey 29 he covered 870 miles in 37 hours.

NO NEW YEAR PEERS.

Considered Inconsistent for Liberal Premier to Add to House of Lords.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Contrary to custom no list of political honors will mark the coming of the new year. Had the usual practice been followed Premier Asquith could scarcely have escaped the elevation to the peerage of some of his stanch supporters.

In view of the present denunciatory attitude of the Radicals toward the upper house it was considered apparently to be inconsistent to add to its numbers.

JERICHO IS AT THE AUTO SHOW IT

BACONIANS DELVE IN VAIN.

Caves of Chepstow Give Americans No Light on Shakespeare Controversy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31. — The romantic neighborhood of Chepstow Castle in Monmouthshire has been the scene of a mysterious search conducted with close secrecy by two American visitors, Dr. Prescott of Boston and Dr. Owen of Detroit. Chepstow Castle, a handsome eleventh century ruin, stands on the summit of cliffs whose base is washed by the River Wye. These cliffs abound in caves.

In one of the caves, almost hidden under masses of moss and ivy, the Americans and their assistants have for some weeks past been busy with pick and shovel. Their operations aroused much curiosity, but the object of the search was kept secret until the other day, when it leaked out that they expected to unearth documents of great historical interest and importance.

The two American doctors had stayed at a Chepstow hotel and breathed no word of their strange quest. Though an invalid, Dr. Owen joined enthusiastically in the search. It is stated he believes the cave contains documents which have not seen the light for over 300 years. Despite a far-reaching search of the caves, however, no papers have been discovered and the two doctors have now returned to America. It is said that their hopes, nevertheless, are not yet abandoned, and they signified their intention to renew the search. It is also said that they have obtained the exclusive right of boring and delving in the caves.

This was the mysterious quest for alleged proofs that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, which was some time ago mentioned in dispatches from Boston which found their way into print. These dispatches asserted that the American investigators had obtained a clue to the cave from Bacon's writings, and that they expected to find there Bacon's own library, which would upset much of the accepted history of the Elizabethan period.

JOWETT MAY BE PASTOR.

Birmingham, Eng., Preacher for Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, Perhaps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Rev. J. A. Jowett, pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church in Birmingham, has been approached by a deputation from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York with an invitation to transfer his activities to that church.

During a recent tour of the United States Mr. Jowett preached at John D. Rockefeller's church. Mr. Jowett has not yet come to a decision as to whether he will accept the invitation and before doing so will consult the Deacons of his Birmingham charge.

The Rev. J. Ross Stevenson resigned from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last Summer to accept a call to Baltimore. Members of the committee appointed to select his successor said last night that, though no official call had been extended to the Rev. J. H. Jowett of Birmingham, he stood in the highest favor with the committee and among the congregation.

It was explained that the committee had considered a number of desirables, and that it would be necessary to hold a meeting of the whole congregation to pass upon a candidate suggested by the committee before a call was issued. This had not been done thus far.

FALLIERES RECEIVES BACON.

New Ambassador to France Delivers Cordial Message from President Taft.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State, who now succeeds Henry White as United States Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Fallières at the Elysee Palace this afternoon. The traditional ceremony connected with the presentation of a newly appointed foreign Ambassador was observed.

Accompanied by the Embassy staff Mr. Bacon drove to the palace. A squadron of Cuirassiers formed an escort. As the carriages entered the courtyard a battalion of infantry presented arms and the band played "Hail Columbia." President Fallières with Foreign Minister Pichon at his side, and surrounded by the members of the civil and military household received the American diplomat and staff in the Salon des Ambassadeurs. The exchanges were of the most cordial character, and Mr. Bacon conveyed to President Fallières a personal message of good will from President Taft.

In welcoming Mr. Bacon the French President referred to the historical and friendly ties which united the two republics, adding: "France has no wish more dear than to conserve and strengthen the good political and economical relations between the two countries. You can be assured during your mission here of the warmest co-operation of myself and the Government of France."

President Fallières charged Mr. Bacon to express his personal thanks to President Taft for the latter's kind message, and to convey to Mr. Taft his best wishes for the good health of himself and the happiness and prosperity of the United States.

Metropolitan Life to Dine Agency Heads

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will give a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, in connection with the annual convention of its Superintendents. The dinner will take the form of a dedication of the Metropolitan Tower and a testimonial to the architects who built it.

TO GET DIAZ'S AID WAS ZELAYA'S PLAN

Went to Mexico to Embroil Him with Us Through Sympathy for Central America.

DIAZ WANTS NO CONFLICT

Zelaya Probably Suggested Mexico Could Have Guatemala for Her Services—Revolution Brewing There.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO, Dec. 31.—The report of President Diaz's opposition to the Monroe Doctrine is unfounded. His sympathies are unquestionably with the Central Americans who oppose the attitude of Secretary Knox in his disposition to meddle in Central American politics. President Diaz, however, realizing the close proximity of Mexico to the United States, would not do anything or take any stand which would be likely to offend the Washington Government, notwithstanding his sympathies.

There are, to be sure, Central Americans who despise Knox and would welcome a war with the United States, irrespective of final consequences. These Central American desperadoes are working to bring about trouble, and it was unquestionably the motive of Zelaya, the Nicaraguan ex-President, in coming to Mexico to endeavor to influence the Diaz Government to take a hand in the Central American embroglio. Zelaya very likely held out to Diaz the possibility of uniting those republics with Mexico, and at all events assured him that the annexation of Guatemala to Mexico was extremely likely. He could urge that Mexico, in any attempt to establish a Central American union through force of arms, would receive the support of every Central American Government outside of Guatemala and Salvador, and that with the success of Mexico's intervention there would naturally accrue to that country a big strip of Guatemalan territory, which Mexico has always wanted.

It is not believed that President Diaz gave any particular encouragement to Zelaya, and it is not known officially that this was the subject of yesterday's conference between Zelaya and Diaz. Knowing, however, the deep enmity the two men have for Cabrera, the report that such conference took place received credence in high circles, and despite the fact that Diaz does not seek to give offence to the United States or to take steps which the Washington Government might consider unfriendly, yet the fact that gave audience to Zelaya and Zelaya's great ability as trouble maker led all to believe that if Mexican intervention in Central American affairs can be brought about Zelaya is the man to do it.

Private advices received here by political exiles from Guatemala say that opposition to Cabrera is constantly growing, and in the event the Estrada revolution in Nicaragua is successful, which seems more than probable, the trouble will unquestionably spread to Guatemala.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, there is good reason to believe that Zelaya is arranging to stay for weeks or months in this country.

BRAZIL TO TAKE HAND?

Report Says She Will Use Zelaya Affair to Undermine Mexican Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The most interesting development of the day in the Nicaraguan situation is a report from Rio de Janeiro that Señor de Rio Branco, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, will soon come to Washington bent on supplanting Mexico as the first friend and adviser of the United States in Latin American affairs. From the State Department nothing on the subject is forthcoming, but the circumstantial nature of the report, combined with the rather strained relations now existing between this country and Mexico, gives great weight to the story.

Exactly what material interests Brazil has in the present entangled situation in Central America does not appear, but it is known that jealousy has long existed between Brazil and Mexico, and that Brazil has for years been anxious to assume the hegemony of the Latin-American States. The prestige which a closer understanding with the United States would give Brazil in South America, it is thought, might in itself be sufficient compensation for Brazilian diplomatic activity at this juncture, while it is suggested that in return for support at this juncture Brazil might expect the United States to allow her a free hand in her quarrels with Colombia or with some of the smaller States to the south.

Reports from the immediate scene of trouble show that the war there is yet far from over. At Managua the belief prevails that Estrada contemplates a speedy march on the capital and preparations for forcible resistance to him are being pushed as much as Madriz's depleted exchequer will allow. The state of the Government's funds is causing Zelaya's successor much worry, and Vice Consul Caldera at Managua to-day cabled the Department of State that a loan was under consideration as the only means of carrying on the war.

Dispatches from Managua indicate clearly that Provisional President Madriz is doing his best to ingratiate himself with the United States. He has already secured the passage of a bill through the Nicaraguan Congress suppressing the tobacco monopoly and diverting the large proceeds to the payment of the British and other foreign debts. Don Luis Corea has been dispatched as agent to the United States, and his instructions are to assure this Government of the peaceful and reformatory intentions of the Madriz régime in Nicaragua. Should Señor Corea, now in Washington, be designated by Madriz as a special envoy, it is understood that he will be received informally, exactly in the same capacity that Señor Salvador Castrillo, representative of Gen. Estrada is received, as the agent of a faction.

Great distress continues at Bluefields, and but for the steady aid from the larders of the American ships off the coast and from the American Red Cross the prisoners in the hands of Estrada's men would probably be starving. As many as 1,000 loaves of bread baked aboard the American ships have been distributed on shore. Estrada, nevertheless is reported to be still in an aggressive mood and to be contemplating a further march inland toward the strongholds of the Madriz supporters.

ESTRADA STILL BELLIGERENT.

Scouts Madriz as Zelaya Appointee and Talks of Advance on Managua.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Dec. 31.—Gen. Estrada remains firm in his determination not to recognise the Presidency of Madriz. He holds that the election of the latter by Congress was illegal, and that the people of Nicaragua have not spoken. He has refused the offers of peace through compromise from Managua, and is continuing his preparations for a campaign against the capital.

To-day the proposed attack on Greytown is under discussion. Gen. Mena has arrived at Chile after capturing a number of the Government soldiers and a supply of ammunition. The prisoners with their supplies were on their way to reinforce Gen. Gonzales when the battle at Recreo was fought.

HOLDS HIGHWAY FORT.

Collins in Possession, but Pay of Clerks Is Held Up.

James G. Collins, the newly reinstated Superintendent of Highways, who seized the official bureau on the sixteenth floor of the Park Row Building by a coup de main on Wednesday night, held the fort yesterday behind locks and bars while George Scannell, the Superintendent Emeritus, smoked Christmas cigars in the ante-room and murmured objurgations to the bewildered clerks.

There was very little business done in the Highways Bureau yesterday because the clerks did not know exactly who was who, and persons who came to apply for permits were informed that all such documents would be considered null and void unless signed by the real Superintendent.

From 1 P. M. till 6 P. M. the corridor leading to the place of siege was filled with members of the Chief Engineer's staff, to the number of forty, whose pay had been hung up by the Controller until Tuesday, when it might be learned how the contest would end. It was their month's pay, and that made it awkward for the married men who were waiting for it to purchase choice viands for the feast at home to-day. Toward 5 o'clock the Chief Engineer managed to get a check cashed for expenses, car fares, and telephone calls, for his staff, which panned out about $3 to $5 apiece.

Collins sent down to the restaurant for his meals at regular intervals, with side lines appropriate to the festive season, and had a camp bed with blankets brought to the room. He declared he intended to stay right there until he was removed by force majeur or by order of the new Borough President, George McAneny, who would have to show cause.

$500,000 EXPRESS FIRE LOSS.

That's the Latest Police Estimate, but the Company Thinks It Excessive.

Thursday's midnight fire that destroyed the old Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Madison Avenue, between Forty-seven'n and Forty-eighth Streets, now used as a delivery warehouse by the American Express Company, did altogether, it came out yesterday, something like half a million dollars' damage, besides injuring three men, as told in yesterday's TIMES.

The two porters, Michael McNamara of 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Peter Schule of 452 West Fortieth Street, who were drenched with blazing oil from exploding barrels, and were taken in ambulances to Flower Hospital, were in a serious condition from burns yesterday. Fireman Philbin of Engine 65, who suffered lacerations of the head and face in the same explosion, is recovering in Bellevue.

Among the neighbors roused from their slumbers by the fire were the households of Mrs. Hetty Green's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilkes; Douglas Robinson, Robert A. Chesebrough, and J. Borden Harriman. Many of these watched the fire from their windows.

Of the old church only the gray stone walls and skeleton of the gable roof remained yesterday. Officials of the express company could not account for the origin of the fire. They were inclined to regard $500,000, the last police estimate of the loss, as excessive, as most of the goods in storage had been kept in the main building. Among the goods in transit destroyed, however, was a consignment of fifty bales of furs for Europe, valued at more than $100,000.

The work of rebuilding will be started at once.

WEST VIRGINIA AIRSHIP TALK.

Lights in Sky Give Rise to Many Surmises—May Be Meteors.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 31.—Three huge lights of almost uniform dimensions appeared in the early morning sky near here. Joseph Green, a farmer, declared they were meteors, which fell on his farm.

Thorough search of his land by others who saw the lights was fruitless. Many persons believe an airship sped over the country.

Metropolitan Opera Site Not Sold Yet

The old rumor that Marshall Field & Co., the Chicago dry goods firm, had purchased the Metropolitan Opera House site and would erect a big department store thereon was revived yesterday. A representative of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House said that, while negotiations had been opened for the purchase of the site by Marshall Field & Co., as THE TIMES told some months ago, there had been no change in the situation since.

FAREWELL NEW YEAR IN THE OLD RECTOR'S

14-Story Hotel on Times Square Site of the Famous Restaurant Ready by 1911.

BUILDING TO COST $1,400,000

Work to Begin in the Spring—Many Innovations Shown in Architects' Plans Filed Yesterday.

Rector's saw its last New Year's celebration in the present restaurant, at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, last night. Before the end of 1910, according to the definite announcement made by Charles E. Rector yesterday, a new fourteen-story hotel, the ground floor of which will contain a restaurant de luxe, will be erected on the same site. Its cost will be $1,400,000.

Plans for the new hotel and restaurant were filed in the Building Department yesterday by the architects, D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago and New York. Coming right on the heels of the two big buildings about to be erected on the block front from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, opposite the Times Building, which will cost close to $2,000,000, the new Rector's means that Times Square will be transformed within the next twelve months into a section veritably bristling with tall and elaborate buildings.

The new hotel wil loccupy the entire southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Rector purchased some time ago the property now occupied by his restaurant. He does not own the small café on the corner occupying a plot 26 by 70 feet. This valuable little corner is owned by Henry Schwarzwalder, but it was leased recently to Mr. Rector for sixty years. By securing this corner the new Rector's Hotel will have a frontage on Broadway of 102.3 feet and 131.3 feet on Forty-fourth Street. The present buildings will be torn down early in the Spring.

In the new building there will be three underground stories or floors. The lowest basement will contain the engines and boilers. Above this, in the sub-basement, will be installed an elaborate system of ventilation, a large cold storage plant, laundry, vacuum cleaning apparatus, &c. Then will come the basement proper, the ceiling of which will rise five feet above the street level, the spacious kitchens and other commissary rooms being in the rear. The Forty-fourth Street corner of the basement will be fitted up as a café, entrance being down a flight of six steps.

The restaurant will occupy the entire Broadway front of the main floor. Thousands of dollars will be spent on its decorations, the aim being to make it the most palatial as well as the most convenient restaurant in the country if not in the world. The main restaurant room, after passing through a wide lobby, will be 90 by 100 feet in dimensions, and will supply tables and seats for 800 persons. Surrounding the restaurant room and lobby will be a mezzanine balcony floor, a large part of which will be devoted to the orchestra and other musical features. The entrance to the hotel will be on the Forty-fourth Street side, opening into a large office room. The second floor will be devoted to private dining rooms and a large banquet hall.

The hotel will have 240 rooms, many being arranged in large suites, and baths will be connected with each room.

The façade of the building will be of brick and limestone, with terra cotta trimmings, the general design being French Renaissance. The front will be decorated with balconies at several points, and handsome light tinted imported marble columns will adorn the main entrance.

The construction contract has been awarded to the Thompson-Starrett Company, and they have agreed to have the entire building ready for use before another New Years season.

PRISON FOR A WHITE SLAVER.

Rogoff Only One of a Group That Authorities Expect to Apprehend.

In the sentencing of Samuel Rogoff in Special Sessions yesterday for aiding and abetting in the maintenance of a disorderly resort Probation Officer Graveur believes that he has run to earth only one of several men who are growing fat on a "white slave" traffic carried on in flats between Fifty-ninth Street and 125th Street. He says that the richest ones of this group are yet to be apprehended.

Rogoff was sentenced to eleven months in the Penitentiary and to $500 fine.

Diamond Rings for County Clerks.

Employes of the County Clerk's office yesterday presented diamond rings to County Clerk Dooling and Deputy County Clerk Curry, whose terms expired.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue---37th-38th Sts.

Annual Clearance Sale,

Monday, January Third.

Women's Apparel.

Tailored and Dressy Suits,

Evening and Calling Gowns,

Imported Model Costumes and Wraps,

Fur Coats, Fur Muffs and Neckpieces,

Fur Lined and Fur Collar Coats,

Evening and Street Coats and Capes,

French and Domestic Lingerie Underwear,

Silk and Lingerie Petticoats and Hosiery,

Silk, Lace, Chiffon and Net Waists,

French and Domestic Lingerie Waists,

Lingerie Dresses, Neckwear, Sweaters.

Largest Price Reductions.

For Prices See Sunday's Times.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

ANNUAL SALE

Commencing Monday, January the 3rd,

Shirtwaists, Muslin Underwear and Linens.

Advance weaves of Silks and Wash Goods For Spring, 1910.

23rd Street *34th Street*

B. Altman & Co.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 3d, SEVERAL IMPORTANT SALES WILL BE HELD,

COMPRISING WOMEN'S CLOAKS, DRESS FABRICS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BLANKETS, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

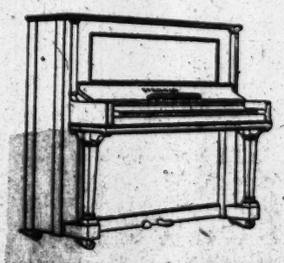
"The STEINWAY VERTEGRAND at $550

The Greatest Piano Value Ever Offered to the Public."

This is the emphatic declaration of a leading piano dealer and manufacturer who recently visited our warerooms.

To bring this remarkable upright within easy reach of everybody we will sell it at

VERTEGRAND EBONIZED CASE $550



$25 Down & $20 per Month

With Interest

We reserve the right to discontinue these special terms when the demand has exhausted the visible supply.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Steinway Hall,

107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street.

Subway Express Station at the Door

Also on sale at

17 East 125th St., between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Open Evenings.

TORIANS HEAR OF HINA'S AWAKENING

Leaders of Thought There Say Public Opinion Now Directs the Government.

PRESENT REGENT CAPABLE

American Delegates to Conference Here Declare the Days of Western Influence in the Far East Are Passing.

The Governments of the Far East occupied the attention of the American Political Science Association yesterday, several papers being read on the gradual awakening in that part of the world. The present status of political institutions in China, Japan, and Korean was discussed, and some interesting light was thrown on the career of the late Empress Dowager. In the opinion of one American observer, Prof. Isaac Taylor Headland of Peking University, she was far from being the reactionary for which she had credit in her lifetime.

K. Asakawa of Yale described the convention or provisional parliament which is to be summoned in China before the Great National Diet is finally set up. It will be composed, he said, of a certain number of the old nobility, with representatives from the learned societies, and will also include some hundred delegates chosen by the provincial assemblies.

"There is," he declared, "a marked change in the general attitude of the people toward National affairs. For the first time they are asserting their right to take an active part in them. One writer has already ventured on the statement that although the imperial sovereignty is vested in the Emperor, public opinion really controls the Government's policy.

Public Opinion Growing in China.

The extent to which this growth of public opinion has been assisted by the appearance of a really representative press was set forth by Chang Lau Chi of the University of Wisconsin. Edited in many cases by students returned from foreign lands, thoroughly imbued with liberal views, the newspapers have no hesitation in handling public questions with confidence. The censorship is powerless to muzzle them permanently, and when The Universal Gazette was suspected of becoming an official organ its circulation began to fall off.

"The anti-opium crusade," said Mr. Chang, "owes much of its success to the press and its caricatures. Nearly every city of importance has its own newspapers, and occasionally translates the newspapers of the treaty ports, Reuter's telegrams, and foreign articles, so that the villages are beginning to learn what is going on in other parts of the world."

Mr. Chang also spoke of the great authority of the men of position, the scholars, and merchants in influencing local affairs, declared that the heads of the seventy-two trade guilds and nine charity institutions have much more power in certain cases than the local officials. The students, too, have thrown off their traditional indifference to public affairs and are becoming active agitators.

China, according to Mr. Chang, may even yet be one of the prime movers in the suffragist campaign. When the Chinese were moved to protest against the action of the British in 1907 in policing the West River, meetings attended by hundreds of women were convened and enthusiastic speeches were made. Again in 1908, when a dispute arose with Japan over the seizure of the vessel Tatsu Maru at Macao, which resulted in the payment, on the demand of Tokio, of a heavy fine, over 2,000 Canton women attended a meeting to arrange for a commercial boycott against Japanese goods, and wore plain white, the color of Chinese mourning, to show their sense of the national humiliation. The day of the protest was named "The Day of National Shame" and shops and schools were ordered to be closed.

Old Beliefs Put to Use.

The rise of democratic feeling follows the lines of Chinese and not Western custom. Mr. Chang, in describing the way in which the people of Chekiang tried to bring their Governor to order, told how they publicly denounced his nativity in Chekiang and threatened to deny him his right to his ancestral burying ground within the province.

In explanation of the power of the people to make their displeasure felt, although China has for centuries been a despotic empire, Mr. Chang explained that the relationship of the Emperor and his subjects has always been held to be that of a father to his children, and that he has consequently always been supposed to rule in the interests of his people. It is the humiliation to which the empire has been subject in modern times which has caused the change in sentiment, and the Chinese are now seeking to democratize and Occidentalize themselves in the hope of strengthening themselves against further aggression.

Prof. G. H. Blakeslee of Clark University spoke of the great changes that have been wrought in Korea. He ascribed them entirely to Japanese influence.

"The old forms of government," he said, "have been retained, but they are a mere shell. Japan controls everything, and even the lowest Korean official is looked after by a Japanese, who as his secretary or in some other position keeps a supervision of him.

Dr. Blakeslee condemned strongly the exploitation of the Hermit Kingdom by its conquerors, and warned the association that now that one Oriental nation has begun to share in the work of modernizing others the time when Western nations must leave the Far East alone is approaching.

Japan's System of Government.

M. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times of Tokio, explained in detail the Parliamentary features of the Japanese constitution. The House of Peers, he declared, is unique. In it the Princes of the Blood, the Dukes and Marquises sit as of right. There are fifty-seven of these. In addition 143 counts, viscounts, and barons as the elected representatives of their own orders. Then the fifteen highest taxpayers from each of the sixty-two prefectures are entitled to send one delegate, and the Emperor may designate for life certain eminent citizens. Of the distinguished men there are altogether 121. The higher grades of peers and the imperial nominees sit for life; the elected peers and taxpayers' delegates for seven years.

Party government is not the theory of Japan, as it is supposed that the Emperor chooses whomsoever he pleases as Ministers. However, there is a strong movement toward party government, and the responsibility of the Ministers to the Diet, which the late Marquis Ito regarded as inevitable. However, it is understood that even if a regular Cabinet on the British plan be evolved the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, for War, and for the Navy shall not be political partisans. The best men for these places are to be Ministers, regardless of their party views.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge of Harvard struck a note of warning to the association:

"The spread of modern liberal ideas in the Far East has been followed by a great wave of patriotism. We must realize, however, that this is taking the form of nationalism and distrust of foreigners. The Filipinos don't exactly like the United States. We can do nothing but accept the situation. After all, if we think that the occupation of the Philippines by the United States has been good for the Filipinos, we must also admit that the Japanese have some right to occupy Korea."

Dr. Headland of the University of Peking stood up for the Empress Dowager's liberal views. He declared that her deposition of the Emperor was forced on her by great conservative officials. After the Boxer movement, when Germany, Great Britain, France, and Russia were all seizing territory and taking all the ports that the Chinese could possibly use for their navy, her edicts were actuated by the desire to build up the strength of the empire.

What when she had selected Prince Chuan for the regency she took steps to educate him in Western wisdom. She sent him as often as possible to visit the legations in Peking. She dispatched him on the mission of expressing the regret of China for the murder of von Koettler, the German envoy. She encouraged him to visit the missionaries, although for fifty years they had been regarded as the chief disturbing foreign influence in the empire. She gave $9,000 toward the foundation of a mission hospital in Peking to introduce Western medicine, and sent Prince Chuan to its opening.

"The result of all this is," said Dr. Headland, "that Chuan is the best prepared man who has ever sat on the Chinese throne. He has traveled widely and associated as much as possible with Westerners. The progress he has made in the fight against opium is remarkable, but the most significant thing of all is the recent razing of the official examination hall, which covered ten acres, to clear a site for the new Houses of Parliament."

Taxation was the subject of the last debate of the American Economic Association. Among the interesting statements made there was the pointing out by John Martin of this city that there is no absolute connection between high taxes and high rents.

"During Mayor Low's administration," he said, "taxes fell and rents rose. On the other hand, since the panic of 1907 taxes have gone up, yet on the whole in the tenement districts rents have gone down."

Another speaker boldly declared that privileges, even if natural, should be taxed.

"The rich man," he said, "who has had enough brain power to turn all social forces to assist in the acquirement of great wealth, should contribute something in the form of taxes on account of the better brains that have fallen to his share than to other men."

In the afternoon most of the delegates took a trip to the Military Academy at West Point.

MORE BANKS IN ASSOCIATION.

Trust Company Section Adds Greatly to Membership in Past Year.

The Trust Company section of the American Bankers' Association gave out figures yesterday through Lawrence L. Gillespie, Chairman of the Executive Committee, showing the membership at the end of the year. The section now comprises 1,003 institutions, representing every State in the Union, and Hawaii, Alaska, and Cuba. The total resources of these institutions aggregate approximately $4,000,000,000.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the section, which has increased its membership by the addition of 106 trust companies with total resources of $52,000,000.

Clinton Wins from Morris H. S.

Clinton and Morris High Schools played an uninteresting game of basket ball last night at the City College gymnasium, the former winning by the score of 27 to 17. The line-up:

Clinton.	Positions.	Morris.
Grossman	Left forward	Vollbracht
Klepper	Right forward	Hermanson
Levey	Centre	Partisch
Wolf, Harbor	Left guard	Logan
Gollubier	Right guard	Rupert

Goals from field—Grossman, (2,) Klepper, (2,) Levey, (2,) Rupert, (2,) Partisch, (2,) Hermanson, Wolf, Gollubier. Points awarded by foul—Clinton, 11; Morris, 7. Referee—Mr. Ralo, Public Schools Athletic League. Umpire—Mr. Smith, Public Schools Athletic League. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Another Chess Triumph for Pennsy.

Following their success in the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, the chess players of the University of Pennsylvania wound up the most eventful week in their history yesterday by taking on a team of the New York University in a match on three boards. The result of the match was a clean sweep for the players from Philadelphia, although the players at the top boards for the local institution played some very interesting chess.

Golf Notes of Interest.

Bob Simpson is now at Beaumont, Texas, and Harry Collis has gone to Phoenix, Arizona. Arthur Fenn is at Palm Beach, and the two Andersons, Will and Tom, are doing business at St. Augustine.

A new course has been laid out at Atlantic Beach, Fla., and will be put into commission shortly. It is not far from Jacksonville. Tom Hucknell, who has gone to the club at Savannah for the Winter, has his eye on a club in this vicinity for next season.

John Inglis, whose regular green is at the Fairview Country Club in Westchester County, is opening up a new eighteen-hole course down at Hampton Terrace. James Norton has started for Nassau, while Lawrence Auchterlonie is busy again at the Belleair.

Although Stewart Gardner has secured no regular Winter green the tall Exmoor "pro" intends to make a trip South shortly with a view to taking part in some of the open tournaments. Tom McNamara, who finished second in the last National open championship tournament, has accepted a position in a golf store in Boston.

According to all accounts more professional golfers than ever before have departed for the South to fill lucrative positions until well into the Spring. Dave Ogilvie, the Morris County "pro," writes from Augusta that preparations are making there for the busiest kind of a season. At all events, a new eighteen-hole course will be put into commission there on Jan. 15, Ogilvie has Alec Cunningham of Glen Ridge assisting him.

Jack Hutchinson is once more at Dungeness, the Southern retreat of W. C. Carnegie. George and Harry Turpie are together at New Orleans, while the Ross brothers, Donald and Alec, are trying to look after three courses at Pinehurst.

The Lawrence Park Country Club is the latest golf organization to spring into existence. The club was formed at a recent meeting in the home of Arthur Lawrence in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and a Board of Governors to serve for the first year was elected as follows: William Lloyd Litchel, Larkin G. Mead, Dudley B. Lawrence, Pressley E. Bisland, Henry R. Burt, Stanley Ward, Charles L. Marvin, Warren J. Hoysradt, Arthur W. Lawrence, Ellis W. Gladwin, John A. Fry, Leonard Kebler. The officers elected were: President—William Lloyd Litchel; Vice President—Harry R. Burt; Secretary and Treasurer—Warren J. Hoysradt. The new club has leased for a term of years the golf house and nine-hole links situated in Lawrence Park West. The course is about 3,000 yards long and extends over rolling country. Tennis courts will also be constructed near the clubhouse in the Spring.

SAILORS PRIMED FOR GRIDIRON BATTLE

Football Championship of North Atlantic Fleet to be Decided To-day

AT AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK

Nebraska Eleven Favorite Over Missouri, but the Latter "Must Be Shown"—Two Bands to Play.

No big intercollegiate football contest ever aroused more intense feeling, more earnest desires for success, or greater certainty of victory by both sides than the gridiron battle which will be fought this afternoon at American League Park between the elevens of the battleships Nebraska and Missouri for the championship of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Not only is every man Jack of all the warships now lying in the Hudson breathing opinions and vouchsafing hazards as to the outcome of this game, but he is willing to back his guesses with hard-earned coin of the realm. The enlisted personnel of the fleet received some $500,000 cash just before Christmas from the Paymasters. And, apparently, those same wide-trousered men have been very saving of their cash, so far as Christmas presents were concerned, in order to have the larger sums to wager on this championship contest.

But, while most of the betting is, of course, in cash, there is no inconsiderable amount of it in other useful naval commodities. Literally, it is true that the men of the fleet are betting their shirts on the game, and, while most of them seem inclined to take their chances on the Nebraska's team, there is still so much of confidence in the eleven gridiron warriors of the Missouri that any bet is snapped up as quickly as offered, whether it be put forth in cash, clothing, or tobacco.

Cash odds, for, with the preponderance in numbers favoring the Nebraska, it is but natural that the betting should follow a similar tendency, stands at 3 to 2 in favor of the smaller ship, but the allegedly faster team. Some wagers have been made at 5 to 4, and these odds are fairly stable, with very little chance of their either shortening or lengthening before the game. A very considerable sum was bet yesterday by the crew of the Nebraska that its eleven would defeat the Missouri by at least ten points. Missouri's men in turn offered several thousand dollars that they would score at least two touchdowns.

The Connecticut's crew, along with several others, then injected itself into the argument by offering—via wig-wag, of course—to bet any part of $5,000 that the winning team would not score more than six points above the loser's total. And if some landsman wants to have all his sporting blood aroused, just let him go aboard any of the ships and offer to back either team with real money. He'll imagine he's in the thickest betting ring that he ever knew of, not even excepting the Long Island tracks at their best. Lieut. Fowler said that never in his experience had there been such intense feeling over any contest between ships of the navy.

Included among those who have accepted the committee's invitation to be present are many cadets of the United States Military Academy, spending their Christmas furloughs in town. Lieut. O. W. Fowler, U. S. N., fleet athletic officer, and Mr. Brine hunted up these West Pointers, and as a result, there will be a very fair sprinkling of cadet gray in the stands when the referee's whistle blows at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The committee had some trouble yesterday in the distribution of the tickets. Several speculators, thinking to reap a harvest by a gratuitous acquisition of admission tickets with a corresponding sale of them outside the gates when the game was about to start, sent their runners and accomplices to Mr. Brine, and before their tactics were uncovered, succeeded in getting hold of several hundred of the coupons. The committee has arranged, therefore, to have any one offering these tickets for sale arrested, and there is very little chance that the speculators will be able to get away with their trick.

Commerce Defeats Flushing.

Commerce High School defeated Flushing in a fast and furious game yesterday at Savage's gymnasium, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Circle, by the score of 32 to 22. In the early period Commerce played a very fast game and had Flushing completely outclassed, but the latter came back strong in the last half and made a good showing. The score which the Commerce five rolled up early was too much for them to overcome, and when the whistle blew they were ten points behind. Archibald and Smyth played a fast game for the victors and Johnson for the losers. The line-up:

Commerce.	Position.	Flushing.
Goldberg	Left forward	Smyth
Whyte, Israel	Right forward	Brown
Leslie	Centre	McKenna, Hanft
Schulman	Left guard	Runge
Archibald	Right guard	Johnson

Goals from field—Leslie, 7; Whyte, 3; Archibald, 3; Smyth, 3; Goldberg, Schulman, McKenna, Hanft, and Johnson. Points awarded by foul—Commerce, 2; Flushing, 10. Referee—Mr. Rado. Umpire—Mr. Silverman. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Yale and Cornell in Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The Yale and Cornell College hockey teams will line up for the first of a series of three games at the Elyseum Rink to-morrow night. The Cornell players put in several hours of good practice to-day, and Capt. Matchneer says his men are on edge for the games with the New Haven outfit. Capt. Heron and Coach Howard will be in charge of the Yale players, who will arrive from Pittsburg to-morrow morning.

CONDEMNS MARATHONS.

Dr. Savage Says 26 Miles is Too Long a Grind for Amateurs.

The Marathon run as an amateur sporting event was held up before the critical eye of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges at its meeting, at Columbia University yesterday, and the most careful and painstaking data ever collected on the physical condition of long-distance runners were placed before the conference by Dr. W. L. Savage, Dr. Joseph H. Barach, and Dr. John D. Boyce. Dr. Savage is the physical director of the Pittsburg Athletic Club, and a Marathon run with fifty-eight starters was held by that club last June for the purpose of studying the men from a physiological standpoint. Each contestant was thoroughly examined before and after the race, and the report of these examinations furnishes the most complete information about long-distance runners that has ever been collected.

As a result of his observations in this big race Dr. Savage has come to the conclusion that the Marathon run as an amateur event ought to be discouraged. He says that under no condition should a young man under twenty years of age be allowed to take part in the twenty-six-mile grind. He also says that any athlete contemplating going into such a long run should train diligently and thoroughly for at least six months before the race. The run is a severe strain on the heart and kidneys, as was shown by the Pittsburg experiment. The whole system in many cases is so badly shaken up that it sometimes takes weeks to recover. Dr. Savage says that some of the runners in the Pittsburg Marathon have not got back to normal condition yet. He declares that it is a race that only well-trained professionals should take part in, and that amateur runners should not try to run more than ten miles.

Dr. George L. Meylan of Columbia read a 5,000-word paper on "The Effect of Smoking on College Students." The paper was the result of long observation among the different classes at Morningside Heights, and the effects of smoking were pointed out vividly by Dr. Meylan. He also showed that physical education in colleges had increased wonderfully during the past ten years. To-day 89 per cent. of the colleges have physical education as a prescribed part of the curriculum, where, ten years ago, only 25 per cent. of them observed it as a study.

Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York read the report of the Committee on Publication. Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, Secretary of the society, stated at the close of the meeting that this year's conference was the most successful that had ever been held.

Umpires Sometimes Spoil Plays.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Manager Clark Griffith of the National League Rules Committee, says there is one rule relating to umpires which ought to be changed.

"I don't like to be called a kicker," said Griffith yesterday, "but it does make me mad to have an umpire around in the way when you've got a good play on and have him step into it and spoil it.

"Very often I have seen signals go wrong because an umpire was in the way and the players could not see. I want them to stand on the outfield side of the base line and give their decisions there, the other umpire remaining behind the catcher at all times. I think with this rule in force we could have a whole lot less wrangling than we have now, and that the people would really get a little better ball playing for their money."

National Commission Election.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Next Wednesday the National Baseball Commission is scheduled to hold its regular annual meeting here for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. August Herrmann of this city is without opposition for re-election as Chairman of the commission. President Thomas J. Lynch will represent the National League and President Ban Johnson will be on hand in the interest of the American League.

Giants Get Outfielder Shaw.

Al Shaw, outfielder, with the St. Louis team of the National League, was yesterday released under the waiver rule of the National League to the New York Giants.

Boys' High Lose Three Games.

Three basket ball teams representing the Eastern District High School were victorious yesterday in the regular weekly games of the P. S. A. L. at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue and Heywood Street, Brooklyn, in which their opponents were the Boys' High School. The first team of the Eastern District defeated the Boys' High by the score of 32 to 20. The second team was victorious by 24 to 18, while the midgets won easily with the score of 35 to 16. Line-up of first teams:

Eastern District.	Position.	Boys' High.
Rosensen	Right forward	Bergersen
Hemley	Left forward	Harschaff
Fraenznick	Centre	Lascamp, Galvin
Cohen	Right guard	Baer
Baylan	Left guard	Thompson

Goals from field—Rosensen, 2; Hemley, 2; Baylan, 2; Fraenznick, 6; Bergersen, 2; Galvin, and Baer. Points secured by fouls—Eastern District, 8; Boys' High, 12. Referee—Mr. Smith, P. S. A. L. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CAMP BREAKS HIS SILENCE.

Issues Revolutionary Suggestions for Opening Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN.—Dec. 31.—Walter Camp, Yale's athletic advisor, to-night gave out his ideas in regard to changes he thinks can be profitably made in the football rules. His principal recommendation is penned into a zone ten yards wide. The eleven men, under this recommendation, must be confined to five yards each side of the ball till it is snapped back.

The only exception Mr. Camp would possibly make in this distribution of the players is that one man can play outside the ten-yard zone, and he must be a member of the attacking eleven.

This change is suggested by Mr. Camp on the theory that the rule makers have been thinning the defense recently, and he would thicken it by the new alignment of players he proposes. The new rule, he believes, will result in open play, and long passing will be reintroduced into the game without a weakened defense.

Mr. Camp urges the adoption of the proposed rule requiring fifteen yards instead of ten to be gained in three tries till the twenty-five-yard line is reached. After this point he would make the distance ten yards to the fifteen-yard line, and would then lower it to five yards. This, he thinks, will make scoring more frequent.

Other recommendations embodied in his plans for rules changes include prohibiting the forward pass crossing the line of scrimmage, and abolishing the rule compelling the quarter back to run five yards to one side of the snap back point before crossing the scrimmage line.

Mr. Camp decided to make public his recommendations at this time instead of waiting till the Rules Committee gathered because he has received cordial invitations recently to submit them to football lovers in the West and South and to go there and direct their working out.

One such invitation came from a gridiron expert in Los Angeles, and two have come from Southern universities where, as on the Pacific slope, football is played for several weeks longer before the season closes. He has been prevented by business engagements from taking the trip to any of the places.

Two more of Mr. Camp's suggestions are as follows: "Forbid the forward pass crossing the line of scrimmage, but let any one get the ball on a forward pass after it strikes the ground.

"If it is desired to still further favor the attack, double distance might be given for any run which crosses the line of scrimmage more than ten yards out from centre."

Navy's Athletic Heads.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Announcement of the nomination of officers, who will be placed in charge of the various branches of athletics at the Naval Academy for the coming year, was made here to-day. The selections of the Nominating Committee, composed of Capt. John M. Hoed, Lieut. Commander Paul J. Dashiell, and Lieut. H. T. Winston, are practical elections, but the following names will not be formally adopted until the annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association on Jan. 13: Football, Lieut. Frank D. Berrien; baseball, Lieut. F. H. Poteet; fencing, Lieut. J. L. Annon; crews, Lieut. E. B. Larimer; rifle team, Lieut. T. L. Johnson; basket ball, Lieut. Commander M. E. Trench; gymnastic, track, and swimming teams, Lieut. Commander E. P. Jessop; lacrosse and all other sports, Commander W. H. G. Bullard.

No Wind for Ice Yachting.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 31.—A half-dozen yachts belonging to the Shrewsbury Iceboat and Yacht Club started in the race for the Commodore's Cup this afternoon, but because of a lack of wind the race was called off after the yachts had sailed one-third of the distance. The time limit for sailing fifteen miles is 50 minutes. At the end of the fifth mile the Drub led, with the Isabel second. Others in the race were the Sweetheart, Eagle, Clarel, and White Devil. The wind was so light that the boats had to be pushed. Tomorrow the Shrewsbury Club yachts will sail for the Commodore's Cup, and the Price and Clarence Porter Trophies.

Blair Wins Billiard Match.

In last night's game of the Greater New York championship three-cushion tournament, now in progress at Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, James Blair defeated Sam Miller by a score of 40 to 34 in seventy-five innings. The highest run, 5, was made by Blair. Monday night at 8 o'clock Dankelman will meet McKay.

Cyclists Make Annual Run.

Last night at one minute past 12 o'clock nearly thirty bicyclists started on the twenty-third annual run from Columbus Circle to Yonkers and Tarrytown under the auspices of the Associated Cyclists of New York. The riders reported at different intervals along the course and had to make a favorable showing in order to qualify for the numerous prizes which are offered.

NEW YORK CAT CHAMPION.

White Aigrette Best Tabby in Show at Madison Square Garden.

With White Aigrette, a beautiful white cat with baby blue eyes as the champion, the Atlantic Cat Show came to a close at Madison Square Garden last evening and the 350 high-priced and distinguished pets with soft, velvety fur were shipped back to warm and comfortable firesides. The champion belongs to Miss Laura Gould Hopkins of this city, and is a proud, haughty three-year-old. Just how much White Aigrette would bring in cash one couldn't surmise offhand because it isn't likely that the owner would part with the champion of the biggest Cat Show ever held. But cat fanciers who naturally value cats higher than anybody else do not hesitate to say right out loud that the champion ought to bring $1,000, or even more. No one will deny that the champion is a handsome cat; it is as white as the driven snow, and cuddled up in its cage looks just like one of those snowy muffs one sees on Broadway. And when the champion opens her eyes one may see the pure blue of the Southern skies.

The Poultry Show comes to a close this evening. It has been a big success. Never before has there been such a fine exhibition of pit games. These scrappy, gracefully built birds, of course, were separated and couldn't get at each other, but they all looked fit and ready for the pit. The honors among the fine looking turkeys were carried off by the Bird Brothers of Meyersdale, Penn., and Oke & Murray, whose poultry yards are at London, Ontario, Canada, won many ribbons with cages of dainty white and black Japanese bantams. Many of the ribbons for geese went to G. D. Tilley of Darien, Conn. Mr. Tilley's gorgeously colored ducks also carried off many honors.

Monte Attell Wins Bout.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 31.—In a "no decision" ten-round contest here last night Monte Attell of San Francisco won the decision of the house over Jimmy Carroll, also of San Francisco. Attell had the better of the first seven rounds.

℞

Health Rules for 1910

Don't Worry
Take Exercise
Be Good Natured
Eat Plain Food
Drink Evans' Ale
Live the Happy Life

Grandfather Time, M. D.

AT THE AUTO SHOW

ALCOHOLISM CURED
OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
317 West 57th St., N. Y.,
or your own doctor.

Perhaps you want a high-class Boarding House? See Page 15.

ANNUAL JANUARY
FURNITURE
SALE
Begins Monday, January 3

Practically Every Piece of Furniture In the Store Will be Reduced In Price

Furniture For Parlors Libraries Living Rooms Bed Rooms Halls, Dens Offices

HAHNE & CO.
Broad, New & Halsey Sts., Newark, N. J.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Happy New Year!

Start it right by making a resolution—and carrying it through—that you'll start a Deposit Account and do your 1910 shopping at Macy's—where prices are lowest and where more goods are sold for cash than anywhere else in the country.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

An Important Announcement

It Is Not What You Make, But What You Save That Makes You Rich

Economy is the road to wealth, and Macy's Depositors' Account System is the shortest route. *Because:*

(1) *We Sell Goods at Lower Prices Than Any Other House.*

(2) *Our Depositors' Account System Enables Those Who Object to Paying for Goods on Delivery to Take Advantage of Our Low Prices.*

START A DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. KNOW HOW MUCH YOU SPEND AND FOR WHAT YOU SPEND IT.

Simply deposit here a sum of money—great or small, as you elect—for shopping purposes. Make purchases in the usual way and have them "CHARGED" TO YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent., compounded every three months, will be allowed on your daily balance. Statements of the account will be mailed you monthly. Such accounts cannot be checked against, as we do no banking business. Only deposits intended for purchasing purposes are invited.

There are other great advantages that we do not mention. Ask any of our thousands of customers who have a deposit account with us how the innovation pleases them.

Behning PLAYER PIANO

TEST OUR CLAIMS.

WE CLAIM that the BEHNING PLAYER PIANO is the BEST Player Piano in the world.

WE CLAIM that it is the *simplest* and *easiest* to operate, with a beauty, volume and sparkling quality of tone fascinating to the ear.

WE CLAIM that it has refinement and delicacy of expression heretofore thought impossible.

AND WE—the makers of every part of the BEHNING Player Piano—realize what these sweeping assertions mean.

PUT US to the Test: See it—hear it—play it yourself. Then *you* will prove our claims are justified.

MODERATE PRICES.

BEHNING PIANO CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1861 313 LENOX AVE., at 125th Street Sub Station.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO
(Established 42 Years)

Everybody who insists on getting Surety Stamps helps to establish an honest stamp—worth 2½ per cent of all that is purchased in these two stores.

Before noon we give double stamps—or a 5 per cent bonus.

A Sale of
Exceptional Suits for Women
will take place
In Both Buildings
Monday, January 3rd, 1910

Tailored Suits in the new spring models for present wear—in broadcloths, basket weave and cheviots.

We Give and Redeem Surety Stamps

Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St. O'NEILL-ADAMS CO Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St.

Why Grow Old!

LACTAB
(Milk Ferment Tablets)
RIKER DRUG STORES
50 CENTS

Prevent Indigestion Dyspepsia Liver, Kidney & Heart Trouble

AUTOMOBILE SHOW SETS NEW RECORD

Brilliant Opening Last Night of Exhibition at Grand Central Palace.

MANY FEATURES ADDED

All Previous Efforts Surpassed Both in Exhibits and Decorative Effects—McGowan Makes Opening Address.

The biggest display of automobiles ever held under the auspices of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association opened in Grand Central Palace last evening for an exhibition of one week. In point of numbers the exhibition surpasses any previous show held by the same association; in artistic setting it outdoes any of its predecessors, and in quality and style of cars exhibited it establishes a new mark.

On entering the main hall the general excellence of the display showed to the initiated how far motor car construction has progressed. Each separate exhibit has its little refinement of detail in body building or in its improvement in some component parts of the motor itself, but in a general way each car resembles every other car of its own class. Simple elegance, comfort, and utility hand in hand is the keynote of this year's exhibition. Even to coloring this simplicity extends. Ninety per cent. of the cars exhibited have black bodies; a few are a popular dull gray; here and there a serviceable red is seen, and a couple of dark blues or canary structures add a dash of brilliancy to the scene. But the glaring color schemes of other years are conspicuous by their absence, just as freak bodies and motors are missing. Makers and veteran users of motor cars say this is only the outcome of natural progress. A purchaser nowadays wants a car that can stand a strain, and the makers are keen to provide just such a vehicle. Costly experiments have borne fruit.

The official opening was set for 8 o'clock last night, and for two hours after the doors were opened a steady stream of people passed through the turnstiles to the main halls and galleries, where they witnessed probably the greatest display of motor cars ever brought together under one roof in this country. There was no wealth of new features in car design and construction, as the general tendency is toward longer wheel bases, lighter and shorter motors, wider doors, and inclosed front seats.

The exhibition fulfills its mission—that of education. Altogether there are over 300 exhibitors, and these display a varied assortment of fine cars, accessories, and about every article that has any bearing upon the sport or business. It is complete even to the slightest detail, and the decorative features form a fitting setting for the attractive exhibits.

Although the building was crowded throughout the evening it was not a curiosity seeking crowd. It was a gathering of intelligent people intent upon satisfying themselves as to the real improvements in motor car construction. They discussed intelligently the various details which the salesmen were so anxious to point out. And the motoring public proved itself not insensible to the beautiful and artistic surroundings.

The keynote of the present show is the extraordinary increase in value for money which was evidenced at almost every stand. Cars of a power and in design effective for every purpose conceivable demanded in a touring vehicle are offered at figures that appeal strongly to the visitors despite the many reports of increase in price. Scarcely a car shown does not indicate how much motor car constructors have taught each other, and how quickly the lesson has been assimilated. The cars of 1910 are considerably further ahead of 1909 than those of the latter year were in front of 1908. There has been a marked leveling upward in quality.

Forty of the complete vehicle exhibitors are members of the A. M. C. M. A., while in the accessory division ninety-five of those present are members of the Motor and Accessory Association. Several makers of cars which are licensed under the Selden patent show for the first time their products at this Winter's exposition.

About every conceivable type of body on all sorts of chassis is found in abundance. The new "gunboat" bodies and the "torpedo" tonneaus are found in a number of color schemes. This is an indication that several of the manufacturers are closely identified with the racing game.

The popular cry for a less expensive car has been answered. Good looking and comparatively cheap automobiles are staged in many parts of the building. The extremes run from $450 to $10,000, and these with the intermediate prices attracted their full quota of visitors. There was considerable favoritism in the displays, and the mind that had been impregnated with all the sterling qualities of a certain make found it a difficult matter to look with favor on another machine in spite of the fact that it was perhaps cheaper or of a more attractive color.

In no other particular is there such a wide range as in the weights of the cars exhibited. If anything there is a tendency toward the lightening of cars, but there are still many models weighing in the neighborhood of two tons, although the Holsman & Duryea buggies, the lightest of all vehicles on exhibition, weigh only 800 to 850 pounds. This wide diversity of poundage is made necessary owing to the difference in size and power of the vehicles. The lighter cars are reduced to the lowest notch compatible with durability and safety. Lighter and neater body construction has made lighter cars possible.

Between the extremes there is a wide choice. Among the heavier machines are the American Simplex, America limousine, Chadwick, National, Pullman, and the Stoddard-Dayton, all of which weigh 3,500 pounds or more. Among those of a lighter weight are the little Brush cars, Hupmobile, Holsman, McIntyre, several Fords, Reo, and a Mora, the heaviest of which is under 1,300 pounds. Economy of operation, especially as regards tires, is the claim of these smaller, lighter examples of the makers' art.

Intermediate classification includes such well-known makes as the Mitchell, Lambert, Carter car, Pullman, Reo, Regal, Atlas, Oakland Midland, Gaeth, Marion, Jackson, Dorris, and a large number of others of American manufacture.

Acting Mayor Patrick F. McGowan, in the absence of Mayor McClellan, set the seal of municipal approval on the show by making the speech of welcome at night. As Mr. McGowan mounted the rostrum a mammoth American flag was unfolded from the ceiling.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Many Prominent Persons Present at the Private View.

Society was largely represented yesterday afternoon at the private view of the Grand Central Palace Automobile Show. There was quite a contingent of the Tuxedo and Long Island set. Many of this number were en route to their various country places, and house parties over the New Year. The arena resembled a reception room at some fashionable function. Nearly every one knew each other, and there were many greetings exchanged between those present.

Among the early arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., who made an inspection of the different machines. Mrs. Wagstaff wore a black caracul coat, and big black hat, with white ostrich plume encircling the crown. Commodore Bourne, with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Bourne, was present. Mrs. Bourne wore a dark cloth gown, as she is in mourning, and a large black hat and string of pearls. Miss May Moulton, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, wore a Russian fur toque and dark brown suit with muff and collar matching the toque. She was with her brother, Mr. Arthur J. Moulton. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hill and their daughter were busy inspecting limousines, and finally chose a Panhard-Levasseur. Mrs. Hill wore black velvet flounced with fur, a black coat of velvet, with wide shawl collar, and black velvet toque with a white aigrette. She had a corsage bouquet of velvet geraniums, scarlet and cerise.

The Misses Willetts of Long Island, with their brother, were there. Miss Elsie Willetts wore a cloth suit of pervancho and a big hat trimmed with fur and an aigrette. Miss Willetts was in black, with a big black hat and short skirt.

All during the afternoon the visitors, especially the ladies, examined carefully and discussed the different mechanical details of the various machines, sometimes sitting in those already fitted up. Miss Edna Wallace Hopper came in during the afternoon and created quite a sensation with her costume, which was a black sealskin ulster and a black velvet hat, but the neck of the ulster was without a collar, and she carried her hands in a big black muff. The only bit of color in the costume was a glint of gold in the hat.

With Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Oltman was Miss Ethel Comstock. Mrs. Oltman wore a black velvet gown with a wide band of fur around the bottom of the skirt, and a fur hat. There has seldom been at any general assembly this Winter such a display of beautiful furs.

Among others who were at the Palace were Cortlandt Field Bishop, who came down from Lenox for the view; Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., McRae Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Williams, Philip Dodge, Francis C. Dale, Mrs. Frederick S. Pearson, and Miss Pearson, Herbert A. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Dr. J. A. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and H. P. Sanderson.

COLLEGE SOCCER LEAGUE.

Prof. Stagg Favors Association Game for Western Institutions.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, physical director of Chicago University, is enthusiastic in his endeavors to form a soccer league among the conference colleges of the Middle West. He is now employing the gymnasium for the Chicago kickers and will continue to do so until the weather permits their playing outdoors.

Prof. Stagg, who was prominent in the recent convention of the I. C. A. A., said he believed that as an adjunct to the present college football there is no finer sport than the association game. It is his idea that in this sport weight cuts very much less of a figure than in the college game, that the light, agile, courageous man is given a chance equal with his heavier opponents, and that thereby soccer contains just those elements of sport which should command it to the whole student body as a splendid form of exercise.

It is practically arranged, he said, that the Chicago-Illinois football game next Fall will be preceded by a soccer contest on the same field between these old rivals, and that this step will, in great measure, pave the way for similar contests among the other members of the Western conference.

Prof. Stagg hopes thereby to promote an intercollegiate soccer league that shall play quite as extended a schedule annually as the members of the Eastern College League. Incidentally, he is looking forward to the day of intersectional soccer games put on just as high a plane of interest as the modern football contests.

Weight Throwers to Compete.

During the indoor season things are usually somewhat dull in the ranks of the weight tossers, but they will have their turn at the Pastime Athletic Club games on Jan. 28 in the 28-pound shot put with follow. Should young Lawrence of the New York Athletic Club, now a student at Cornell, compete in this event the opportunity will be given of seeing one of the best shot putters of recent years in action. Lawrence is one of the real few weight men who have the knack of getting the shot out in a manner that made George Gray a champion and record holder some fifteen years ago. Lawrence will have some worthy opponents in Sheridan, McDonald, Gilles, and probably W. W. Coe of Boston.

The 600-yard special is another event in which a great deal of interest is being taken. Sheppard, if he is not under suspension; Glasing, Kibiat, Egan, and Walther will very likely be among the starters, and Sheppard's record of 1:14 3-5, made last October, may be lowered.

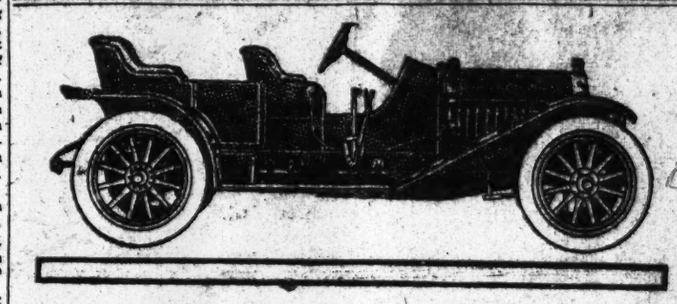
PHIL LEWIS LOSES CASE.

Brooklyn Club Not Required to Pay Salary Claimed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—The National Baseball Commission to-day denied the request of Player Philip Lewis that he either be declared a free agent or that the Brooklyn National League Club be required to pay him salary for the time between the close of the Eastern League season and the National League season. The Brooklyn Club sold Lewis to the Baltimore Club under an optional agreement to repurchase his release on or before Aug. 20. The Brooklyn management exercised the option, but did not request him to report to it after the close of the Eastern League season. Therefore, the commission decided that the Brooklyn Club was not required to pay him any salary for the period between the close of that season and the National League season.

Kubiak Wins Bout in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Al Kubiak, the Michigan heavyweight pugilist, to-night defeated Sid Russell of Australia on points in a limited-round bout.



Costs No More Than Street-Car Rides

Riding in a street car is just about as expensive, mile-for-mile, as motoring in an Atlas.

For about the only expense of running this car is gasoline and oil.

Think of that for upkeep economy—you who are constantly paying for repairs, replacements and adjustments on your four-cycle engines!

No other car on the market makes motoring so inexpensive as this.

Atlas Motor Cars

The Perfected Two-Cycle Engine

No other engine ever built can equal the day-after-day performance of the Atlas two-cycle engine.

No other can begin to equal its wonderful economy.

The Atlas two-cycle engine accomplishes in ONE revolution of the crank-shaft all the four-cycle engine does in TWO.

In the four-cycle engine every other stroke is wasted—useless—absorbs power instead of developing it.

But in the Atlas every stroke of the piston counts.

Thus one cylinder in this engine does almost as much work—develops almost as much power—as TWO cylinders of the same size in the four-cycle type—does it with only half the effort.

So we get as much power with only half the engine weight. And with so few moving parts that there is practically no vibration.

This absence of jar multiplies the life of the engine—increases the life of the tires.

Only Two Moving Parts

There are only two moving parts in each cylinder—only the piston and connecting rod.

Compare that with the many complicated parts in all four-cycle engines — valves — valve-seats — valve-arms — valve-shafts — gears — cams — push-rods — rocker-arms—pin-springs and so on. And every one of these parts working under high speed and heat. No wonder they soon wear out—always giving trouble—always needing repairs and replacements.

Four-cycle motors are fifty times as liable to trouble as the simple Atlas two-cycle. For they have fifty times as many parts—fifty times more complication.

Our "Two" Equals Four-Cycle "Four"

To accomplish the smooth even running of the 60 H. P. 4-cylinder Atlas would require EIGHT cylinders in a four-cycle engine.

Think of it—a 60 H. P. engine in a strictly high-grade car, equal to the best for only $2,500—hundreds of dollars less money than any other 60 H. P. car on the market. A beautiful body on 128-inch wheel base and with extra long imported Krupp silico-manganese springs—giving extreme ease of comfort.

See the Atlas Cars at the Palace Show—see their superiority in all specifications. See the wonderful Atlas engine—see a cross-section "at work."

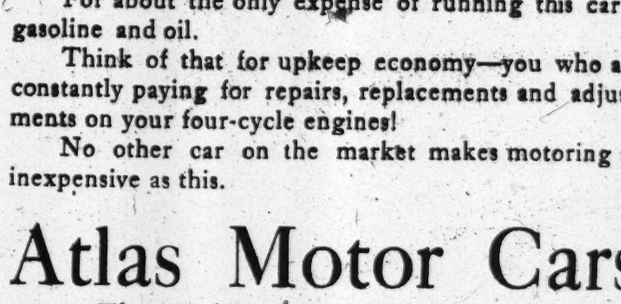
Or give us your address—we'll mail you a catalogue full of facts you should know about engines.

30 H. P. Touring Car, $2000. 60 H. P. Touring Car or Toy Tonneau, $2800

See Our Exhibit in Section E, at the Grand Central Palace Show

Atlas Motor Car Company, Springfield, Mass.

New York Branch: 1924 Broadway. Fred H. Adams, Manager



Until automobiles give way to airships the Tire Problem will continue to dominate all others. Safety and uninterrupted pleasure demand strict attention to this vital equipment. Ready for faithful service at all times are

FISK TIRES

the Quality Tires

THE FISK RUBBER CO.

1725 Broadway New York City

BRANCHES IN SEVENTEEN CITIES

SEE US AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOWS

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Now Open at

Grand Central Palace

43rd STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.

Management American Motor Car M'f'rs' Ass'n.

Leading American Cars

All Foreign Cars

All Accessory Makers

Admission, 50c. Tuesday, $1.00

THE NEW Rambler

THE new Rambler has acquired distinction as a car of character and quality. All models, exclusively shown at Rambler Building, Broadway and Sixty-second Street, December Thirty-first to January Fifteenth. Open afternoons and evenings. Rambler friends may make this their headquarters, receive mail, dictate letters, and make business appointments.

Rambler automobiles, $1,800 to $3,750

The Rambler Automobile Company of New York

Broadway and Sixty nd Street

As the hour glass turns here's good luck to you.

Good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes on Monday—stores closed to-day.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

BREWSTER & CO.

Broadway and 47th St. New York

Delaunay-Belleville Automobiles

Repairs to body or motor.

Grand Central Palace Show.

JERICHO AT THE AUTO SHOW

NOTHING IN THE WORLD TO TOUCH IT

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS AND BOWLING.

Prices and Terms to Suit.

Repairs by Expert Mechanics

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 23-35 West 32d st., near Broadway.

AUTOMOBILES.

Automobiles

Ready Reference for Buyers

ALCO — American Locomotive Company, 1,836 Broadway. Tel. 5960 Col.

BENZ — Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1599 to 1601 Broadway, N. Y.

BUICK — Motor Co., B'way, cor. 58th & 54th Sts. 'Phone 46 Col.

CADILLAC — Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 3910 Col.

Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3877

COATES-GOSHEN, Hotel Marie Antoinette, G. W. Floyd. Tel. 9140 Col.

CORBIN — 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.). 'Phone 5963 Columbus.

GROUT — 45 H. P. $3,300. Garages and Marine Repairs, Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.

HUDSON — A. Elliott Ranney Co., 250 W. 54th St., N. Y. 'Phone 1923 Col.

ISOTTA — IMPORT COMPANY, 1,823 Broadway, (69th St.). Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

KNOX — Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4150 Col.

LOZIER — 58th STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6843 Columbus.

Marion Flyer Overland — CHAS. E. RIENZI & CO., 1,776 B'way. Phone 8140 Col.

MATHESON — Matheson Automobile Co., 1,956-1,958 Broadway, cor. 63d St. Tel. 6260 Col.

MOON — Moon Motor Car Co., Pl. 1,761 Broadway. Tel. 9760 Col.

NATIONAL — FORSTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,931 B'way. (64th St.). 'Phone 5960 Col.

OAKLAND — 30 H. P., $1,600; 40 H. P., $2,100. 1735 Broadway at 55th St. Tel. 6780 Col.

Palmer-Singer Cars — Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co., 1626-32-34 B'way. Tel. 8960 Col.

PULLMAN — Cimiotti Bros., 1,855 Broadway. Telephone 1713 Columbus.

"SIMPLEX" — "Made in New York City." 1956-62 B'way. Tel. 6960 Col.

STEVENS-DURYEA — A. G. Spalding & Bros., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 4220 Bryant.

WHITE — WHITE CO., B'way & 62d St. Phone 1962 Col.

ZUST — "The Car That Lasts." American Motor Co., 1,969 Broadway. 'Phone 6960 Col.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

BALL BEARINGS — HESS-BRIGHT CO., 1974 B'way. (69th St.).

THE BOSCH MAGNETO—J. S. BRANDT. BOWDEN WIRE. J. S. BRETZ CO. TIMES BLDG. PHONE 245 BRYANT.

SPLITDORF MAGNETO — Walton Ave. & Branch 167th St.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Locomobile, roadster, 1910, type L, detachable bucket seats; car run very little; practically brand new; great snap for quick sale. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

For Sale—6-cylinder Mora, 1909; close coupled; absolutely full equipment; perfect condition; bargain. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

Locomobile, 35 h. p., equipped with delivery wagon body; car in A1 condition; bargain. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

Owing to death in family, customer's Lozier Big Six 50 H. P. Touring Car must be sacrificed. Lozier, 58th St. and Broadway.

For Sale.—Lozier, Briarcliff model, 40 H. P., chain drive; purchased Feb., 1909; cost $5,000; will sacrifice for $3,000. Peerless Motor Car Co., 49 Wall St. Tel. 7082 Hanover.

Locomobile landaulet, Type M, 1908; fine condition; car must be sacrificed. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 208 West 76th St.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

WANTED—LOZIER BRIARCLIFF MODEL. WE HAVE SEVERAL CUSTOMERS WHO WISH TO OBTAIN SECOND-HAND 1909 OR 1909 BRIARCLIFF TOY TONNEAU CARS; WE HAVE NONE FOR SALE. LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, 58TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

AUTOMOBILES TO RENT.

Will rent 1908 Packard closed car, large or small, to private family; monthly rate reasonable. James Bradley, 204 West 23d St. Tel. 4850 Bryant.

Beautiful Renault, 5 seats, landaulet; to rent monthly; cheap; owner will sell. Joseph Favier, 354 West 29th St.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

An automobile course of 4 or 6 months; individual road and small group classes; prospectus booklet. Y. M. C. A., 317 West 57th St.

Slightly used cars of every kind at bargain prices in the Automobile Exchange published every Sunday in The New York Times. The most effective medium for buyers and sellers.

AJAX

HEAVY DUTY NON-SKID TIRES

differ from other so-called non-skid tires because they do not *skid*. They offer traction and side resistance when needed, but possess the same easy riding and wearing qualities as the Ajax smooth tread. That is why they are guaranteed for 5,000 miles or 200 days' service.

AJAX AIR GAUGE

A New Invention—An air gauge, pocket size, nickel finish, showing air pressure at all times. Table of correct pressure for all size tires engraved on gauge. Made by A. Schrader's Sons, Inc. Price $1.00.

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER COMPANY

Broadway and 57th Street, New York

EXHIBITING AT BOTH SHOWS

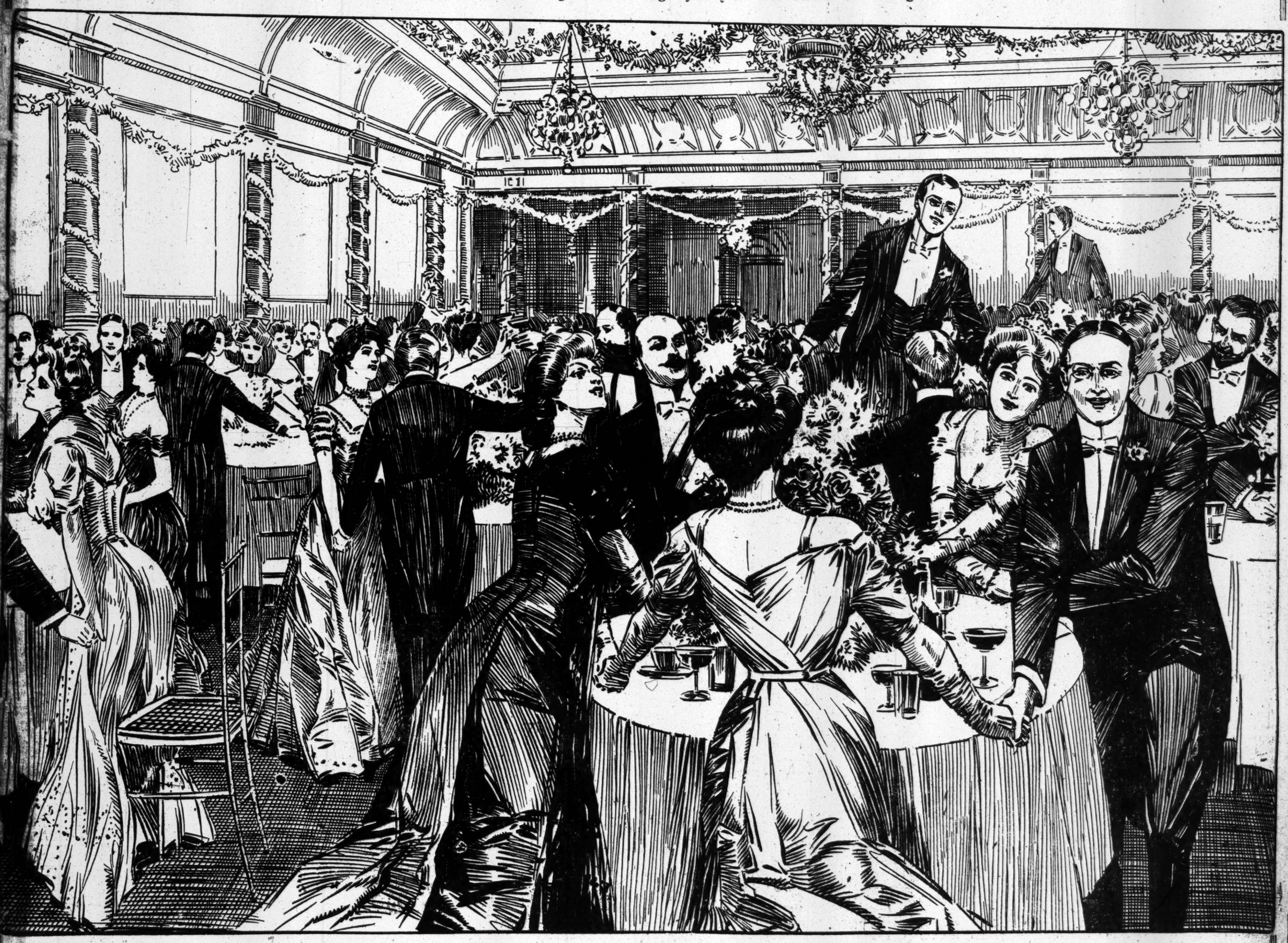
SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT THE SAVOY HOTEL

Two Thousand Guests Sing "Auld Lang Syne" on the Stroke of Midnight



"The multitude who had supper at the SAVOY was greater than ever. The scene was one of indescribable enthusiasm. The presents were beautiful, and the shouting could almost have been heard in Fleet Street."—From THE STANDARD (LONDON), January 1st, 1909.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD YEAR AT THE SAVOY

"Ring out the Old, Ring in the New," was the 1909-1910 order of things at the Savoy on New Year's Eve and morning. Look on Max Cowper's beautiful painting reproduced on this page. Then close your eyes for a few moments and imagine more than 2,000 of the happiest hearts, eagerly, anxiously awaiting the second hand of the clock to tick off the sixty-first second—that was the birth of 1910 at the Savoy.

It was a second prolonged into a minute, and then more minutes, and then into hours that were each and all well worth waiting for the entire preceding year.

Not only was the big Restaurant filled with happy guests, but the Grand Foyer, the new Annex, the "H. M. S. Pinafore" room, the Great Entrance Hall, and the Parisien Cafe were all crammed with supper tables, small and large, for parties of all sizes. And yet there was no confusion. The whole 2,000 guests on arrival went straight to their own tables; for all had been booked beforehand and each guest had a plan of the rooms and knew the number and position of his table. Big prices were offered for supper tables, and as much as £5 was offered for seats which cost the owners only £2.

Hundreds who could not get tables were there, as the frame to the beautiful picture, delighted at the opportunity of looking on and enjoying the enjoyment of the more fortunate ones.

A thousand beautiful women, radiant in their attire of exquisite fabrics and sparkling jewels, accompanied by as many modern cavaliers. The choicest flowers adorning the tables and every possible corner; twinkling, sparkling electric lights all round; not a single being there who was not strung up to the highest pitch of New Year enthusiasm; the snapping of crackers, and the hearty, healthy, youthful laughter as the varicoloured caps, hats and aprons of tissue were unfolded; the noise of the musical presents within the crackers—horns, bagpipes, siren whistles, and blowers of every description—such was the scene.

Then the sudden darkness of the rooms, lighted only by the glow of cigar and cigarette here and there, and in an instant appeared from nowhere a screen of white upon which was electrically shown the clock of Big Ben, with the minute and second hands ticking away the Old Year as though it mattered not.

Ticking away sorrow and doubt into the 1910 of Happiness and Certainty. Eleven fifty-five told the clock. Up from their seats rose everybody. Eleven fifty-six—fifty-seven—fifty-eight—and then in a hundred parts of the restaurant as many men were on their chairs and everybody joined hands and began singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Then the music and the melody and the wishing of "A Happy New Year" all round. His Majesty the King had been shown in photograph on the screen, and no sooner had the New Year been born than a sweet voice rang out "A Happy New Year to the King." "A Happy New Year to the King" was echoed and re-echoed for several minutes. "And to the President of the United States," cried the same voice; and again was the toast drunk with enthusiasm by everybody of every nationality, for America is very popular at the Savoy Hotel. A large number of guests then filled the ballroom, and dancing was kept up until the early hours of the morning.

New Year's Eve at the Savoy was a gala occasion, and everyone was in perfect accord with the celebration. And it was early in the New Year when every lady was handed a delightful souvenir of the occasion in the form of a dainty gold and enamel boite-a-poudre attached to a baby-link chain.

GUSTAVE SEGGELKE, General Manager

The New York Times

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THE NEW YEAR AND ITS PROBLEMS.

Janus looked forward as well as back. Upon the opening of the New Year it is a fashionable pastime to review the records of the old. For one thing, it is easier—the past is known, the future hidden. But the Old Year is always darkened by the shadow of many dismal failures. The forward look is pleasanter, for there hope sustains us. Besides, it is doubtless more profitable to think of what we have yet to do than of what we have already done or failed to do. But the problems of today and of the year to come are but the problems not solved in the past. Unfinished business is a very proper subject to take up on New Year's Day.

As a people we have a deal of unfinished business, and it is of high interest. Take the matter of conservation of our resources, the mines, forests, public lands. Already there is a wrangle about our conservation policy. There is to be an investigation; and, quite independently of that, President TAFT will make recommendations for amendment of the laws. After all, what we want to accomplish is plain. By conservation we do not mean mere keeping, but preserving from waste for use. Some eager advocates of conservation appear to be so apprehensive that private individuals may in some way make money out of the mines and forests and water power privileges that they would by preference put them all under seal—let nobody use them. That is not conservation, that is arrest. It is advance that we seek, development. The laws must permit that or they will be foolish laws. We should permit it, but the indispensable condition must be that the people shall not be robbed of their property by private fraud or public improvidence. If it be provided that just compensation shall be made for lands containing mineral deposits, for forest lands, and for water power rights, then exploitation becomes merely a means of adding to the Nation's wealth.

So, too, our inter-State commerce can be "regulated" in such a way that it shall not be obstructed by too much fussy interference. In giving to Congress the right to regulate inter-State commerce the thought of the Fathers was this, that the States must not be permitted to erect barriers thereto either by customs duties or otherwise. JOHN MARSHALL in GIBBONS vs. OGDEN put a construction upon the clause that was far broader than the thought of the makers of the Constitution, and we are now attempting to go far beyond MARSHALL. It is everywhere expected that President TAFT will recommend National charters for all corporations engaged in any way in inter-State business, which means, practically, all corporations. The right to grant corporate charters was a part of their sovereign powers which the States did not confer upon the Federal Government. It was reserved to themseves. MARSHALL, following HAMILTON'S reasoning, again put a broad construction upon the grant of powers given by the Constitution. Now, we suppose, it will be argued that, being possessed of the power to regulate inter-State commerce, Congress may "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for that purpose. Credulity is strained to the breaking point when we are told that National incorporation is necessary to the regulation of inter-State commerce.

But we have already traveled far toward the effacement of State lines. Members of Mr. TAFT'S Cabinet have lately reminded us that the tendency is toward nationalization. For more than a century we have supposed that this was a Federal Government, a federation of States. The word "federal" is obsolescent, it appears. We have just imposed a tax upon the incomes of corporations not so much for revenue as to enable the Government to find out how much money the corporations are making, and how they are making it. That, by the way, is one of the problems of the New Year, a problem with which the Supreme Court will be concerned. The Legislatures of many States will be called upon, also, to consider the income tax amendment to the Constitution. In his first opinion involving Constitutional questions MARSHALL declared and established the supreme authority of the great court of which he was the Chief Justice, its authority to review the Constitutionality of the acts of the legislative department; and he made its authority controlling over the State courts. That was 107 years ago, and since that time nobody has effectively questioned the doctrines and principles of that decision, that the Supreme Court could annul an act of Congress. Now for the first time, as our neighbor The Sun points out, by an amendment to the Constitution we are proposing to annul a decision of the Supreme Court, the decision declaring the former income tax unconstitutional. We do not annul the decision, perhaps, so much as to get around it, by providing that income taxes need not be apportioned among the States. The fate of this amendment in the State Legislatures will be watched with absorbing interest.

We find that we must amend not only our inter-State Commerce act, but our Anti-Trust law. Our troubles under that statute arise largely from the fact that bench and bar are fettered and enslaved by what we may call the slang of the law. The words "restraint of trade," when used in a judicial opinion, mean not at all what laymen understand them to mean. A combination that may not in the least restrain trade in the unprofessional meaning of the term may, indeed, promote and stimulate trade, nevertheless, under decisions of the courts, if it has acquired power of actual restraint it is criminal. So it comes about that we are in a position where, in carrying through ordinary and innocent business transactions, men stumble into the commission of crime. President TAFT in his speech at Columbus in August, 1907, made the distinction clear and pointed out the proper principle of amendment. "There must be something more than the mere union of capital and plant before the law is violated," he said; "there must be some use by the company of the great size of its capital and plant and the extent of its output, either to coerce persons to buy of it rather than of some competitor, or to coerce those who would compete with it to give up their business." Unfortunately, the courts do construe the mere union of capital and plant as a violation of the law. That is something we must amend out of the statute before business can safely be done. It is as true of corporate business as it is of conservation, that the purpose of the law should be to facilitate it, not to obstruct it. All wholesome purposes of regulation are fully accomplished when dishonest or oppressive practices are put under the ban. Let us hope that, in dealing with this problem, Congress may be wise enough to put into the statute the distinction made by President TAFT.

Then there is the currency. We are unconscionably slow about getting rid of our present currency system, universally acknowledged to be defective. A Central Bank is proposed, and instantly protest arises from the West and South. Certainly we shall not have a Central Bank unless safeguards are provided which will effectively divorce its management and control both from politics on the one side and from "Wall Street" on the other. The West and South fear the mere bigness and power of a Central Bank. It is possible that an organization with the power and functions of a Central Bank like the Bank of France may be created, if we model its constitution upon our political system. A representative federation of all the banks would, very likely, escape the criticism visited upon the suggestion of a Central Bank modeled upon those which have been so useful and serviceable to all the people in other lands. It seems to us that this way out of the Monetary Commission's perplexities is growing in favor.

Out of the fertile mind of Mr. J. J. HILL there have come a suggestion and warning of deepest import to the American people. He tells us, to put it briefly, that we must make our land more productive. That is a self-evident truth. In no way can the National wealth be more surely and largely augmented, and our position and our prosperity as a Nation better assured, than by intelligent cultivation of the soil that shall materially increase—it is not too much to say shall double—the annual volume of our crops. The time is near at hand when we shall at our present rate of production be short of foodstuffs for our growing population. The effect upon our international exchanges of the withdrawal from export trade of our meats and our grain is one that cannot be contemplated without disquietude. Here, too, is a problem for our highly protected manufacturers. Agricultural products no longer make up three-fourths of our annual exports, the proportion will soon fall far below that. Our manufacturers, if they are willing to make some returns for the prodigious bounties they have enjoyed from the Government, must make up that deficit. With high prices at home made possible by the tariff wall, they have driven such a roaring domestic trade that they have hitherto given far too little attention to foreign markets. Compared with England and with Germany, we are still in our infancy in respect to exports of manufactures.

These are serious problems, the problems of lawmakers and of executive policy. They will not all be solved, perhaps none of them will be solved satisfactorily, during the year 1910. But they are sufficient to put to the test the wisdom of the American people and of their representatives and servants. They give us something to think about.

THE FAMOUS DEAD OF 1909.

Of foreign rulers and statesmen whose names swell the death roll of the past year were King LEOPOLD of Belgium, Prince HIROBUMI ITO of Japan, assassinated by Koreans; FRANCISCO FERRER, the anarchist whom Spain executed; CHANG CHIH TUNG, Grand Councilor of China, and MANUEL AMADOR, first President of the Republic of Panama. In the United States Supreme Court Justice PECKHAM, ex-Senator WILLIAM M. STEWART, Gov. JOHN A. JOHNSON, ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Congressman DAVID A. DE ARMOND were public men of worth. The American Army suffered losses, among others, of four Generals—HENRY C. CORBIN, OLIVER O. HOWARD, E. M. MCCOOK, and ELWELL S. OTIS.

Among authors, novelists, and poets were ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, GEORGE MEREDITH, DONALD G. MITCHELL, RICHARD WATSON GILDER, F. MARION CRAWFORD, who wrote Italian romances; ELINOR LANE, who depicted Southern life; AUGUSTA J. EVANS WILSON, author of "St. Elmo"; Sir THEODORE MARTIN, the friend of Queen VICTORIA, and the French novelist and dramatist CATULLE A. MENDES. DUDLEY BUCK, the organist and composer; CHARLES F. MCKIM, of the famous firm of architects, and RUSSELL STURGIS, the architect and critic, will be remembered by their works. Great actors were BENOIT CONSTANTIN COQUELIN, HELENA MODJESKA, and the younger COQUELIN. HEINRICH CONRIED, the director of operas, and CLYDE FITCH, the playwright, will no more provide the public with entertainments. FREDERIC REMINGTON and WILLIAM POWELL FRITH were eminent painters.

Journalists and leaders of thought were THEODOR BARTH, the German Liberal; WILLIAM M. LAFFAN of The Sun; ALBERT PULITZER, ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, and JOHN GILMER SPEED. The Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER and EDWARD EVERETT HALE were leaders of the church; FRANKLIN BARTLETT was a leader of the bar, and Prof. GEORGE R. CARPENTER was a teacher. Dr. WILLIAM T. BULL, the surgeon, and CESARE LOMBROSO, the Italian psychiatrist and "criminologist," are mourned by doctors.

E. H. HARRIMAN and H. H. ROGERS were types of the captains of industry, and SPENCER TRASK, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, and JOHN S. KENNEDY of rich philanthropists. SIMON NEWCOMB, the scientist, was the dean of the astronomers. JOHN CALDWELL was the air-brake magnate, and EDMUND L. S. ZALINSKI invented the dynamite gun and submarine boat.

Men who figured peculiarly in past and present eras were the Apache chieftains GERONIMO and RED CLOUD, both dying at 90; HINTON ROWAN HELPER, the anti-slavery agitator; E. J. BALDWIN, ("Lucky,") the California millionaire; SOLON CHASE, Greenbacker and editor of "Them Steers," and Dr. GORDON W. RUSSELL, at 93, the "oldest living Yale graduate." Admiral ROJESTVENSKY led the unfortunate armada against Japan. The deaths of EUGENE LEFEBVRE, who fell from an aeroplane, and Prof. ROSS G. MARVIN, whose grave is near the pole, were accidents of modern civilization.

SPENCER TRASK.

New York can ill afford to lose SPENCER TRASK. He was an influential and useful citizen, associated with many large enterprises, the initiator of many movements for the public good, an energetic, broad-minded, kind-hearted man whose interests were greatly varied. He ignored, generally, the favorite routine of public-spirited men of wealth. Though he belonged, inevitably, to many of the larger clubs, he rarely entered their doors, except on special occasions. He was not a stockholder of the opera or a supporter of fashionable amusements. In the time he could spare from his work as a financier he found for himself innumerable outlets for his energy and enthusiasm. He was the principal founder of the National Arts Club, and by his influence and patient labor had upbuilt and established that society of men and women connected with the arts and crafts, and some of its associated organizations, because he firmly believed in its value as a stimulus to popular culture. He also was one of the founders of the Teachers' College. It is an open secret that he was the largest stockholder in a local book publishing company which aims to circulate good literature. He was the patron and friend of many deserving and ambitious artists. He was a man of discriminating tastes, and his knowledge of art was broad and comprehensive.

His personality was impressive, his disposition tolerant and cheerful. He had suffered sad affliction with fortitude and no apparent depression of spirit, and he had ever a true sympathy with others in misfortune. Naturally he had a host of friends to whom his sudden death will seem a calamity quite apart from the shocking circumstances attending it.

In the field of finance Mr. TRASK had been a conspicuous figure for many years. Wall Street had recognized him as a man of large constructive ability, uncommon sagacity, courage, and tact. In political matters, too, he had frequently exerted his influence with good judgment. His charities were large and unostentatious.

MAYOR GAYNOR.

With his formal installation to-day, Mr. GAYNOR will enter on a term of four years as Mayor of New York, with more power than the Chief Magistrate of any city in the world, with many difficulties to overcome, but also with some great opportunities, which bring a corresponding responsibility. No one questions his unusual ability, the force of his character, the energy of his will, or his remarkable capacity for hard and sustained work. His training, while not that of administration, and his studies, though not in the field of practical municipal government, have by no means been unsuitable to the task that lies before him. He has wide knowledge of the law and its application and the experience in judging men that long practice in the law gives. On this side, and it is an important side, his equipment, native and acquired, is superior to that of any Mayor our city has had in a long time.

Mr. GAYNOR will have also from the outset the advantage of the general hope that he will do well, of a very widespread confidence in his motives and aims, and a popular willingness to take him at his best. During the canvass for election, despite some extraordinary manifestations of a hasty temper and what seemed a lack of appreciation of the labors before him, he did distinctly give to the public the impression we have referred to. It is no small asset in the account he is about to open with Fate. He has other advantages. Mr. MCCLELLAN has set the precedent of independence of Tammany Hall, and the head of that powerful organization must form new connections, if he forms any, with the Mayor's private office. It is no reflection on the firmness of Mr. GAYNOR in maintaining the integrity of his own judgment, as he announces his intention to maintain it, to say that the process will be easier from the fact that Mr. MURPHY has not to be dislodged. Again, the new Mayor will find a beginning, a sound and promising beginning, of solid improvement in several departments of the city government. The police, in spite of the spectacular removal of its late head, has not only been greatly strengthened in the last six years, but has not, so far as the public can judge, been seriously affected by the change at the eleventh hour. The Department of Health is in admirable condition, and that of Charities has been much advanced. Especially the Finance Department, in its immediate organization, in the readjustment of its methods, in the plans for businesslike accounts and reducing expense, in short, in preparation for good work where very bad work prevailed, has been the scene of notable improvement. As the Commissioner of Accounts, who has had so important a part in this scheme of reform, is to be a member of the Board of Estimate, the continuance and development of the reform will be all the easier.

Finally, Mr. GAYNOR will have very substantial advantage, in the prosecution of the task of giving New York the kind of government it ought to have, of the active and intelligent minds included in the Board of Estimate. It is true that all the members of the Board except himself were elected on another ticket than the one he headed, but that need not, and we are confident will not, prevent cordial co-operation between them and the Mayor. The powers of the Board, under the law as it stands, defective as that is in some regards, are far greater for good than has ever been shown in practice. They include much more than the mere estimate and apportionment of expenditures and may be made to extend to a proper and effective supervision of the administration of the affairs of the city. With the Mayor acting with the other members in the spirit of devotion to the city's best interests, there is hardly any limit to the good that can be accomplished in the four years of his term.

Meanwhile Mr. GAYNOR may feel assured that in the press he will have fair play. He has shown in the past a little solicitude on this point, which may be excused by the fact that his professional work has not been of a sort to bring him in close contact with the press, and has been of a sort to aggravate a slight tendency to impatience of criticism. We believe he will get over this and that he will avail himself of the aid the newspapers can give him and will be ready to give him. And we are confident that among the newspapers none will be more prompt to recognize the good he shall accomplish than those which did not see their way clear to support his candidacy. We but express the feeling of our readers in wishing him a Happy New Year.

SPEAKER CANNON'S CIGARS.

We note with regret that the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has no idea of "swearing off" smoking to-day. We had hoped that the advent of the tenth year of a new century would bring to Uncle JOSEPH a new light, but the only one that it promises is a light for a fresh cigar. The indications are now that he will ever be a slave to the tobacco habit. This is a pity, for the Speaker is enslaved in no other particular. He stands before the world, proudly, as the captain of his soul and master of his life. Incidentally he is the captain and master of many of his fellow-men.

As for the quality of Speaker CANNON'S cigars, we firmly believe it to be good. Credence should not be given to the report that he receives them in barrels. That is merely a Washington correspondent's exubarant way of stating that the Speaker has laid in, through his own forethought and the kindness of his friends, a large supply of smokes for the remainder of the session. Cigars that come in barrels are not the kind that quiet the Speaker in moods of irritation, that lend pungency to his wit and clearness to his vision. The Speaker is a good judge of tobacco and men. We had vainly hoped that he would "swear off" smoking, not because his cigars harm him, but for the sake of the example to his multitudinous nephews. But in spite of his persistence, we wish Uncle JOSEPH the happiest of New Years.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Clue to Dr. Cook's Whereabouts?

From present indications, Dr. COOK has only to remain a little while longer in his present seclusion and he will pass altogether out of the public mind, perhaps to be recalled now and then with humorous appreciation as the man who played a colossal joke on the world and made a lot of money out of its credulity. That not a few people, however, could make the jest a very serious one for him if they chose is suggested by Bench and Bar in an article on "Dr. Cook's Status Under the Criminal Law."

Action against him, this high authority admits, must be based, not on his failure to prove that he reached the pole, but on positive proof that he did not reach it. In that case, assuming that he is sane, and that he made representations as to his alleged discovery knowing them to be false, there seems to be little doubt that he is guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. And that is a punishable offense. Possibly he is indictable at common law for a public cheat, merely as having written false news, though false representation without some token or symbol is not enough to render one criminally responsible, as for a private cheat. But by statutory enactment false pretenses alone, when by means of them money or property is obtained from another, will render the perpetrator criminally liable.

That Dr. COOK obtained money, and not a little of it, through his representations is unquestionable, and, as he did this in New York State, if the representations were made with intent to deprive an owner of property, Article 86 of our Penal Code does not hold him guilty of a fraud or cheat, but says that he "steals such property and is guilty of larceny." Again, The Encyclopaedia of Law, under the title "False Pretenses and Cheats," declares that "a person obtaining money by falsely pretending that a thing has been done commits the offense." "This," says Bench and Bar, "would seem to fit Dr. COOK'S case, if present indications are confirmed," and the article ends with these highly interesting words:

> As COOK is now supposed to be in hiding in a foreign country, it remains to be seen whether he will be indicted, extradited, and tried. We wonder whether the wily gentleman has already sought an asylum not subject to an extradition treaty with his native land.

Markets and Weather.

Although a week has passed since snow fell in this city, all its roofs are still white, and when one remembers what a lot of coal is burned here, as well as the nearness of large bodies of water and the bright sunshine with which we have been favored since the storm of last Saturday and Sunday, there can be no doubt that we have been having some unusually cold weather, unusually prolonged. That the temperature through the whole week has remained below the freezing point has added several hundred thousand dollars to the cost of clearing our more important streets, and of course it has caused not a little suffering among the very poor, but the most serious effects of the "cold snap," the effects which all will feel for many a day, will be due to the fact that the frigid wave extended far to the south of us—all the way to the tip end of Florida, indeed—and worked havoc in the innumerable gardens and orchards that to so large an extent determine for us the prices of vegetables and fruits.

A dispatch from Tampa brought yesterday the surprisingly hopeful news that the orange trees hadn't been much hurt, but it is perfectly safe to prophesy that later reports will declare this a mistake, as the sending of such news certainly was in one sense if not in another. The peach crop has been ruined, of course; it always is, even in the mildest of Winters, and nobody has ever even tried to explain how it is that the invariable result of killing the peach buds is a high price for peaches without any measurable diminution of the supply. One would almost think that in good years the market was saved from a glut—and buyers from being turned into cheap men by eating cheap peaches—by devices equally mysterious and effective for destroying a part of the crop.

It is by the frost in the Southern vegetable gardens, however, that our pockets will be most severely nipped. We all live out of those gardens a good part of the year, for nowadays there is no such thing as a "season" for any cultivated article of food, and those of us who do not eat many "canned goods"—who does, by the way, use the enormous quantities that are annually "put up"?—are going to hear of and feel the effects of this frost-bitten week for many a month. And it is strange that though so many things increase the much-discussed cost of living, nothing that happens ever decreases it. That seems always to have been the case all over the world at all times, however, so to complain of it is apparently a waste of time that could be better employed in hustling about to earn some more money.

Certainly Meets a Need.

That "Wifehood Guild" for which certain well-intentioned and generous ladies are building a more or less monumental home down on Long Island ought to be a great success. Everybody knows how widespread is the need for the instruction which it is proposed to give there, and there is no reason to suppose that the imparting of it would be impossible or even difficult, if only willing and attentive pupils could be persuaded to attend the school.

But can they? The lamentable fact is that, while the need of a special course in what might be called domesticity is universally known, it is very far from universally realized, and the young woman—or the young man, for that matter—who would confess an individual and personal incompetency to take up the responsibilities of married life—after meeting the Right One—is a bird about as rare as is the American citizen who would not take any public office with a salary larger than what he could earn in private life.

In both cases there is a large and beautiful assumption that efficiency will come on demand, somehow or other, and the queer thing is that rather often it does come—quite often enough, perhaps to save the assumption from being as absurd as it should be by mere logic and theory. Just the same, the Wifehood Guild is a fine scheme, and even from its failure, if it does fail, much will be learned.

THE PUBLIC PAYS.

When Capital and Labor Organize It Foots the Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have perused your article on the labor problem in THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The subject is too vast to consider in its entity with influencing forces and conditions, and for the sake of expediency, to prevent becoming hopelessly involved, the elimination of "the great movement of compassion" is necessary and this powerful force must be considered separately, as Adam Smith in his inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations disregards this influence, treating it separately in his work entitled "The Theory or Moral Sentiments."

Whether employers in increasing wages, dispensing bonuses, creating profit-sharing schemes, do so to bring about an increase of their wealth (or negatively to prevent a decrease of their wealth through strikes, &c.) rather than for motives of moral sentiment toward their employes, is open for discussion. The present condition of the unorganized clerk as compared to the organized laborer would rather favor the argument of expediency against that of sentiment, which confirms Adam Smith's observation that "the workmen desire to get as much, the masters to give as little, as possible."

The condition of both union and non-union workmen has been bettered by the formation of labor unions strong enough to make effectual demands upon employers. It is natural for employers to object to such an organized demand and to be interested in the weakening of an institution whose function it is to present and gave weight to the laborers' point of view. On the other hand the workman is obviously interested in the strengthening of such an institution.

By laws, which were repealed in 1824, English workmen were prevented from combining, and while it would be impossible to enact such laws now, the employer, by refusing to treat with the union, insisting on the open shop and the right of the individual to work if he wants to, endeavors to accomplish the same object and to destroy the means by which the laborer has gained most of the advantages that he now enjoys.

The union laborer resists this attempt by demands that his organization be recognized and treated with, and in a crude and ignorant way he attempts to prevent competition from non-union laborers by compelling them to co-operate with the union in their common cause.

In the struggle between combinations of capital and combinations of labor the public pays for all extraordinary profits and high wages that each organization is able to enforce. What solution is there but intelligent interference and regulation by the public through their institution of government, assuming, of course, that the Government is representative of the people.

C. C.

New York, Dec. 29, 1909.

Eminent Conspirators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos your article on the origin of our National songs allow me to state what my father gave me as the origin of "Hail, Columbia." Even up to the days of my youth the theatres afforded a song or dance interlude between the first and seconds acts of plays. I remember hearing "Sir Villikens and His Dinah" thus sung by a man, with three yards of crepe trailing from his hat. The "Hail, Columbia" story as I heard it was this: The Judge was very fond of the society of those connected with art and the drama. A friend of his—impresario of a Philadelphia theatre—was having poor houses, and came to Hopkinson to ask him to write some stirring words to be sung to the tune of "The President's March." For this purpose he wrote "Hail, Columbia"; it was a great success, and turned the tide for the impresario.

I would like to add another anecdote about the Judge. Benjamin West was in love with a lady whose brother objected to her marrying an artist. When West went to London he intercepted his letters, and kept his sister under surveillance. On being very successful in London West contrived her escape by the aid of three young friends, they unknown to fame. One was White, afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania, of whom we have a fine portrait by Inman, (superbly engraved by Wagstaff.) Another was Benjamin Franklin, the third was Hopkinson. They conveyed to the lady a rope ladder, by which she escaped at night from the third-story window. She was conducted around the corner, where West's father awaited with a carriage. At midnight she was sailing with him down the Delaware for London. Her brother never forgave her.

Rarely have three such conspirators all risen to eminence. The house still stands and is owned by one of the Drexels, who points out the window from which the lady escaped by ladder.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Dec. 26, 1909.

The 2 Per Cent. Government Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article on "The Approaching Bond Issue" you make an excellent argument against extending to the 3 per cent. bonds the Government proposes to issue the circulation privilege now enjoyed by the 2 per cents., which, as the President recently said, the National banks were obliged to take in 1900 because the Government got them into a corner. But if the Government did the banks a wrong in 1900 by inducing them to take these 2 per cent. bonds at a rate far below the normal investment rate, this wrong ought to be righted by legislation. And a simple way to do this would be to provide by law that when the present 2 per cents. are not used for circulation they shall bear 3 per cent. interest and vice versa, when the new 3s are used for circulation they shall bear 2 per cent. This would put both the bid and the new issues on a parity for both purposes, and ought to go far toward giving some measure of elasticity to the inflexibleness of our bank currency, which the Government proposes further to inflate by the use of the new 3 per cent. bonds.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.

New York, Dec. 30, 1909.

A Lost Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amusing struggles of a few newspapers, to avoid acknowledging their stupid blunders in regard to Cook, remind me of the story of the Irishman and the decapitated snake.

The Irishman, who was a recent immigrant, and, of course, had never seen a snake in his own country, was visiting a farmer here, when a snake appeared in the path, and the farmer killed it by cutting it in two with a hoe. The two parts continued to twist and squirm for a long time in a very lifelike way, as is customary with snakes. The Irishman looked on at first with amusement, and finally with profound amazement. At last he could not restrain his feelings any longer, and exclaimed: "Begorra, he's dead, but he don't know it yet!"

The same is true of the bigoted Cookites; theirs is a lost cause, but they don't realize it yet—the blow was so sudden and decisive.

FRANK S. WILLIAMS.

New York, Dec. 29, 1909.

"Wonderful Power in Latitude."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "The Biglow Papers" (No. 4) there are several lines that offer an explanatory apology for Dr. Cook:

"Besides, ther's a wonderful power in latitude
To shift a man's morril relations and attitude;
Some fleesifers think thet a fakkility's granted
The minnit it's proved to be thoroughly wanted;
Thet a change o' demand makes a change o' condition,
An' thet everythin's nothin' except by position. * * *"

W. RANDALL.

New York, Dec. 27, 1909.

A Misprint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding my sonnet entitled "Failed." In the original manuscript the last line of the octet read:

"Proudly its part is conscious, &c."

In THE NEW YORK TIMES, as printed Dec. 30, it read:

"Probably its part, &c."

which, as you may believe, was extremely mortifying to the author.

FRANCIS LIVINGSTON MONTGOMERY

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1909.

THERON R. BUTLER PICTURES ON VIEW

French Painter, Girard, Represented by a Curious Panorama of Street Life in Paris.

"FRUIT AND WINE" BY PREYER

Madrazo's "Old Church in Spain" the Best of Several Pictures by Spanish Nineteenth Century Painters.

The art collection of the late Theron R. Butler has just been placed on view at the American Art Galleries prior to its sale at Mendelssohn Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 7.

The pictures in the collection are of many kinds, which, however, frequently are found in company. There are several versions of the buxom German "Fräulein" by Knaus, there are peaches and cherries by Desgoffe, fruit and wine by Preyer, and table supplies by Plassan, none of them better or worse than should be expected from these artists of moderate fame; the Scotchman Nicol is represented by two paintings in which the study of expression is carried further than modern taste demands; there are a number of intensely sentimental subjects, chief among them the "Maternal Affection," by Bouguereau, in which the body of the child is charmingly painted as well as impeccably drawn. There are several pictures by the Spanish nineteenth century painters, the best of them Madrazo's "Old Church in Spain," in which each individual object is well described, and there is a kind of intention toward unity of composition if not of color.

The French painter, Firman Girard, is represented by a curious panorama of street life in Paris which, regarded purely as an illustration, will appeal to every one who has passed through the lively capital in the month of May or June. Groups of children and nurses, of workmen and guards, of carts loaded with brilliant blossoms, of flower merchants and interested dogs swarm in the public square, and each figure is given a clear-cut individuality not to be mistaken for that of any other.

Other paintings that are illustrative in their intention and effect are Gérôme's study of a guardsman of Louis XIV., which the catalogue truthfully describes as "mirror-like in its accuracy of detail"; David Col's "Teaching the Dog," Bonnat's "Ribera Sketching in Rome," Roybet's beautifully painted "Guardsman," and Meissonier's "Card Players." Few of these men are not highly talented—one or two of them are shadowed with genius—but they belong to a time whose fashions have passed and they had not the force of character and vision to subordinate their time to their art; in consequence they are bought and sold but seldom praised at the present day.

Then come the Barbizon men, and there is one wall on which these reign supreme. In the centre is a noble Corot filled with gray and shimmering lights. The subject is "Un Torrent dans les Romagnes," and the composition is made up of the curving lines of a narrow stream rushing over a rocky bed, a cluster of large trees at the left, the figures of some peasants returning from their work, and a tree-covered bank, in the middle distance. The particular beauty of the picture lies in the sky, in which the lightly flushed clouds move with a rhythmic motion as though in some classic dance, emphasizing the impression of ethereal lightness in which this great master so often wraps his solid structures of line and mass.

On either side of this landscape hangs a figure subject by Millet, one a shepherdess resting in the shade of a large bush or tree, her flock and her dog near her. The face is slightly insipid, and the drawing of the form is cursory, the hands in particular having a nerveless, padded look. The other subject, a laborer resting on his long-handled spade, is all compact of vigor and masterly drawing. The man's hunched shoulders are defined by a line that is positively majestic in its sweep, and all the lines of the composition show an austere design of the utmost dignity. It is one of the little masterpieces of Millet's art and will bring its price, as no doubt the "Shepherdess" also will, as the subject is a great favorite with collectors. On the same wall are two paintings by Rousseau, showing him in his sunniest and most placid mood, the "Bosquet d'Arbres" revealing also his extraordinary mastery of the planes of earth and sky. The Rousseau of these golden canvases, in which nature is at once analyzed and subtly divined, is very different from the Rousseau of storm and stress and infinitely more to be prized.

A beautiful painting of a bull interrogated by an impudent dog shows Troyon in an unusual vein and quite at his best so far as the painting of the bull is concerned; the other Troyon, "Pasture Grounds in Normandy," also contains some fine passages of color. It is only necessary to compare these pictures with the Van Marcke to see the superiority of the older painter. Diaz is represented but not worthily, and there are several pictures by Rosa Bonheur, none of them very important.

In one of the upper galleries is a collection of Japanese and Chinese art tiles and other objects belonging to Bunkio Matsuki, rich in the tone of time and comprising many beautiful specimens of rare clays decorated in noble designs.

AT THE START.

This is the day when eyes look up,
When hope, ambition, and desire,
Fresh born, bestir us all to strive
For something better, something higher.

That which is past is really past—
In new endeavor use your might.
Who once was strong may now be weak,
Who once was wrong may now be right.

All start anew, but we should know
That though we reach the goal we see,
'Twere better failure were our lot
If wrongs beget the victory.

Not wrongs defined by man-made law,
Which serpent wisdom may evade,
But those our inner souls proclaim,
And by the conscience are arrayed.

To start aright we need but know
That love brings love as right brings right,
The man who loves and laughs and strives
Is he who often wins the fight.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

THE NEW YEAR.

By gum,
Ain't Time going some?
1909
Drops out of the line,
And then
1910
Is right on the spot
To start it again.
Never a minute to rest in,
Never a minute to
Stop for a minute
To see what is in it—
Say, Time, what's the matter with you?

W. J. LAMPTON.

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE TO SPREAD RELIGION

Story of an Unprecedented Meeting to Discuss a Missionary War on Sin.

SAY PRIESTS SOUGHT IT

And Inspired by Conditions in the West Which Require That Religions Stand Together Against Unbelief.

There has been held in this city this week, according to the Church News Association, a conference that may mark a new era in American religious annals. The meeting was held by previous arrangement between Roman Catholic priests and Secretaries of a Protestant missionary society. The names of those taking part in the conference cannot be made public because those concerned say that to proclaim to the world the character of their mission would be to hamper their efforts owing to denominational feeling.

The conference, says the association, was sought by the Roman Catholic priests, and gladly responded to by the Protestant Secretaries. The priests said at the first meeting that they represent some of the large Roman Catholic causes of the Middle West and Northwest; that conditions there are such as to require the help of everybody who is waging war on sin in the name of Jesus Christ; that much of the distrust obtaining between Catholics and Protestants is due to lack of personal acquaintance, and that there are so many people outside of all the churches that it is imperative that those that are in them should get together and oppose the common enemy.

The secretaries, the association declares, warmly welcomed the priests, admitted all of their statements, and for three days, or at the conferences on various matters, held on three successive days, studied with these Western Catholic leaders how co-operation might be brought about. There was in the conference no sacrifice of position by either side. Doctrines were not brought up. There was no need. Three great questions were at once found on which there was perfect agreement. These were: The Divinity of Jesus Christ. It was agreed on this that both stood together and that the attacks upon both are sufficient to warrant both in enlisting in the cause together, and letting the world know they are together. The sacredness of the marriage tie. To fight the evils of divorce was held by both to be a supreme duty, and care for the immigrant of alien speech. Both admitted that they are not beginning to meet the problem presented by these new comers, and that they could hardly do so if they worked together. Nevertheless, they could do much more together than apart.

An agreement was entered into further to study the problems together and to have further conferences, that may lead to co-operation. The last of the three meetings was held on Thursday. Yesterday one of the Protestant secretaries said, according to The Church News:

"The meetings were held at the solicitation of the Catholic priests. They wrote us asking for the conferences. The chief topic in the preliminary correspondence leading to the conferences was the foreigner in our Western States, but the very first session of the conference showed us that there were other common grounds for work by us. The priests come from the West, and have the Western practical sense for meeting problems. They did not ask us to withhold their names, but we think it best at this time to do so. We are free to say that if the Catholics and the Protestants can work together in this country on the great questions on which we agree perfectly, we shall be far more than twice as strong in combating evil. Our society, one of the largest in the world, has long felt the need of co-operation with Catholics. So we were delighted to welcome these emissaries of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a dawn of a new era for America, for the world, when Catholic priests and Protestant official missionary Secretaries hold formal conferences. The world moves forward and upward."

One of the Catholic priests who attended the conference, just before taking the train for the West, is thus quoted by the association:

"We came to New York on our own account. We represent nobody save ourselves, and yet by ourselves we mean a considerable proportion of the clergy of our Church, especially in the West. We told the Protestant Secretaries, whom we found to be charming Christian gentlement, that we do not credit the things we hear about them. Unkind things are said by Protestants about Catholics, but the sayers do not represent the real Protestant spirit. We are in perfect accord with these Protestants on the place of Christ and the sanctity of the home. We want help in the Northwest in shepherding the thousands, even millions, who come here from Europe. The Catholic Church is not holding them. They may be admitted frankly. It is better that they be Protestants than that they be nothing. More than that, in the humming Northwest, with its bumper crops, its schools without religion, Catholic and Protestant alike fail to hold the well-bred and the well-fed young men.

"This is true of both sons of Americans and sons of immigrants. What is to be done? That is our quest. Both Catholic and Protestant fail at the same point, I do not say which fails in larger degree. Together we do not do what we ought to do, and young men by the thousands, even millions, in the Northwest, beginning at Chicago, are drifting into infidelity, into sensuality, and into the next step, private dishonesty and public graft. It is time those who believe the divine Christ and His Church to have a mission in the world of sin to work together as far as they can. I am glad to say we found our Protestant friends of like mind."

"DICK WHITTINGTON" STAGED.

Musical Extravaganza Made from Leg and of Whittington and His Cat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—"Dick Whittington," a musical extravaganza, was to-night given its first American production at the Hyperion Theatre under the auspices of the Shuberts. It was imported from London, where it has had a long run. The plot is woven around the legend of Whittington and his cat. In the former rôle Laura Guerite was seen and Al. Gray essayed a pantomimic novelty in the latter. Louise Dresser acted the rôle of a Dutch girl who enters a department store as a cloak model. One of her songs, "Yodling Dan," with a yodling chorus, won repeated encores.

The scenic effects were elaborate, including a fantasia in which an exceptional scene is made without lowering the lights. The music by Manuel Klein of the Hippodrome included thirty-one numbers. The story has been revised by Edward A. Paulton and the staging was by Frank Smithson.

The company contained 100 performers and included Alexander Clark, Harry Clark, Edward Lamar, Irene Dillon, Kate Elmer, Dorothy Webb, Eddie Garvie, and the former vaudeville pair, Post and Russell, in the rôles of policemen.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Brett will give a reception this afternoon at their residence, 267 West End Avenue, for Sir Frederick MacMillan on whom knighthood was recently conferred, and Lady MacMillan, who was formerly Miss Georgiana Warrin of Newtown, L. I. Sir Frederick and Lady MacMillan were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brett at a dinner last Tuesday.

Mrs. Christian Breevort Zabriskie gave a large reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Zayda Justine Zabriskie. The reception was followed by a dinner and theatre party for the receiving party and a few additional guests. Mrs. Zabriskie and her daughter are spending the Winter at Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman gave a small dance at Sherry's last night for Miss Mildred Dodge. The dance, to which a hundred young people were invited, was preceded by a small dinner at the residence of Mrs. Harriman, 20 East Fifty-fourth Street.

The marriage of Miss Marion Susan Washburn, niece of the late Joseph Richardson, and Julian Southall Myrick, will be held this afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Courtney will perform the ceremony, after which there will be a reception at the home of the bride, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll gave a dance for Miss Josephine Nicoll and De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., last evening at her residence, 23 East Thirty-ninth Street. About eighty guests were present. The dance began early and a buffet supper was served at 11 o'clock, after which the young people saw the New Year in.

Owing to the delayed arrival of Miss Ethel Arnold the date of her first lecture will be postponed until Monday, Jan. 10, at the home of Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth Street. Miss Arnold will lecture on Jan. 17 at the home of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, 11 West Twelfth Street, and on Jan. 24 at the home of Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, 242 East Fifteenth Street. Tickets may be had from Mrs. A. C. Tower, 32 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff are spending the holidays at Tuxedo Park.

Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt gave a fancy dress dance last night at her country place at Stamford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hare Powel and Miss Elizabeth Hare Powel of Dobbs Ferry will come to town to-day. They have taken an apartment at 123 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Sir Horace Plunkett Among Those Sailing To-day on the Laurentic.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them were:

LAURENTIC, (Liverpool.)—Henry A. Adams, H. B. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Buckley, Mrs. F. J. Donald Conor, W. B. Coppinger, Henry C. B. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Preston Jones, W. E. Lochead, E. J. MacMillan, the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Thomas Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roberts, Harold G. A. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Thrall, and H B. Young.

ST. PAUL, (Southampton.)—Archibald Best, Michel A. Chartrand, Julian Day, Arthur Delescluse, Franklin Simmins, William Hume Sligh, Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, and Edward Stein.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—Margaret Becker, Miss) Gertrude Carey, George A. Hensley, James W. Hughes, Ernest B. Lane, M. F. T. Smith, and George A. Strohleim.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Pennsylvania from Hamburg were:

Prof. Albert P. Bourland of Peabody College, who has been studying abroad since 1906; Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Evans, Karl Stern, Mrs. Helen Tramp, Miss Dixie Selden, Lewis Wilson, Holden Spear, and Arnold Goldsoll.

Miss Arnold to Lecture on Suffrage.

Miss Ethel Arnold, sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward, will arrive Sunday morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska. She is to make a lecture tour for suffragists.

MRS. HUGH K. NORMAN WEDS.

Married to William Kendall of New York at Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman of Newport and New York and William Kendall of New York were married yesterday evening at the home of the family of the bridegroom in Worcester, Mass. Relatives only were present at the ceremony.

Mrs. Norman, who is a widow, had just returned within the week from a visit abroad to her mother-in-law, Mrs. George H. Norman, who has lived for several years in Rome, where she has a magnificent villa. Mrs. Norman is a sister of Mrs. William R. Hunter and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Reginald Norman of New York. She has a country place near Newport.

MISS VAN BEUREN TO WED.

To Become Bride of Howard Bayne in Historic Van Beuren Mansion Jan. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren have issued invitations for the wedding of their youngest daughter, Miss Louise Davis Van Beuren, to Howard Bayne, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 18, in the historic Van Beuren mansion in Fourteenth Street.

Miss Bayne will have her sister, Mrs. Homer T. Joy (Miss Elizabeth J. Van Beuren) for matron of honor and only attendant, and Mr. Bayne will have Graham Youngs for his best man. There will be no ushers.

Mr. Bayne is Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of Squadron A, and of the University and other clubs. Miss Van Beuren has a sister, Miss Louise Van Beuren. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Potter.

PROUTY—BENSEN.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Prouty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Prouty of Spencer, Mass., to Albert V. Bensen of this city.

RAND—ADAMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederic Rand of 347 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Rand, to Stuart Corlies Adams.

LAURENCE IRVING APPEARS.

Acts in the Comedy, "The Affinity," with Miss Mabel Hackney.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 31.—Under the direction of the Messrs. Shubert, Laurence Irving, the English actor, and Miss Mabel Hackney were seen at the Savoy Theatre to-night in Mr. Irving's translation of Eugene Brieux's comedy, "The Affinity." The opening to-night marked the beginning of Mr. Irving's American tour as a star. Mr. Irving made a speech.

"The Affinity" points a forceful moral for the man about the town. The plot tells of a young professor who is enamored of his charming mistress. He finds it impossible to shake off her influence and is unable to get rid of her.

Mr. Irving appeared as the professor and Miss Hackney as "the affinity." The supporting company includes Orlando Daly, Charles W. Butler, Alfred Cahill, Isabell Lee, Pauline Whitson, and Margaret Weston.

Frank Daniels Gets Chance at Hamlet.

Frank Daniels broke into a rehearsal of "Hamlet" by the Sothern and Marlowe company yesterday afternoon, and caused considerable disorder to Shakespeare's lines Through an error rehearsals of "Hamlet" and of "The Belle of Brittany" had both been called for yesterday afternoon at Daly's Theatre. When Mr. Daniels and his part yarrived they found the grave-digging scene in progress and Mr. Daniels at once insisted on taking the part of the First Grave Digger, with Rowland Buckstone relegated to the role of his assistant. The comedian could not remember much of Shakespeare, but he was able to improvise speeches that pleased his audience. When Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe arrived at the theatre they found Daniels engaged in playing both the Grave Digger and Hamlet, with a billiard ball to represent Yorick's skull. Daniels reluctantly gave up the part, but he said he had had the wish of his life gratified to play in Shakespeare.

EVILS ABOUND IN STATE CANAL CAMPS

Immigration Commissioners Say Mules Are Better Housed Than the Workmen.

SYSTEM RUN BY PADRONES

Men Sleep and Eat in Droves in Barracks and "Bullpens"—Saloons and Gambling Places Common.

Mules are better housed than men, and living conditions on the lower east side are good in comparison with those in the State's Barge Canal camps, according to a special report of Miss Lillian D. Wald and Miss Frances A. Kellor, members of the New York State Immigration Commission, to be made public to-day.

Both Miss Wald and Miss Kellor are experienced investigators. Miss Wald is headworker of the Henry Street Settlement. With a large staff of nurses she deals first hand with housing and health conditions throughout New York's tenement districts. Miss Kellor is Director of the Intermunicipal Research Committee, and is regarded among philanthropic workers as an authority on employment and other agencies for immigrants.

As members of the State Immigration Commission, they recently made an automobile tour of inspection through the State camps along the Erie Canal and the city camps on the aqueduct from the Catskills to this city. In the State camps they found 5,307 laborers, mainly recently arrived immigrants, including Italians, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Russians, and Swedes. The city's camps had more than 8,000 in them, but the report says the living conditions for them were far superior to those provided by the State.

According to the report of Misses Wald and Kellor the State taxpayer is apparently getting a square deal, with questions of embankments, sand, lumber, and concrete all explicitly cared for, but without one thought, the investigators say, for the health and peace of the community in which the camps are located, or for the decent welfare of the laborers themselves.

City Camps Better Than State's.

Inquiry into the provisions of the city's aqueduct contracts, Misses Wald and Kellor find, show commendably strict requirements of decency and sanitation.

It may be said, the investigators grant, that the city has done these things in order to protect the water supply, a problem which the State does not have. But the State has a health problem, a law and order problem, and a citizenship problem in the State camps, which it now happily delegates to the nearest village, which ordinarily takes but little interest in them. With one exception in both State and city camps, the Commissioners found that the immigrant must depend for his job on the "padrone," who farms out the work, often runs the company store, and deducts what is spent at store or saloon from the weekly pay envelope. The padrone speaks the language of the laborer, acts as his banker, writes his home letters, and since he holds his job in his hands, has him practically in his control.

It is true, however, the report says, that the prices of bread and staple articles of food are lower than in the camps where the padrone runs the stores.

In the State camps visited, where the laborers are not near a village, the padrone is in full control, and there is no oversight over his methods. For getting jobs he receives from $1 to $5 in fees, depending somewhat on how much money the laborer has. The average wage is $1.40 a day, except for tunnel workers, who receive about $1.70.

The sale of liquor is another serious problem, according to the Immigration Commissioners. The New York City contracts, while containing provisions for the prohibition of saloons, are unable to grapple with the situation, for along the line of the work, outside of the camps controlled by the city, saloons, dance halls, and brothels flourish. Just before pay day from 25 to 100 women from New York City come to camp and stay until the men have spent their money.

Living in the "Bullpens."

The familiar stories of congestion on the east side, the investigators say, are outdone in some of the State's camps where the mules were found to be housed in better quarters than the laborers. Both barracks and "bullpens" are generally used by the State. In one barrack the charge is 5 cents a night, which includes bunk and mattress. If the men use any covering they provide it themselves. There are sixty-five beds, and the padrone said he sometimes accommodates 100 men.

One entire State camp consists of five buildings. The largest, about 50 by 20 feet, contains fifty-two bunks in a double tier, and has one small stove for heating and cooking. The windows are closed tightly, and there is one door. This building is set flat upon the edge of the canal, upon swampy ground, in the midst of mud so deep that on the day of the visit it was necessary to wear rubber boots. Near by are grouped shacks set upon the ground without floors, and containing bunks for two or more men. In these shacks the men sleep, cook, and eat, and each pays $1 a month. In no State camp visited did the Commissioners find anything, they say, but the bunk system, anything but stoves for heating or any provisions for ventilation.

In the city camps conditions are much better, and although the "bullpens" still exist in some of the older camps, and dirt, darkness, and congestion prevail, efficient sanitary inspection by city medical officers has resulted in big improvements. In contrast to these camps is one run by a padrone. All the shacks are built flat on marshy ground, which was selected because it was good for nothing else. Some of the small shacks are partitioned, but in most of them the men cook in the room where they sleep, and old wooden bunks are used. There is apparently no provision for bathing.

When it comes, according to the investigators, to educational facilities, to giving the boys and girls of the camp half a chance to become real Americans, with few exceptions there is no provision for teaching.

Though born in America, these children are said to be as foreign as their alien parents. As applies to these children, the report declares, the State compulsory education law is a mockery.

Board of Education Music Lectures.

Arrangements have been completed by the Board of Education for the public music lectures for adults for the new year and the announcement just issued lists among the lecturers Miss Mari Ruef Hofer, Daniel Gregory Mason, Clarence de Vaux Royer, Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, Miss Edith Dunham, and Mrs. Mary Hill Brown.

Daniel Gregory Mason will give a course on the "Classic and Romantic Masters of Instrumental Music" on Mondays, beginning Jan. 3 at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, and another on the "Romantic Masters" on Wednesdays at The Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

A BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

Second in the Philharmonic Society's Series—Miss Powell the Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society, which lets no week go by now without one or two or three concerts in one or another of its series, gave yesterday afternoon the second of its Beethoven concerts. Upon the programme appeared two overtures, those to "Egmont" and "Coriolanus," the concerto for violin played by Miss Maud Powell, and the fourth symphony. The "Coriolanus" overture had been played at a recent concert of the society's regular season. The performance of all the orchestral pieces was such a one as Mr. Mahler's previous treatment of Beethoven had led his hearers to expect. There is much that is interesting, much that is seizing and at times profoundly impressive in it. The elaboration of certain details of phrasing, the composition of the climaxes, the adjustment of the proportions and of the larger outlines, are the product of a keen intelligence. They command profound attention and often fascinate the listener.

Yet there is frequently that in Mr. Mahler's readings which arouses dissent as foreign to the style and spirit of Beethoven. There is an overemphasis, a tendency to make everything part of an essentially dramatic scheme, to insist on the highest lights and the deepest shadows, to exceed the bounds of euphony. This was so in Mr. Mahler's conception of the "Coriolanus" overture, and was again felt in the "Egmont" overture. In these there is more justification than in the symphony, but it goes too far even here. There is no evident reason for increasing the number of horns, for instance, to six in the "Egmont" overture. Beethoven did not want six, at least he said so in his score; nor did he require that their playing should strain for the utmost sonority by raising the bells of their instruments. Nor, again, did he want four bassoons in the symphony. This increase and the emphasis put upon other passages written for the wind instruments thickens and changes the color of the tone without beneficent effect upon its beauty.

Miss Powell's playing of the concerto was poetically conceived and artistically carried out. It was not, in some respects, quite so finely finished as her playing of Mendelssohn's a few days ago in the same place, but it had breadth and warmth of expression and nobility of style. Perhaps one reason why the total effect was less entirely satisfying than her previous performance was the rather unfinished manner in which the orchestral accompaniment was provided. The cadenzas she played were those of Joachim, and she executed them with much bravura. She made an uncommonly deep impression upon the audience and was many times recalled.

TO SEND SINGER TO EUROPE.

Patrons of Metropolitan Satisfied Young Mary Lassalle Has Great Voice.

As a result of a private hearing of Mary Lassalle, a young Chicago girl, at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, several of the wealthy patrons of that institution pledged the amount of money necessary to send her abroad to study a repertoire. She, it is said, has been studying now only three months, and yet yesterday she was heard in four operatic arias

Rabinoff, the conductor of one of the Chicago orchestras, brought her to New York and introduced her to the directorate of the Metropolitan. Yesterday she had her first hearing there before several of the box holders and directors of the institution. They were unanimous in their opinion that she not only had a great voice, but a great deal of talent, and it was immediately arranged that she be sent to Europe.

It is said that she was discovered in the chorus of some opera company which was playing in Chicago by W. L. Hubbard, and that the short course of instruction which she has already pursued was due to his suggestion. She left New York yesterday afternoon, and she will sail for Europe in a few weeks.

GET REVOLUTIONARY WEDDING

Shuberts to Produce Danish Play Recently Acted at German Theatre.

The Shuberts announced yesterday that they have obtained the American rights to "The Revolutionary Wedding," the Danish play "Et Revolutionsbryllup," by Sophus Michaelis. The play, a story of the French Revolution, has been performed in most of the principal cities of Europe, and was given in New York a short time ago at the Irving Place Theatre in German. The author and his wife are at present visiting their brother-in-law, Baron Dahlerup, in New Rochelle, and will probably remain in this country until the play is produced in English.

The Shuberts have also obtained the American rights to "The Flea in the Ear," ("Der Floh im Ohr,") by George Feydeau, that was presented at the Irving Place Theatre Thursday night.

MISS REICHER GIVES UP ROLE.

Accepts Critics' View That Part in "The Next of Kin" Is Unsuited to Her.

Hedwig Reicher, who has been appearing in the rôle of Paula Marsh in "The Next of Kin," has asked Henry B. Harris, her manager, to relieve her of the part, giving a rather unusual reason for the desire. In her letter she said that the desire. In her letter she said that she had taken the view of the dramatic critics that the rôle of Paula Marsh was not in her line. "I realize," she wrote, "that the gentlemen of the press, seated as they are out in front, are in a position to judge as to what should be the physical attributes of the actress who is called upon to play this part, and bow in acknowledgment of the wisdom of their opinion."

Mr. Harris has granted her request, and on next Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, Grace Elliston will take Miss Reicher's place in the cast of "The Next of Kin."

KAISER TO HEAR OPERA FIRST.

Metropolitan May Then Produce Humperdinck's New "Koenigskinder."

Humperdinck's new opera, "Königskinder," which is not yet completed, had been promised its first production on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House this Winter. However, the composer and the Directors of the Metropolitan forgot the Kaiser.

Emperor William has been thinking the matter over, and he has decided that a new opera by as important a German composer as Humperdinck should have its first hearing in Berlin. After that New York may hear "Königskinder," but not before.

Mme. Gadski Heard as Santuzza.

The double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was presented again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and on this occasion Mme. Gadski was heard as Santuzza and Mr. Amato as Tonio for the first time this season. The casts otherwise contained the singers who have sung in these operas before this year: Mmes. Maubourg and Van Niessen-Stone, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Caruso and Bada. Mr. Speck conducted both operas. The audience was one of the largest of the season.

"Le Jongleur" Repeated at Manhattan

"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" was sung again at the Manhattan Opera House last evening, and Miss Mary Garden effected her re-entrance to this stage after an absence of nearly two weeks. Messrs. Gilibert, Dufranne, Lucas, Scott, Laskin, and Huberdeau were in the cast. Mr. de la Puente conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

May Buckley will be the hostess at a party of twenty-four members of the Southern Society at the performance of "Cameo Kirby" at the Hackett Theatre Monday night.

Dick Lee, who has the role of the stage door man in "A Little Brother of the Rich," will play four parts at the performance to-night. In the first act he will have the rule of Dawson, the butler; in the second, that of Mr. Kelly, a bird fancier, and in the third, that of Jim, the farm hand, returning to his own part in the last act.

Eugene Corry Gordon.

Eugene Corry Gordon, a prominent New York lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 41 Elm Street, Morristown, N. J. Although he had been ailing for a year Mr. Gordon had been in bed only three days. Mr. Gordon was 71 years old, and up to one year ago was a practicing lawyer in New York. He was a graduate of Columbia Law School in New York. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He married a daughter of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward W. Whelpley, who survives him.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT HUDSON RILEY, at one time cashier of H. B. Claflin & Co., and for fifty-two years in the service of that company, died Thursday at his home, 1,875 Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. He was in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Riley was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of the Founders and Patriots of the Republic, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts of London.

Mrs. JULIA MANNING PECK, widow of the Rev. Aaron Peck, died at 511 West Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Peck was the daughter of Stelle and Henrietta Dawes Manning, and was born in Newark, where her father was a prominent business man fifty years ago.

The Rev. PORTER SNELL, an inmate of the home at Newton, N. J., for aged ministers of the Presbyterian Church, died yesterday morning of the infirmities of old age. He was 70 years old.

Miss RACHEL ANNA BAIRD, for many years a teacher in the Bloomfield (N. J.) public schools, died suddenly last night in her home, 89 Broad Street, Bloomfield. She was 59 years old.

WILLIAM McCORMACK, a real estate operator and builder, who amassed a fortune in the purchase and sale of improved property in the Bay Ridge and Borough Park sections of Brooklyn, died suddenly at his home, Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, that borough, on Thursday from stomach trouble. His illness began after a birthday party for his little daughter Elizabeth on Wednesday night. He complained of not feeling well and retired. He died the next day. He was 42 years old. Twenty-three years ago he was a plasterer's helper in the Ninth Ward. With his savings he was one of the first to purchase property in Borough Park. He was married to Miss Alice Tonry of South Brooklyn three years ago. She and a daughter survive him.

JOSEPH R. WHITE, a compositor on a Brooklyn daily for forty-two years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George S. Schaeffer, 418 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old. He was a member of Typographical Union 6 and the De Witt Council, Royal Arcanum. He left a widow and two daughters.

Capt. AMOS BIRDSALL, President of the First National Bank of Toms River, N. J., and a well-known vessel owner in the coasting trade, died yesterday morning, aged 80 years.

Mrs. EURETTA GAMBLE, widow of the Rev. Alexander Gamble, died yesterday at her residence, 218th Street and White Plains Avenue, the Bronx. She was in her ninety-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY CLUNAN FARRELL, widow of Democratic Leader Farrell of the Fifteenth Ward in Brooklyn, who was Police Commissioner there when the borough was a city, and later a Deputy Police Commissioner under Mayor McClellan's administration, died at St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She had been ill a year, and it was said her indisposition began soon after the death of her husband in September, 1908. She was 42 years old. A son survives her.

WILLIAM B. SHAW, a familiar figure in Washington, conspicuous as a newspaper correspondent, and said to be the first to send news from here by telegraph to any out-of-town paper, died at his home in Washington yesterday. He was 80 years old. Mr. Shaw was one of the notable galaxy of correspondents whose reports of Congressional and Washington happenings gained for them a country-wide reputation in the post-bellum days. He served many years ago on the staff of The New York Herald. For years he had been correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

ROBERT C. FUCHS died on Thursday at his home, 87 Rivington Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was a member of the T. J. Sullivan Association.

AUGUST BEHRENS, for twenty years a Sandy Hook pilot, died on Thursday at his home, 36 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush, of a complication of diseases. A widow survives him.

ERNEST MITCHELL, who was a son of Edward E. Mitchell, a dry goods merchant, formerly a partner of A. T. Stewart, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. H. Wickham, 226 Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, L. I., after a short illness, in his sixty-fourth year. He was formerly a member of the dry goods firm of Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers of Leonard Street, which later became the firm of Mitchell Brothers. He retired from business in 1902 and traveled in Europe for three years. A widow, a son, and daughter survive.

WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, a member of the editorial staff of The New York American for six years, died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, after five days' illness of pneumonia. He was 28 years old, and lived at 29 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

VAN SCHAICH.—Dec. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaich, a daughter.

Married.

DE CRENY—WENZEL.—Dec. 27, Alice E. Wenzel to G. F. De Creny.

McCREERY—STOKES.—Dec. 28, Elizabeth Stokes to M. C. McCreery.

STEWART—WATERS.—Dec. 29, Mary Waters to Milton S. Stewart.

Died.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Dec. 30, 1909, Harriet B., wife of Robert Andrews. Funeral private. Interment at Wilmington, Del. St. Louis papers please copy.

BANKS.—At her residence, 27 West 35th St., Bayonne, N. J. on Thursday, Dec. 30, Jane Tyler, wife of George Mercier Banks. Funeral private.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, at 1,871 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Maria W., wife of Clarence S. Brown, and daughter of Eliza Rapalje Williamson and the late James Williamson. Funeral from the Flatlands Reformed Church, on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, suddenly on Dec. 30, 1909, Alice Blair, wife of Bradford Butler, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Blair. Funeral private.

DEWSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, 1909, at Quincy, Mass., Captain James B. Dewson, aged 73 years. Funeral services at Kensico Cemetery on Sunday, Jan. 2d, 1910. Train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:05 P. M.

FURMAN.—On Dec. 31, Henrietta, aged 70, wife of John A. Furman. Services at residence, 133 Moffatt St., Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 2.

GAMBLE.—On Dec. 31, 1909, Euretta Gamble in her 94th year, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Gamble. Residence corner 218th St. and White Plains Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Dec. 31, Eugene Terry Gardner, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 41 Elm St., Morristown, N. J., Monday, Jan. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

HAGEMEYER.—On Dec. 29, Mary Hagemeyer, widow of the late George Hagemeyer, in her 66th year. Funeral services Saturday, Jan. 1, 8 P. M., at 217 West 137th St. Interment private.

HAWSON.—Thomas B., Dec. 31. Body lying at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241-243 West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

KNOX.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Thompson, in St. Louis, Mo., Annabella Grace Knox, widow of the late Andrew Knox, in her 86th year. Funeral at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in 30th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Monday, Jan. 3, at 11 A. M.

McNEIL.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 413 East 80th St., George McNeil, formerly of Glens Falls. Funeral private, Saturday morning.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, Ernest Mitchell, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Wickham, Whitestone Av., Flushing, N. Y., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1910. Carriages will meet the train leaving East 34th St., New York, at 1:20 P. M. for Flushing, Bridge St. Depot. Interment at convenience of family.

PECK.—On Friday morning, Dec. 31, 1909, Julia Manning, widow of the Rev. Aaron Peck. Funeral services at her late residence, 311 West 75th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 3, 1910, at 11 o'clock.

RILEY.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Secretary, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Dec. 31, 1909. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Robert Hudson Riley, at Cropsey and 19th Avs., Bath Beach, Saturday evening, Jan. 1, at 8 o'clock.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

SHERWIN.—At Bronxville, Thursday, Dec. 30, William, infant son of Harold B. and Margaret M. Sherwin. Funeral private.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, Susan Donohue, dearly beloved wife of John Sullivan. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 3, 1910, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 111 East 80th St.; thence to Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Av. and 66th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

THAYER.—On Friday, Dec. 31, 1909, at 510 West 124th St., May C., wife of Dr. A. E. Thayer and daughter of the late Major E. B. Kinney. Funeral private.

TRASK.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, Spencer Trask, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral Monday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M., from Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TRIMBLE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1909, Estella R., beloved wife of James A. Trimble. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 141 South First Av., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1910, at 8 P. M.

WAGNER.—On Dec. 30, 1909, in her 71st year, Cecilia Gerard, widow of Arnold H. Wagner. Funeral services at her late residence, 64 Macon St., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WENDLER.—Dec. 30, Emil A. E. Wendler. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

WOOD.—In New York, on Friday, Dec. 31, Francis Wood, son of the late Dr. Stephen Wood, aged 70 years. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. and Tenth St., on Monday morning, Jan. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

BATHE.—Catherine, 305 West 36th St., Dec. 30. Funeral notice later.

BEATTY.—Mrs. S. B., Lloyd, N. Y., Dec. 27.

BERNARD.—Jacob, 272 West 154th St., Dec. 29. Funeral to-morrow.

BERNSTEIN.—Anna C., 106 East 19th St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

CLEARY.—James, 150 East 113th St., Dec. 29. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

COLAHAN.—John F., 537 West 51st St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CORCORAN.—Thomas J., 242 West 114th St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-morrow.

COWAN.—George H., 200 East 46th St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

CROWLEY.—Henry, 2,822 Belmont Av., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

D'ARCY.—Peter J., 353 East 52d St., Dec. 29.

DE LANOY.—Lena, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dec. 29.

DRUMM.—James, 526 East 83d St., Dec. 29. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

DUBOIS.—Ernstine A., Sleightsburg, N. Y., Dec. 30, aged 55. Funeral to-morrow.

FAULSTICH.—Caroline, 2,056 Arthur Av., Bronx, Dec. 29. Funeral private.

Died.

FENZ.—Maria, Dec. 28, aged 56. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

GRANT.—Dr. Thomas, 201 West 77th St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day.

HAGAN.—Patrick, 771 3d Av., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

HANNAN.—Frank H., 19 West 84th St., Dec. 30. Funeral notice later.

HIGGINS.—James P., St. Vincent's Hospital, S. I., Dec. 30, aged 30. Funeral to-day.

McARDLE.—Peter H., 329 East 43d St., Dec. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MALONE.—Katherine, Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 30. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MANNING.—Julia, 311 West 75th St., Dec. 31. Funeral Jan. 3, 11 A. M.

MARTIN.—Catherine F., 890 Trinity Av., Bronx, Dec. 30. Funeral Jan. 3, 9:30 A. M.

MISCHLER.—Eva, 1,323 2d Av., Dec. 30, aged 50. Funeral to-day.

NEUBAUER.—Frederick, 985 Columbus Av., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

NOLAN.—Mary, 1,518 Madison Av., Dec. 30. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

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BANKS' SURPLUS REDUCED

Heavy Cut Follows Cash Loss of the Week—Shifting of Accounts at Year's End the Factor.

The last day of the year on the Stock Exchange brought with it a substantial increase in activity and marked advances in a half score stocks, while other securities either stood still or receded fractionally. Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Rock Island, Third Avenue, and Brooklyn Union Gas were the strong features of the trading, but their movements, save in the case of Brooklyn Union Gas, where reports had it that the company was to be combined in some fashion with the Consolidated Company, were unexplained save on the theory of pure speculative operations. United States Steel was heavy, and this fact, together with the equally interesting point that so prominent a stock as Southern Pacific could rise above 3 points without influencing the entire market served to offset, so far as sentiment was concerned, the striking gains in individual issues. Among the day's news items of more than passing interest were those relating to the prospect of early financing of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal; a number of exceptional earnings statements for the month of November, including that of the Pennsylvania with its gross gain of $2,267,000, and the announcement of the increase to 6 per cent. in the dividend rate of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. The usual year end reviews of the various trade organs were optimistic in the extreme, while the weekly reports of bank clearings through the country revealed the immediate activity in trade in the increase of 13.7 per cent. over the clearings of the same week in 1908. A matter of moment was the announcement that amicable arrangements had been made by the Lehigh Valley with its conductors as regards pay and hours for some time to come.

In the bank statement there were fully reflected the money currents set going by the preparations incident to the year-end disbursements. The payments this year are unusually heavy, and it may well be a matter of a number of days before the equilibrium of the money market has been re-established, although it can hardly be said that serious disturbance has been occasioned by the financing required when the highest rate for call money on the last day of the year is not more than 6¼ per cent. According to the bank return covering actual conditions on Thursday night the loans of the Clearing House institutions increased $4,610,000, cash decreased $7,490,000, and deposits fell off $1,414,000, these changes resulting in a loss of $7,059,000 in surplus. This brings the surplus down near the lowest figures of the year, but the causes for the showing are so well recognized that it can hardly have more than sentimental effect.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.
American Can Co. on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co. on common and prefferred.
American Caramel Co. on preferred.
American Chicle Co. on preferred.
American Cities Railway and Light Co. on common and preferred.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co.
American Piano Co. on preferred.
American Pipe and Construction Co.
Bangor Railway and Electric.
Bigelow Carpet Co.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad.
Boston and Worcester Electric Co. on preferred.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Buffalo Mines.
Canadian General Electric Co.
Canton Co., Baltimore.
Capital Traction, Washington, D. C.
Carolina Power and Light Co.
Chattanooga Railway and Light on preferred.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.
Cincinnati Street Railway.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.
City Investing Co. on preferred.
Coal and Iron National Bank.
Columbus (Ohio) Light, Heat, and Power Co. on common and preferred.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron on preferred.
Columbus, Newark & Zanesville Railway on preferred.
Columbus Gas and Fuel Co. on preferred.
Connecting Railway, Philadelphia.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Duluth Edison Co.
Duluth Superior Traction Co. on common.
Eastman Kodak Co. on common and preferred.
Electric Boat.
Empire Steel and Iron Co. on preferred.
Garvin Machine Co. on preferred.
Gorham Manufacturing Co. on preferred.
Halifax Tramway.
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount Railway on common and preferred.
Indianapolis Street Railway.
Ingersoll-Rand Co. on preferred.
International Silver Co.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co. on common.
J. H. Dunham Co. on preferred.
Library Bureau Co. on preferred.
Louisville Traction Co. on common.
Massachusetts Electric Co. on preferred.
McKinley-Savage-Darragh Mines.
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Narragansett Electric Light Co.
New Idea Quicksilver Mining Co.
Onderdonk Estate on common and preferred.
People's Bank.
Pocahontas Creek Coal Co. on preferred.
Providence Telephone Co.
Puget Sound Electric Co.
Reading Traction Co.
Republic Iron and Steel Co. on preferred.
Sao Paulo Traction and Light.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat, and Power.
Sears-Roebuck Co. on preferred.
Stark Electric Co.
State Investing Co.
Street's West Stable Car Line on preferred.
Tefft, Weller Co. on preferred.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co. on common and first and second preferred.
Union Passenger Railway, Philadelphia.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia.
United and Electric Co., Providence.
United States Finishing Co. on preferred.
United States and Mexican Trust Co.
Van Dyck Estate.
Vermont Valley Railroad.
Ver Planck Estates.
Waltham Watch Co. on common.
West End Street Railway, Boston, on preferred.
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway.
Wilkesbarre Gas and Electric Co.
Winnipeg Electric Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 5½@6¼ per cent., with the last loan at 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 6 per cent.

Time money rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4¼ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 3⅝ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2¾ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4¼ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $463,165,490; balances, $14,676,379; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $736,749.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8660@$4.8665, sixty days at $4.8285, and cables at $4.8710@$4.8715.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16¼ less 3-64@5.16¼ for cables, 5.16⅞@5.16¾ plus 1-32 for sight, and 5.19⅝ less 3-64@5.19⅝ plus 1-32 for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95⅝@95 7-16 for cables, 95 3-16@95¼ less 1-64 for sight, and 94 9-16 less 1-32@94 11-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago, par @10c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; St. Paul, 55c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 24¼d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 52¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43@44c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Dec. 31, 1909 861,363
Year 1909 214,425,978
Year 1908 196,821,875

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54¾	55½	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	54	55	54	55	+ ⅛
90⅝	90½	14,625	*Amalgamated Cop	90¼	90½	90	90½	+ ⅛
48	48½	195	Am. Agri. Chemical	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅝
46¼	46⅝	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¾	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	1,700	American Can	14¼	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
81	81⅞	600	American Can pf	81⅝	81⅝	81	81	— ⅛
72	72½	500	Am. Car & Foundry	72	72½	72	72½	— ¼
67⅛	68	450	Am. Cotton Oil	67½	68	67¼	68	— ⅝
102	104	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	104	104	104	104	...
300	310	655	American Express	290	300	290	300	+20
7⅞	8	520	Am. Hide & Leather	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	...
48	48½	1,400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	48	48¾	48	48	...
26	27	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	25½	26⅝	25½	26¼	+ ¾
17½	17⅝	700	*American Linseed	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	2,000	*Am. Linseed pf	47⅝	47½	46¼	46⅝	— ½
61⅝	61⅞	1,100	Am. Locomotive	61¼	61¾	60⅞	61¾	+ ½
6⅝	7	400	American Malt	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	...
103⅞	104	10,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	103⅞	— ⅛
112¼	113	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	112¼	112¼	112½	112¼	— ¼
64½	65¼	300	Am. Steel Foundries	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	+ ¼
122½	123	100	Am. Sugar Ref	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	— ⅝
141	141½	2,350	Am. Tel. & Tel	141½	141½	141	141	— ⅛
95¼	95⅝	2,450	Am. Tobacco pf	96⅞	96⅞	95	95¼	— ⅝
37	37½	200	American Woolen	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	11,500	*Anaconda Cop. Min	53¾	54⅝	53½	54¼	+ ⅞
123⅞	124	46,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	122⅝	124	122⅝	124	+1¼
103¼	104	650	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+ ⅜
135	136	200	Atlantic Coast Line	136	136	136	136	...
118⅝	118¾	7,790	Baltimore & Ohio	118	118⅞	118	118¾	+ ⅞
92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅛	92⅛	92½	92⅛	+ ⅛
3½	4	200	Batopilas Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34	34⅝	200	Bethlehem Steel	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
63¼	68	325	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	66	66	66	— 1¾
79¾	80¼	2,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80⅛	80⅛	79¾	80	— ⅛
164	165	5,425	Brooklyn Union Gas	159½	164½	159½	164½	+6
32⅞	33	300	Butterick Co	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
181⅝	182	300	Canadian Pacific	181½	181½	181½	181½	— ⅛
...	...	1,000	Canadian Pac. rights	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
48¼	48¼	21,520	Central Leather Co	48⅝	49¼	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
108½	108⅝	300	Central Leath. Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
91½	91¼	63,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	89	91¼	89	91¼	+2⅜
66¼	66½	1,000	Chicago & Alton	66¼	66½	66	66¼	—1¼
36⅝	36⅞	3,105	Chi. Gt. West., new	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	...
63⅞	64	2,000	Chi. Gt. W. pf., new	63⅞	64⅝	63¼	63½	— ⅛
...	...	900	C. Gt. W. t. r., 3d pd	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24	...
46	...	900	C. Gt. W. pf., A. t. r.	46	46	46	46	+7¾
158⅝	158½	2,400	Chi, Mil. & St. P	158½	158⅝	157⅞	158⅝	— ¼
171⅞	172	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	172	172	172	172	...
182	182½	400	Chicago & Northw	182	182½	182	182¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	Chi. Term. Trans	3	3	3	3	+1
5⅛	5¼	100	*Chi. U. Tr. t. r., sta	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12	12½	200	*Chi. U. Tr. pf., t.r., sta	12¾	12⅝	12	12	—1
49⅞	50	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50½	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ½
56⅞	57	2,300	Colorado & Southern	56	57	55½	56⅞	+1
81¼	82	350	Col. & South. 1st pf	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	+ ⅝
91⅛	91½	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron	91	91½	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
159⅝	160	6,058	Consolidated Gas	159⅜	160½	159½	160	+ ½
23	23¼	2,400	Corn Products Ref	23⅛	23½	23	23	— ⅛
...	...	120	Corn Pr. Ref. pf., x d	86½	86½	86⅛	86½	— ½
184	184¾	100	Del. & Hudson	185	185	185	185	— ½
615	630	200	Del., Lack. & West	620	620	620	620	...
51⅜	52	1,620	Denver & Rio Grande	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅜	+ ⅛
84	84½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	+ ⅛
36½	37	250	*Distillers' Securities	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
18⅜	19	3,500	Dul., S. S. & At	17⅞	19	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅞
35⅛	35¼	6,600	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	35⅛	35⅜	35	35⅜	+1⅛
33⅞	34	3,600	Erie	33⅞	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
50⅜	51	1,000	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅝
40½	41	400	Erie 2d pf	41	41⅜	41	41	— ¼
159	159½	900	General Electric	159½	159½	159	159½	— ¼
110¼	111	950	Granby Consol	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	+1½
143⅝	143⅞	1,240	Great North. pf	143⅜	143⅞	143⅜	143⅝	+ ¼
81	81½	200	*Gt. N. C., for ore pr	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	...
103	104	200	Havana Electric	103	103	103	103	...
147½	148	500	Illinois Central	148	148	147½	147½	— ¼
24½	24⅝	7,000	Interborough-Met	25	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	...
61½	61¾	2,900	Interborough-Met. pf	62⅛	62⅜	61½	61½	— ¼
117½	118	619	Internat. Harvester	118⅛	118⅜	117½	117½	— ⅜
52⅜	⅝52¾	2,700	Int. Steam Pump	52¼	52⅝	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
89¼	90	20	Int. Steam Pump pf	90	90	90	90	...
29½	30	200	Iowa Central	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
53	53½	550	Iowa Central pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
52	58	100	*Kan. & M. tr. rects	55	55	55	55	+1
43⅞	44	900	Kan. City Southern	44	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
70¼	71	100	Kan. C. S. pf., ex div.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
113½	113⅝	10,300	Lacledе Gas	112⅜	113⅝	112⅜	113⅜	+1
27	27	200	Lake Erie & Western	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
63½	63⅝	1,100	Lake Erie & W. pf	63½	63½	63⅜	63½	...
157¾	158	1,000	Louisville & Nash	158	158	157¾	157⅞	+ ⅛
138⅞	139	100	Manhattan Elevated	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	...
23½	24	500	Mercantile Marine pf	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
53	54	200	Minn. & St. Louis	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
141⅝	141¾	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	142	142¼	141⅜	141⅞	+ ⅛
156¾	157	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	15,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	49⅜	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	500	Missouri Pacific	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71½	...
28½	28⅞	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
90	90¼	3,300	Nat. Lead Co	90¼	90½	89¼	89⅞	— ¼
64	64½	2,600	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf	62⅜	64	62⅜	64	+2
25⅞	26⅜	18,343	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	25⅜	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
95½	95¾	200	N. Y. Air Brake	95½	95½	95	95½	...
125⅞	125⅞	9,150	New York Central	125⅜	125⅞	125⅛	125⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6⅜	1,743	N. Y. Central rights	6¼	6 5-16	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
158⅜	158½	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	+ ⅜
148⅛	148¾	500	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid	148⅛	148⅜	148⅛	148⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	49	49⅜	49	49¼	— ⅛
99¼	99½	400	Norfolk & Western	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
88	90	45	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
84	84½	400	North American	84½	84½	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅜
145½	145¾	1,400	Northern Pacific	145⅜	145⅝	145⅜	145½	+ ⅛
116	117	1,300	Pacific Coast	111⅝	116½	111⅝	116½	+4¼
116	117	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf	112	115	112	115	+5
43¼	43¼	1,000	Pacific Mail	43¼	43½	43	43	— ⅛
46¼	46½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46	46	46	46	— ½
137	137¼	18,500	Pennsylvania R. R	137⅛	137⅛	136⅝	137⅛	— ½
115⅞	116⅛	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	116	116⅝	116	116⅛	— ⅛
101	102	200	Philadelphia Co	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...
99	99¼	3,400	P., C., C. & St. Louis	98⅝	99	98⅜	99	+ ⅜
27⅛	27⅝	3,400	Pittsburg Coal	28	28⅛	26⅜	27⅝	— ⅜
83⅜	84⅛	6,100	Pittsburg Coal pf	84	84⅝	81¼	84	— ⅛
51½	52	300	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
106	107	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
51½	52	700	*R'way Steel Spring	51⅛	52	51⅛	51⅞	+ ½
103¾	106¾	20	*R'way Steel Sp. pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	...
171	171¼	31,800	Reading	171	171½	170⅝	171	+ ¼
92½	93	180	Reading 1st pf	92	92	92	92	+1
110¼	111½	400	Reading 2d pf	111	111	111	111	...
45¾	46	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46	46	46	— ¼
104	104½	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	104⅛	104¼	104¼	104½	— ¼
54⅜	54⅞	68,200	Rock Island Co	54	55	53⅛	54⅞	+2⅜
91	92	200	Rock Island Co. pf	92	93	91	91	...
20	23	100	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
56	60¼	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	56	56	56	56	...
59¾	60	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	59⅜	60	59⅜	59⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	300	St. Louis Southwest'n	32⅛	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
77	77¼	700	St. L. S. W. pf., ex d	77¼	77¾	77	77	...
86⅞	87	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	87	87	87	87	...
137¼	138¼	169,150	Southern Pacific	135⅛	138¼	135⅛	138	+3⅜
33¼	33⅝	17,800	Southern R'way ext	33¼	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	1,900	South. R'way pf., ext	75	75	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	500	Tennessee Copper	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
37	37	1,700	Texas & Pacific	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	18½	7,200	Third Avenue	16⅞	19	16⅝	18½	+1⅝
10⅜	10⅜	100	Tol. R'way & Light	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
53½	54	500	Tol., St. L. & West	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	71⅞	1,300	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	72¼	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅛
116	116¼	1,050	Twin City R. Transit	115¾	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ⅜
204⅜	204½	42,400	Union Pacific	204	204½	203½	204⅜	+ ⅛
103½	104	600	Union Pacific pf	104	104	103½	103¾	...
122	122⅜	125	United Dry Goods	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	— ¼
113⅜	113⅝	325	United Dry Goods pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
42¼	43¼	100	United Rys. Inv	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
71⅜	72	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	71½	72¼	71½	72¼	—1
83¾	84	200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	— ⅛
112	115	15	U. S. Express	111	111	111	111	...
84	84½	500	U. S. Realty & Imp	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅞
52¾	53	2,000	U. S. Rubber	53	53½	52⅞	53	— ⅛
116⅝	117	350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	116½	116¾	116½	116½	— ⅛
90⅞	91	80,800	U. S. Steel	91⅝	91⅝	90⅜	91	— ⅝
125	125¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	125⅜	125⅜	125	125	— ¼
80¼	80⅝	2,800	Utah Copper	61½	61¾	60½	60¼	— ¼
54⅞	55	7,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	55¼	55½	54¼	54⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	27	19,700	Wabash	27¾	27⅞	26⅝	27	— ⅛
60½	60⅝	8,500	Wabash pf	61⅜	61⅝	60⅛	60½	— ⅛
52	52¼	10,560	Western Md. 4th pd	53	53	52	52	—1¼
77	77¼	1,100	Western Union Tel	77	77¼	77	77	...
82½	83	200	Westinghouse E. & M	83	85	83	83	+ ¼
10¾	10⅝	2,400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	10⅛	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
23	23½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	23⅜	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
13	13¼	1,700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
48½	49⅜	220	Wisconsin Central	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅛

*Unlisted.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Miami was the feature in the local market to-day, the price advancing about 2 points to 28⅛ on what was considered excellent buying. North Butte was active at fractionally under 50; Lake sold up to 7⅜ on sales of over 4,000 shares. The strength in those issues was reflected to some extent throughout the balance of the list and fractional gains were the rule throughout. The market closed strong and with but little stock pressing for sale.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92¼	92½
4,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	73	73	73
18,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	C. & West. Mich. 5s	102½	102½	102½
10,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
4,000	Shannon 6s, full pd	109	109	109
2,000	United Fruit 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
6,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98¼	98½

RAILROADS.

1,002	Atchison	123⅞	122½	123⅜
100	Boston Elevated	135	135	135
100	Boston El., $80 paid	105	105	105
45	Boston & Albany	230	229	230
85	Boston & Worc	10½	10½	10½
10	Boston & Worc. pf	48	48	48
80	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
5	Fitchburg pf	132	132	132
200	Mass. Electric	18	18	18
184	N. Y., N. H. & H.	158½	158⅝	158½
250	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25% paid	148½	148½	148½
124	Old Colony St. Ry.	197	195	195
270	Union Pacific	204¼	203½	204¼
3	Vermont & Mass	168	168	168
10	West End	94	94	94
125	West End pf	105½	105½	105½

TELEPHONES.

455	American	141⅝	141	141
20	New England	136½	136½	136½
4	Western pf	93½	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

145	Am. Agr. Chem.	48⅝	48½	48½
50	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	102¾	102¾	10
6	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	10⅝	10¼	10¼
90	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	21	20⅝	21
82	Am. Sugar Rfg.	123¼	123¼	123¼
11	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf	122½	121½	122½
100	Am. Woolen	37	37	37
55	Am. Woolen pf	103½	103	103½
125	East Boston Land	11½	11½	11½
97	Edison	252	251½	251½
15	General Electric	160¼	160¼	160¼
80	Mass. Gas	82½	82½	82
183	Mass. Gas pf	93¼	93	93¼
29	Mergenthaler	214	214	214
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Lehigh Valley Settles with Conductors.

The announcement yesterday that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which recently reached a wage agreement with its engineers, has also settled upon a new scale for the compensation of its conductors, led to the expectation in some quarters that the prospects are good for a similar friendly agreement between the Eastern railroads and their employes regarding the increased wage demands about to be presented. The Lehigh Valley's agreement with its conductors gives them a ten-hour day in place of a twelve-hour day. The demands of the railroad employes for increased rates of wages, which demand is based on the high cost of living, are regarded as so well founded that the railroads are likely, it is thought in Wall Street, to make a settlement in turn. The form in which the demands are being presented renders compromises more difficult than is usual in the case of wage demands, but the disposition in the street is to take a hopeful view of the outcome.

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Banks' Small Surplus.

The Clearing House banks closed the year with a surplus reserve of only $3,-460,650, according to the actual figures of the bank statement issued after the close of business yesterday. A year ago at this time the banks had a surplus of more than $16,800,000. The reduction in surplus in this last week, amounting, as it did, to more than $7,000,000, was due to a large loss in cash, the effect of which was offset only to a slight extent by a reduction of $1,400,000 in deposits. Despite the relatively poor showing revealed in the bank statement, the money market yesterday did not reach as high a level as on Thursday. The maximum rate for call loans was a fraction over 6 per cent., compared with the previous day's high rate of 7 per cent. That the New York money market reached the end of the year with a record of only two days when call money loaned above 6 per cent. and with a maximum rate of 7 per cent., despite the activity which business displayed during the closing months of the year, was regarded as noteworthy.

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Tentative Wabash Pittsburg Plans.

When the plans for the reorganization of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Company, which are now being formulated, are completed, it is expected that a bond issue covering this property will be issued, and that the financing will be done by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co., who headed the syndicate which provided for the Wheeling & Lake Erie's notes when these matured the year before last. While the terms of exchange for the existing securities and other details of the plan have not been formally acted upon, it was suggested in the financial district yesterday that the amount of bonds to be placed on the property might be $15,-000,000, and that for the existing first and second mortgage bonds would be offered new common and preferred stocks in certain proportions, 70 per cent. in preferred and 30 per cent. in common stock for the existing first mortgage bonds being named as a tentative plan. It has long been regarded as assured that the property would have to be pledged to raise additional capital, and that the old bondholders would have to accept the position of stockholders in the new company.

***

Drop in Exchange Seats.

After the establishment of a new record price of $96,000 for a Stock Exchange seat about a month ago the valuation given to a membership in the Exchange in a sale closed since the Rock Island episode of Monday, was $93,000. The price of seats on 'Change responds quickly to market activity or dullness, or the prospect of either. It would be interesting if it could be measured how much the seller owes this $3,000 drop in valuation to the sentimental effect of Monday's sensation.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 257 failures in the United States during the week, against 264 for the previous week and 299, 185, 220, and 278 for the corresponding weeks of 1908 to 1905. The Middle States had 81 New England 37, Southern 60, Western 50, Northwestern 11, Far West 18. Canada had 22, against 23 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Consolidated Cotton stock continued in good demand, and the prices again advanced. The common shares gained a small fraction, but the preferred moved up 2 points, to 25, with the last sales at the best. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light, and Power shares were fractionally firmer, demand was fair, and prices generally firm. Stocks, 2,090 shares; bonds, $120,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. C. L. R. R. 4s cfs.	104	104	104
4,000	A. C. L. R. R. deb. 4s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 5-20s	93	93	93
3,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Ana. & Potomac reg.	105	105	105
9,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77½	77½	77½
1,000	Con. G., El. L. & P. 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Fair. & Clarks. Trac. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	Fairmont Coal 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	109½	109½	109½
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼
5,000	Mason., Dub. & S. 5s	97	97	97
3,000	Md. & Penn. inc.	65	65	65
5,000	N. & Ports. Trac. 5s	83	83	83
12,000	S. A. L. 4s, stamped	84½	84½	84½
7,000	United Rys. 4s	87	87	87
4,000	United Rys. inc.	60¾	60¾	60¾
2,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼

STOCKS.

40	Baltimore Trust	300	297	300
5	Citizens' Bank	39½	39½	39½
10	Continental Trust	225	225	225
10	Con. G., El. L. & P. com.	47	47	47
10	Con. G., El. L. & P. pf.	87½	87½	87½
815	Con. Cotton Duck	7	6¾	7
15	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	25	24½	25
65	Fidelity & Deposit	153	153	153
10	Fair. & Clarks. pf.	77	77	77
100	Ga. So. Fla. 2d pf.	76	76	76
250	Norfolk & Ports. Trac. pf.	90½	90	91
10	Fidelity Trust	22½	22½	22½
200	Seaboard Co. com.	27¼	27¼	27¼
225	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	47	46¾	47
27	U. S. Fidelity	140	140	140

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.44	Justice	.16
Andes Con.	.10	Kentucky Con.	.14
Andes	.2	Lady Wash. Con.	.16
Belcher	1.20	Mexican	1.72
Best & Belcher	.70	Occidental Con.	.36
Bullion	.22	Ophir	2.07
Caledonia	.55	Overman	.70
Challenge Con.	.37	Potosi	.61
Chollar	.80	Savage	.93
Confidence	1.50	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.42	Sierra Nevada	.63
Con. Imperial	.08	Union Con.	.58
Crown Point	1.17	Utah Con.	.12
Gould & Curry	.43	Yellow Jacket	1.25
Hale & Norcross	.53		

Silver bars, 52¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46⅝; Drafts, sight, 2 per cent. discount and par; telegraph, par to 3 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Crackerjack	.01
Belmont	.03	Daisy	.09
Jim Butler	.09	Goldfield C. M.	.8.27
McNamara	.27	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.18	Jumbo Extension	.12
Montana	.80	Kendall	.03
Tonopah Extension	.70	Lone Star	.09
West End	.22	Red Hills	.02
GOLDFIELD.		St. Ives	.05
Atlanta	.10	Silver Pick	.08
Blue Bell	.01	BULLFROG.	
Combination Fract.	.55	Montgomery Mtn.	.02

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '59, 1st chg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	May, '57, 1st chg.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4½s	Nov., '57, 1st chg.	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
4s	Nov., '17, 1st chg.	103	103¼	103	103¼
4s	May, '57, 1st chg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s	Nov., '58, 1st chg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s	Nov., '58, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4s	Nov., '36, reg.	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov., '55, 1st chg.	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼
4s	May, '54, coup.	89¾	90	89¾	90
4s	May, '54, reg.	89	90	89	90
4s	Nov., '10, reg.	102¾	103	102¾	103
4s	May, '59, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

* Not registered.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Diminished Activity on Eve of Holiday Although Many Issues Continue Upward.

SHARP RISE IN MIAMI

Price Goes to 28, a Gain of 1½ Points on the Day's Trading—Strong Showing in Kerr Lake.

Except in a few issues, trading was in restricted volume on the eve of the holiday yesterday. The upward movement was continued in Miami, which again made a new high record, rising from 26½ to 28, on transactions of 26,500. The close was at the highest level. Boston Copper and Nevada Consolidated closed even with the opening levels. Butte Coalition and Ray Central made small gains, while others of the copper issues, including Greene-Cananea and Ray Consolidated, sold fractionally off. The recent strength and activity in Kerr Lake were continued. On reported transactions of 8,000 shares the price rose to 9⅛, the close, at 9 1-16, being a gain of ⅛ on the day's trading.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
67	Am. Tobacco	423	427	423	425
200	At., G. & W. I.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Bay State Gas.	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
2,500	June Oil	26	26	25	26
6,000	Man. Transit.	2⅛	2 11-16	2⅛	2 7-16
50	Stand. Mill. pf.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
106	Standard Oil.	670	671	668	671
670	Unit. Clg. Mfg.	92¾	92¾	90	90
3,500	U. S. L. & H.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

RAILROADS.

100	K. C., M. & O.	19½	19½	19½	19½
100	Seaboard	27	27	27	27
200	S. Shore Trac.	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	Boston Cop.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
1,200	Brit. Col. Cop.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
300	Butte Coalition	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
800	*Carlisa	50	50	50	50
10,000	Chino Copper	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
15,000	*Cobalt Central	24½	25	23½	24½
1,000	Colonial Silver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500	*Comb. Frac.	38	38	37	37
300	*Com. Mining	51	51	51	51
23,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Dav.-Daly Cop.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,100	El Rayo	2 11-16	3	2 11-16	3
4,000	First Nat. Cop.	6⅝	6½	6 5-16	6 7-16
6,200	Gila Copper	10⅜	11	10⅜	11
3,500	Giroux Mining	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
2,900	‡Gold. Con.	7⅝	7 15-16	7⅝	7⅞
2,500	Greene-Can.	12	12	11½	11⅝
36 700	*Greenwater	14	14½	12½	12½
4,000	*Harcuvar Cop.	49	50	49	50
5,000	Inspirat. Cop.	9 5-16	9 9-16	9 5-16	9 9-16
4,000	Kerr Lake	8 15-16	9⅛	8⅝	9 1-16
60	*La Rose Con.	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
25,600	Miami Copper	26½	28	26¼	28
12,000	*M. of C. R.	4	7⅛	4	7
7,000	M. Co. of Am.	50	50	50	50
1,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	27	27	27	27
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
1,200	‡Nip. Mines Co	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
6,200	Ohio Copper	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞
2,750	Pac. Smelters.	1⅝	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
425	Pre. Metals	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
6,000	Ray Con.	27	27⅛	26½	26⅝
500	Silver Leaf	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,550	Stewart	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
1,800	Ten. M. & S.	2	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
200	*Tonopah Ext.	72	72	72	72
1,000	*Tramps Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,400	Tri-Bullion	1	1	1	1
1,600	Union Mines	2	2	1 15-16	2
1,100	*United Rico	23	25	23	25
350	Y. G. M.	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16	4 15-16

BONDS.

$30,000	Ch. Gt. West. 4s, w. i.	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
10,000	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12,000	Des M. & Ft. D. 2d 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
50,000	M. C. 4s, w. i.	155	163	155	163
30,000	Mo. Pac. 5s	95½	95½	95⅜	95⅜
20,000	N. Y. Telep. 4½s, w. i.	98¼	98⅜	98	98⅛
173,000	West. Pac. 5s	97⅜	98¼	97¾	98

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Dividend.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Tobacco	425	430	425	430
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	27	25	27
Am. Light & Traction	300	303	300	303
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	121	119	121
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	108	106	108
Boston Copper	22	22⅛	22	22⅛
British Col. Cop.	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
Braden Copper	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Butte Coalition	28½	29	28¼	28⅜
Chicago Subway	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Combination Fraction	36	37	39	40
Cobalt Central	24	25	24	25
Davis-Daly Copper	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Ely Con.	78	81	78	81
Goldfield Con	7⅝	7⅞	8 3-16	8¼
Greene-Cananea	11⅝	11⅞	..	..
International Salt	4	8	4	8
Kerr Lake	9 1-16	9⅛	8⅝	8 13-16
Mason Valley	2	2¼	2	2¼
Miami Copper	27⅜	28	26⅝	26¾
Miami Cop. 6s, w. i.	163	165	159	160
Nevada Con. Cop.	26⅞	27	26⅞	27
N Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
Nipissing Mines Co.	10¼	10½	10¾	11

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The demand for money exceeded the supply on the market to-day. Discount rates were weak.

The Stock Exchange finished the year quiet but with a cheerfully firm undertone on the general anticipation that cheaper money will bring increased business with the new year. To-day's transactions were limited in view of the holiday to-morrow, but diamond shares, American rails, foreigners, and copper showed further advances.

American securities opened steady and later advanced under the lead of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Rock Island. Good reports of earnings helped the improvement, which was maintained under Wall Street buying during the afternoon. The closing tone was steady.

Bar silver steady at 24½d per ounce.

Money, 4@4½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 90c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 17½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Prices were strong on the Boerse to-day on the improved outlook in international money markets.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	N. Y. Chge.	Net
Consols, money	82⅞	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	82 15-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	11	53⅜	53⅜	+⅜
Atchison	126½	123¾	122⅞	+⅝
Canadian Pacific	187½	182½	181¾	+⅜
St. Paul	162¾	159	158⅝	+⅜
Erie	35	34⅛	34	+⅛
Erie 1st pf.	52¾	51½	51½	+⅜
Illinois Central	152	148¼	147⅞	+⅜
Louisville & Nashville	161½	157⅞	157½	+½
N. Y. Central	129½	126	125⅞	+⅜
Pennsylvania	70½	137½	137	+½
Reading	88	171½	170⅝	+⅝
Southern Pacific	188¾ex	136⅝	134⅝	+1⅝
Union Pacific	209½	204½	203½	+⅝
U. S. Steel	94	91⅝	91⅜	+⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	128⅜	125½	125¼	+⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	0	6	Esperanza	2	18	0
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	6	9	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Trading in local stocks to-day was of good proportions, and well distributed over a number of issues. Sears-Roebuck common advanced over 2 points. Chicago Railways, Series 2, eased off somewhat on selling for profits.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Can	14½	14	14⅜
220	Am. Can pf.	81⅞	81¼	81¼
100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	141½	141⅜	141⅝
95	Am. Shipbuilding	78¼	78	78
52	Booth Fisheries	38½	38⅜	38½
210	Booth Fisheries pf.	73	72¼	72¾
10	Chicago Rys., Series 1	109	109	109
1,500	Chicago Rys., Series 2	37½	36	36
50	Chicago Subway	4¾	4¾	4¾
133	Chicago Telephone	136	136	136
1	Chi. Title & Trust	144	144	144
78	Com. Edison	119½	119½	119½
116	Diamond Match	125½	125½	125½
642	Illinois Brick	86	85½	86
100	National Biscuit	116	116	116
8	National Biscuit pf.	126	125	125
380	National Carbon	108½	106	108
344	People's Gas	116½	115¾	115⅝
77	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105
1,358	Sears-Roebuck	167¾	164	164
725	Street's Stable Car	54½	53⅝	54⅛
328	Swift & Co.	109	108¾	108⅝
240	United Boxboard	15½	15	15⅛
310	Western Stone	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911	97½	98
Am. Cigar B 4s, March 15, 1912	96½	97
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	99¾	100
At. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910	100	100¼
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914	99¾	100¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100½	100¾
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	103	103¼
Kan. City Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	98¼	98⅝
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	99⅝	100
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	99¾	100¼
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	100¼	100⅜
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910	99¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99¼	99⅝
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	100¼	100⅜
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910	100	100¼
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅜	100
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	101	101½
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910	100	100¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

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Am. Cigar A 4s, March 15, 1911	97½	98
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Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	99⅝	100
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	99¾	100¼
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	100¼	100⅜
Michigan Central 5s, Feb., 1910	99¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99¼	99⅝
New York Central 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	100¼	100⅜
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910	100	100¼
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅜	100
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	101	101½
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910	100	100¼

CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY

STATEMENT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1909.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand	$1,994,079.90	Capital	$1,500,000.00
Cash in Bank	1,671,554.91—$3,665,634.81	Surplus	750,000.00
State & City Bonds	1,874,425.80	Undivided Profits	260,383.45
Stocks & Bonds	1,964,339.60	Acceptances	274,271.74
Loans: Demand & Time	2,333,574.91	Deposits	12,658,741.84
Bills Purchased	5,141,360.38	Foreign Exchange	591,716.23
Real Estate	120,211.92	Reserve for Taxes	8,000.00
Mortgages	488,000.00	Accrued Interest Payable	23,493.54
Equipment	142,000.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	337,059.38		
	$16,066,606.80		$16,066,606.80

OFFICERS

Joseph B. Reichmann.....President
James Ross Curran.....Vice President
Robert L. Smith.....Vice President
Stanton C. Dickinson.....Treasurer
Robert B. Moorhead.....Secretary

DIRECTORS

David Homer Bates.....New York, N. Y. Vice President, Gamewell Fire Alarm Co.
Anson W. Burchard.....New York, N. Y. General Electric Company.
William J. Cummins.....Nashville, Tenn. Stock Yards and Packing Houses.
A. B. Chandler.....New York, N. Y. Chairman Board of Directors, Postal Telegraph Co.
Martin J. Condon.....New York, N. Y. President, American Snuff Company.
George M. Courts.....Galveston, Texas President, Clarke & Courts.
George D. Crabbs.....Cincinnati, Ohio President, Philip Carey Manufacturing Co.
John Cudahy.....Chicago, Ill. Stock Yards and Packing Houses.
Jas. Ross Curran.....New York, N. Y. Vice President of the Company.
Chas. C. Dickinson.....New York, N. Y.
William A. Keener.....New York, N. Y. Late Justice Supreme Court State of New York.
Samuel H. Kress.....New York, N. Y. President, S. H. Kress & Co.
Liston L. Lewis.....New York, N. Y. Keener & Lewis.
Frederick Lewisohn.....New York, N. Y. Lewisohn Brothers, Bankers.
Charles Arthur Moore, Jr..New York, N. Y. Vice President, Manning, Maxwell & Moore.
Bernard F. O'Neil.....Wallace, Idaho Banker.
Joseph B. Reichmann.....New York, N. Y. President of the Company.
Jacob Ruppert, Jr.....New York, N. Y. President, Brewers' Board of Trade.
Charles M. Schwab.....New York, N. Y. President, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
George C. Smith.....Pittsburg, Pa. Westinghouse Interests.
John B. Stanchfield.....New York, N. Y. Attorney.

CHARTERED 1866.

Brooklyn Trust Company

Main Office: 177-179 Montague Street
Branch: Bedford Ave. and Fulton St.
Manhattan Office: Cor. Wall Street and Broadway

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1909

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$6,229,705.85	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Real Estate	110,090.19	Undivided Profits	2,341,880.72
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	1,254,300.00	Deposits	16,584,592.32
Overdrafts	304.01	Reserved for Taxes and Depreciation	117,545.85
Interest Accrued	176,162.30	Interest Accrued	68,218.32
Time Loans	5,454,671.31	Dividend Due Jan. 3, 1910	50,000.00
Demand Loans	$3,503,635.33		
Cash in Vault	2,147,986.74		
Cash in Banks	1,285,381.48 6,937,003.55		
	$20,162,237.21		$20,162,237.21

OFFICERS:

Theodore F. Miller, President
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice-Pres. | Frank J. W. Diller, Asst. Sec'y
David H. Lanman, Vice-Pres. | Willis McDonald, Jr., Asst. Sec'y
Stanley W. Husted, Secretary. | Horace W. Farrell, Asst. Sec'y
C. O. Brinckerhoff, Mgr. Bedford Branch.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

208 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice President. | OWEN WARD, Vice President.
HORACE F. POOR, Treasurer. | JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Secretary.
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treas.

Statement of condition at the close of business Dec. 31, '09.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Vault	$1,421,857.99	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Cash in Banks	1,848,144.08	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans on Collateral	1,982,526.01	Undivided Profits	56,731.00
Time Loans on Collateral	2,736,150.00	Reserved for Taxes and Expense	5,300.00
Bills Purchased	2,482,898.10	Deposits	12,517,637.23
Bonds, Market Value	2,142,004.75		
Stocks, Market Value	353,300.00		
Bonds and Mortgages	1,071,244.43		
Rents Receivable	2,041.66		
Accrued Interest Receivable	39,501.21		
	$14,079,668.23		$14,079,668.23

DIRECTORS

W. D. BALDWIN, GEORGE C. BOLDT, GEORGE C. CLARK, WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, ROBERT E. DOWLING, STUART DUNCAN, WILLIAM FELSINGER, ROBERT GOELET, SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, ABRAM M. HYATT, ARTHUR ISELIN, BRADISH JOHNSON, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, W. DE LANCEY KOUNTZE, GEORGE LEASK, WM. G. McADOO, JOHN P. MUNN, M. D., JAMES QUINLAN, IRVING E. RAYMOND, WILLIAM SALOMON, B. AYMAR SANDS, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, LOUIS STERN, SAMUEL D. STYLES, FRANK TILFORD, OWEN WARD, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR.

BROADWAY & LISPENARD ST.
FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Manager.

BROADWAY & 72D ST.
NELSON F. GRIFFIN, Manager.

The New York Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET

OTTO T. BANNARD, *President*

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, FREDERICK J. HORNE, HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary. } Vice Presidents.
JAMES DODD, ARTHUR S. GIBBS, H. W. SHAW. } Asst. Secretaries.
WALTER E. DRUMMOND, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES

OTTO T. BANNARD, S. READING BERTRON, JAMES A. BLAIR, JAMES C. COLGATE, ROBERT W. de FOREST, JOHN B. DENNIS, ELBERT H. GARY, JOSEPH P. GRACE, CHARLES W. HARKNESS, JAMES N. HILL, F. N. HOFFSTOT, ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, FREDERIC B. JENNINGS, WALTER JENNINGS, CHAUNCEY KEEP, WOODBURY LANGDON, JOHN J. MITCHELL, JAMES PARMELEE, GEORGE W. PERKINS, JOHN S. PHIPPS, E. PARMELEE PRENTICE, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, NORMAN B. REAM, B. AYMAR SANDS, JOSEPH J. SLOCUM, JOHN W. STERLING, JAMES STILLMAN, ERNST THALMANN, MYLES TIERNEY

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business Dec. 31st, 1909

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Bank and Office	$10,618,400.56	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on Collateral	36,399,248.60	Surplus and Undivided Profits	11,009,216.78
Bills Purchased	2,490,231.92	Deposits	51,486,440.50
Stocks and Bonds (Market Value)	14,834,947.62	Certified Cheques	1,200,957.20
Bonds & Mortgages	2,123,438.33	Reserved for Taxes	72,000.00
Interest Receivable	443,328.74	Interest Payable	140,981.29
	$66,909,595.77		$66,909,595.77

Windsor Trust Company

NEW YORK

Uptown Office, FIFTH AVE. AND 47th ST. | Downtown Office, NASSAU AND [illegible] STS.

Statement at the close of business December 31st, 1909.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York State and City Bonds	$609,314.44	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	791,465.00	Surplus	536,879.31
Mortgages on N. Y. Real Estate	394,500.00	Deposits	9,908,769.66
Windsor Trust Co. Building	308,390.00	Reserved for Taxes	13,184.00
Demand Loans	3,100,877.87		
Time Loans	1,728,908.88		
Accrued Interest, etc.	260,763.73		
Due from Banks	423,319.61		
Cash on Hand	967,657.08		
Cash in Bank	2,873,656.36		
	$11,458,832.97		$11,458,832.97

Dividend of 3%, amounting to $30,000, has been paid out of profits December 29, 1909.

CHARTERED 1822

Executor — Trustee

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON, 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Western Pacific Railway Co

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due September 1, 1933

We are informed that this great transcontinental railroad will be opened shortly for through freight traffic from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds to yield better than 5 per cent. and highly recommend them.

Send for our circular

CHANGES IN WALL STREET.

The beginning of the New Year always brings a larger number of firm changes in Wall Street than any other period, and announcements made yesterday show a larger total of new firms organized than at any time since the end of 1906. The year just ended has been the best Wall Street brokers have had since before the panic, and the return to better conditions has had its natural effect in the organization of new houses. Some of the changes announced yesterday were:

The special copartnership of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. having terminated by limitation, Ernst Thalmann, Benjamin S. Guinness, Walter T. Rosen, and Edward E. Thalmann have formed, under the same firm name, a general copartnership, which will take over the business of the old firm. Hans von Bleichroder and Paul Schwabach, special partners, and Richard Limburg have retired. The latter, after thirty years of association with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., will make his office with the firm.

A new Stock Exchange firm has been organized as Carpenter & Co., with offices at 115 Broadway. The partners are Herbert S. Carpenter, who has been a partner in the firm of T. L. Manson & Co. since its formation in 1895; George A. H. Churchill, a member of the Stock Exchange, recently of C. I. Hudson & Co.; Charles M. Bull of the Coffee Exchange, recently of L. W. Minford & Co., and Paten Nelson of the Curb firm of Manson & Nelson.

The copartnership of W. L. Lyons & Co. has been formed by W. L. Lyons, H. J. Lyons, and Samuel Clay Lyons, the last being the Stock Exchange member, with offices at 111 Broadway.

Other copartnership are: M. G. Power, board member, and William E. Power, under the firm name of M. G. & William E. Power, with offices at 51 Exchange Place; Thompson, Towle & Co., at 25 Broad Street, by William B. Thompson, George N. Towle, and J. Edward Thompson board members, Joseph N. Lovell, Joseph Remick, William F. Bartholomew, and Frank W. Holmes; Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., 56 Broadway, by Louis M. Josephthal and Walter C. Louchheim board members, Oscar Loeb and Harry S. Kahn; Banberger Brothers, 100 Broadway, by Maurice Banberger, Harry Banberger, and William Banberger as board members; Tripp & Co. by Charles W. Tripp, board member, William J. Palmer, John J. Gillics, George M. Woolsey, and Harry W. Bearman, with A. E. Fountain as special partner.

The Stock Exchange house of H. L. Horton & Co. have admitted Louis T. Watson to general partnership.

Dominick & Dominick have admitted to partnership Gayer G. Dominick.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions at the close of the year, Dun's Review says:

Except for the holiday trade, which has been active and indicative of the substantial prosperity of the country, there has been the moderate trade recession usual in the closing week of the year. The big storm has served also to retard distribution while the railroad strike continues a cause of some disturbance. The effect of the high price of cotton is felt to some extent in the dry goods trade, making for greater caution on the part of both producers and buyers. But after making due allowances for these drawbacks, the fact remains that the year closes with general industrial and mercantile conditions in excellent shape, and while there are problems of high prices involving contentions between capital and labor, and problems of politics involving the relations of the corporations to the public, these are no more serious or acute than those which confront the business community at all times. The volume of transactions remain very heavy, as is clearly indicated by the bank clearings, which show gains of 13.6 per cent. at New York and of 16.4 per cent. outside New York, and by the railroad earnings, which in the first three weeks of December ran 4.4 per cent. ahead of last year. Foreign commerce returns continue to show an immense volume of imports. At the port of New York in the latest week the imports were $20,763,636, being $9,533,348 in excess of exports and $5,190,736 larger than the imports in the corresponding period of last year, and $7,751,691 heavier than in 1907.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. H. Rollins & Sons are offering Western Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1933, at a price to yield better than 5 per cent.

Among the current offerings is one of $1,000,000 New York City 4s of 1958 at 100½ by William Salomon & Co. of New York and Chicago. At the price offered, the bonds yield almost 4 per cent., and are tax-exempt in New York State.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust CO.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.
New York City

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1910, AS FOLLOWS:

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R.—Georgia Terminal Co. & Alabama Ter. Rwy. Co. (Receivers' Certificates.)
Alabama Great Southern R. R.
American Water Supply Company of Kankakee.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Burbank Power & Water Company.
Central Brewing Company.
Caro Water Works Company.
Consolidated Street Railway Company, (Memphis.)
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Durham & Southern Railway Company.
East Greenwich Water Supply Co.
East St. Louis City Water Company.
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company.
Ellsworth Collieries Company, (Bonds.)
Hampshire Southern Railroad Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kinney Steamship Co. (Sub. J. S. Ashley.)
Kokomo Water Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company, (Called Bonds.)
Marksboro Portland Cement Co.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension 1st Mortgage.
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Moeller Safe Company.
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Company.
Newcastle & Chenango Valley Railroad Company.
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. 1st 5%.
Orlean, City of.
Omaha Water Co.
Pennsylvania & Maryland St. Rway.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company, Consolidated Mortgage.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Santa Lucia Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company, (Bonds.)
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad Company.
Temple Electric Light Company.
Third Avenue R. R. Co. 5%.
Union Utilities Company.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.
Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, (Bonds.)
Vanderburgh County, Indiana.
Vanderburgh County, Indiana, (Bonds purchased.)
Watkins, Jabez B.,
Warren Water Company.
Wayne Cotton Mills.
Washington Water Power Company. JANUARY 2D, 1910.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana.
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Company. JANUARY 15TH, 1910.
Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Company & Minneapolis Street Railway Company.
St. Paul City Railway Company. JANUARY 20TH, 1910.
Pekin Water Works Co. JANUARY 31ST, 1910.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.

DIVIDENDS. JANUARY 3D, 1910.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company, on Preferred Stock.
Duluth, Superior Traction Co., on Common Stock, 1%. JANUARY 5TH, 1910.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Company. JANUARY 14TH, 1910.
Texas Central Railroad Company, on Preferred Stock. JANUARY 15TH, 1910.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company Preferred Stock.

FORT OF PARA
5% 1ST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 6, due 1st January, 1910, on the 5% First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds of the Port of Para will be paid on and after that date in New York at the Empire Trust Company.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. (Saturdays excepted).

Listing forms can be obtained from the said Bank.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1909, at London, England.

for PORT OF PARA,
B. H. BINDER, Accountant.

Referring to the above notice, Empire Trust Company will pay the said-described coupons upon presentation and surrender of the same at its principal office, No. 42 Broadway, New York City.

H. E. GOGGS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY

on the morning of the first day of January, 1910.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$488,000.00	Capital stock	$1,500.000.00
Stock and bond investments, viz.:		Surplus, including all undivided profits	1,010,383.45
Public securties (book value $1,874,425.80), market value	1,874,425.80	Preferred deposits	782,177.36
Other securities (book value $1,964,339.60), market value	1,964,339.60	Deposits (not preferred)	6,896,250.14
Loans	7,474,935.29	Certificates of deposit (not preferred)	1,765,780.76
Overdrafts	7,229.89	Due trust companies, banks and bankers	3,221,546.30
Real estate	120,211.92	Total deposits $12,665,754.56	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,671,554.91	Foreign Exchange	591,716.23
Specie	1,990,629.07	Other liabilities, viz:	
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks	3,000.00	Unpaid dividends	217.17
Cash items	450.83	Certified checks	274,271.74
Other assets, viz:		Reserved for taxes	8,000.00
Accrued interest entered	337,059.38	Accrued interest entered	23,493.54
Furniture & fixtures	142,000.00		
Total	$16,073,836.69	Total	$16,073,836.69

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.: J. B. REICHMANN, President, and A. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary, of CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY, located and doing business at No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the morning of the first day of January, 1910, as the day of which such report shall be made.

J. B. REICHMANN, President.
A. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 31st day of Dec., 1909, before me.

HENRY W. UTTER,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
[SEAL.]

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS OVER $3,000,000

Statement at the Close of Business December 31, 1909

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$3,812,876.51	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	2,282,850.00	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	5,072,210.01	Undivided Profits	637,860.23
Bills Purchased	914,715.85	Dividend	30,000.00
Banking House	721,800.00	Extra Dividend	10,000.00
Other Real Estate	159 627.61	Deposits	13,349,309.81
Accrued Interest	69,597.83		
Due from Banks	608,388.83		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,881,203.31		
	$16,527,170.09		$16,527,170.09

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION

BOXES FROM $5.00 TO $500.00 PER ANNUM.

OFFICERS:
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President. | WILLIAM J. FIELD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. | J. RICHARD TENNANT, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Douglas Alexander,	Oscar L. Gubelman,	James G. Morgan,	Edwin A. Stevens,
Frederic G. Bourne,	John W. Hardenbergh,	John A. Middleton,	Myles Tierney,
William Brinkerhoff,	William B. Jenkins,	Moses Taylor Pyne,	Cornelius Vanderbilt
Jacob J. Detwiller,	Clarence H. Kelsey,	Percy R. Pyne, 2d,	John J. Voorhees,
Charles D. Dickey,	David W. Lawrence,	Archibald D. Russell,	George W. Young,
Willard C. Fisk,	James A. McDonald,	Robert S. Ross,	Augustus Zabriskie.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY

Broadway & 73d St. | 55 Cedar St. | 8th Ave. & 125th St.

Statement of Condition Dec. 31, 1909.

Assets		Liabilities	
N. Y. City Mortgages	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
N. Y. City & State Bonds	1,658,344.58	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	9,841,833.62	Undivided Profits	380,368.68
Loans, Demand & Time	19,752,753.90	Reserve for Taxes, etc.	107,071.57
Bills Purchased	1,526,135.62	Deposits	43,759,621.58
Cash on Hand	4,409,456.96	Mortgage Trust Bonds	8,315,900.00
Cash in Bank	9,752,836.56	Accrued Interest Payable	147,092.49
Foreign Exchange	884,473.30		
Mortgages	9,427,922.12		
Accrued Interest Receivable	456,290.66		
	$58,710,054.32		$58,710,054.32

DIRECTORS:

C. A. Coffin	Henry R. Ickelheimer	John W. Platten
Thomas De Witt Cuyler	William A. Jamison	Moses Taylor Pyne
Charles D. Dickey	Gustav E. Kissel	Mortimer L. Schiff
William P. Dixon	Louis C. Krauthoff	Eben B. Thomas
Allen B. Forbes	Clarence H. Mackay	James Timpson
Robert A. Granniss	Robert Olyphant	Arthur Turnbull
Charles M. Hays		Cornelius Vanderbilt

We own and offer

$1,000,000

New York City

Tax Exempt Gold 4s

Due Nov. 1, 1958

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1

Coupon and Registered Form, Interchangeable

At 100½ and Accrued Interest

William Salomon & Co

BANKERS

25 Broad Street, NEW YORK | 181 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Louis F. Rothschild | Leonard A. Hochstadter

L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

List of carefully selected Investments on application.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE Broad 3366

Branch Offices:
309 Broadway | 20 East 42nd St
105 Hudson St | 20 West 34th St

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing January, 1910
Payable at the Banking House of

N. W. Harris & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at

N. W. Harris & Company, Boston

or at the Office of our Chicago Correspondent

Harris Trust & Savings Bank

FIRST	FIRST (Continued)
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding	Owosso, Mich., Water Works
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Board of Education, School Building; Funding; General Street Improvement.	Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education, District No. 6
Ames, Ia., Water Works	Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District, Levee
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Co., Equipment	Port Huron Light and Power Co., Port Huron, Mich., First Mortgage Gold
Berryville, Va., Water Works	Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mtg. Gold
Boulder, Colo., Water Works	Powell County, Mont., Funding
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series	Princeton, Mo., Refunding
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding	Pullman, Wash., Water Works
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Co., Gold Equip. Series "A"	Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding	Redwood Falls, Minn., Refund'g
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding	Richmond, Ky., School
Charlton, Ia., Funding	Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works
Chippewa Valley Railway Light and Power Co., (Eau Claire, Wis.) First Mortgage Gold	Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7	Sandwich, Ill., Municipal Imp't
Cleveland Railway Co., Cleveland, O., Mortgage	Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge	Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refunding Mortgage Gold
Clinton, Ia., Funding & Refndg	Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First and Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding	Sedalia Mo., School District School Building
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 25 (Arlington Heights)	Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 99 (Morton Park)	Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District, Funding
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 170 (Chicago Heights)	Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.	Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement
Danville Street Railway and Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage Gold	Sparta, Ga., School Building
Denison and Sherman (Tex.) Railway Co., First Mtge. Gold	Spartanburg, S. Car., Funding
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building	Spartanburg County, S. Car., County Refunding
Elbert County, Ga., Court House and Jail	Sumter, S. Car., Sewerage
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding	St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge
Eminence, Ky., Street Impt.	Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co., (Wash.) First Mortgage Gold
Eureka Springs, Ark., Series "H" Improvement Water Districts 3, 4, 5	Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Lt.; Water and Lt.; Water Works
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding	Utica Electric Lt. & Power Co., Utica, N. Y., First Mtge. Gold
Fayette County, Ky., Funding	Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building; Refunding	White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1
Genesee Ida., Water Works	Wilmette., Ill., General Street Improvement
Geneva, Ill., Bridge	Winnetka, Ill., School Dist. No. 2
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement	Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding
Glenwood, Ia., Funding	Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building (Billings)
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works	SECOND
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer	Armour, S. Dak., Independent School Dist., School Building
Greenville, Ill., Refunding	Florence, Colo., Water Works Refunding
Griffin, Ga.	Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School Dist., School Funding	Hot Springs, S. Dak., City Hall
Hot Springs, S. Dak., School	Kalispell, Mont., Refunding
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage	Lewistown, Mont., Water
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding	Poplar Bluff, Mo., School District, School Building
Jefferson County, Wash., Fund'g	Temple, Tex., Public Free School Building Series No. 4
Keokuk, Ia., Refunding	FIFTH
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Imp't	Waukegan, Ill., Funding
Lexington, Ky.	FIFTEENTH
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding	Eugene, Ore., Sewer
Macon County, Ill., Court House	Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding
Manson, Ia., Water Works	Redfield, S. Dak., Independent School Dist. No. 20, School Bldg
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding	Sauk Center, Minn., School District No. 6
Maywood, Ill., Funding	Sedalia, Mo., School District Funding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works	EIGHTEENTH
Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement	Pierce County, Wash., School Dist. No. 1, (Steilacoom)
Mount Airy, N. Car., Water Works, Electric Light & Street Improvement	NINETEENTH
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement; Refunding	Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works and Sewerage
Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Co., Ottawa, Ill., First Mtge. Gold	

January Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

3½% to over 5%

Write for circular offerings and booklet for investors

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO., (Consolidated.)
165 Broadway, New York, December 2d, 1909.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record on December 24th, 1909.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 24th, 1909, and will reopen on the morning of January 5th, 1910.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
26 Liberty Street, New York, Dec. 20, 1909.
The Directors have declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable on January 10, 1910, to holders of certificates for full shares of stock of record on the books of the Company on that date. For the purposes of this dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, December 30, 1909, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, January 11, 1910.
E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, December 15, 1909.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on its common stock to stockholders of record December 24, 1909, and a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 24, 1909; both payable January 8, 1910.
Checks will be mailed.
J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Holders of the January, 1910, coupons of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 3, 1910. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.
C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 27, 1909.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 23d, 1909.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1910. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1909.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening Jan. 3d, 1910.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 21, 1909.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1910. The transfer books will be closed from December 23d, 1909 until [illegible].
[illegible] E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 42.
A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1910, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1909.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
($)

The German Exchange Bank
New York, Dec. 17th, 1909.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (10%) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1910. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 22d, 1909, until January 3d, 1910, inclusive.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New York, December 17th, 1909.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Thirteen (13%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1910, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1910.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
New York, December 21, 1909.
A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1910. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until January 4, 1910.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Company, N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1909.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. ($1.00 per share.) payable January 15, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1909. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3, 1910 until which date the transfer books will be closed.
B. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURG,
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1910, from the General Mortgage 5% Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after maturity at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York. C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

UNITED STATES REDUCTION & REFINING COMPANY.
Coupon No. 17 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1910, will be paid at the office of Messrs. HARRIS BROTHERS & Company, 115 Broadway, New York.
[illegible], Secretary.

The German Exchange Bank
New York, Dec. 31, 1909.
The Annual Election of Directors of The German Exchange Bank of the City of New York will be held at the Banking House, 930 Bowery, cor. Bond St., New York, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1910, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The Election of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the same time.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.
4 Irving Place.
January 1st, 1910.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24th, 1910. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, 1910, at 12 M. and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1910.
E. A. CARTER, Secretary.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
December 8th, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE DOYLE-STOLTZENBERG COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, 17th January, 1910, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting.
GERTRUDE DOYLE STOLTZENBERG, Sec. and Treas.

New York, December 28th, 1909.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors of the Bronx Borough Bank, of the City of New York, Borough of Bronx, will be held at its Banking House, 440-442 Tremont Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910.
Polls will be open from 8 to 9 P. M.
JAY LEHRBACH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, December 13th, 1909.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the banking room, 92 West Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
BENJ. P. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Cosmopolitan Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, at the banking house, 803 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Books will close January 3, 1910.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.
Yours very truly,
CHARLES BAUNACH, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Av. and Twenty-third St., New York.
New York, Dec. 31, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, Fifth Av. and Twenty-third St., on Tuesday, Jan 11, 1910, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
68 Liberty Street.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on January 4th, 1910, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may come before it.
A. VAN TAMBACHT, Acting Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 11th, 1909.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, January 11, 1910, between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.
Transfer books will close January 8th at 12 M. and reopen January 11th at 10 A. M.
GEORGE F. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Dec. 24th, 1909.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1910, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

NATIONAL COPPER BANK
OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the banking room, 115 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.
WALTER P. ALBERTSEN, Cashier.

BRONX CONSUMERS' ICE CO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of sub other business as may properly be presented, will be held at the Office of our Plant, on Friday, January 14th, 1910, at 3 P. M.
M. CAFLISCH, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 10th, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, No. 128 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Dec. 24, 1909.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1910, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind, and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, January 5th, 1910.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
51 Broadway, New York.
December 23, 1909.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, on the 22d day of December, 1909, at the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, City of New York, County and State of New York, it was:
RESOLVED, That an extra dividend of $300.00 per share be declared out of the accumulated surplus earnings of the Company, payable on Thursday, February 10th, 1910, to the stockholders as registered on its books at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, January 3d, 1910; and further
RESOLVED, That the stockholders of the Company shall be entitled to subscribe to the $16,000,000 of new stock, the issue of which was authorized at the stockholders' meeting of December 22d, 1909, at the rate of $100.00 per share, according to their respective holdings, as registered upon the books of the Company at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, January 3d, 1910, viz.: In the proportion of two shares of new stock for each share of old stock; and that the right to such subscription shall terminate at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, February 7th, 1910, on or before which last mentioned date and hour payment for all amounts subscribed must be made. That certificates of stock for the amounts so paid shall be issued, dated February 7th, 1910, and such stock shall be entitled to all dividends thereafter declared.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. ZIMMERMANN, Secretary.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
51 Broadway, New York.
December 23, 1909.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, on the 23d day of December, 1909, at the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, City of New York, County and State of New York, the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That the regular semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. be declared, payable on January 15th, 1910, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., on Monday, January 3d, 1910.
The transfer books will be closed on January 3d, 1910, and reopened on January 16th, 1910.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. ZIMMERMANN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
Notice of Annual Meeting.
31 Nassau Street,
New York, December 10, 1909.
To the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon on said date.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
NEILSON OLCOTT, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK.
New York, December 29th, 1909.
Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE PLAZA BANK will be held at its Banking House, corner 58th Street and Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing fourteen Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Polls will remain open from 12 M. until 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1909, to January 4th, 1910.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
New York, Dec. 31, 1909.
The Annual Election of Directors of The German Exchange Bank of the City of New York will be held at the Banking House, 930 Bowery, cor. Bond St., New York, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1910, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The Election of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the same time.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.
4 Irving Place.
January 1st, 1910.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24th, 1910. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, 1910, at 12 M. and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1910.
E. A. CARTER, Secretary.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
December 8th, 1909.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE DOYLE-STOLTZENBERG COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Barclay Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, 17th January, 1910, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting.
GERTRUDE D

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A $1,400,000 Hotel to Be Built on Times Square—Washington Heights Apartment Figures in $600,000 Deal—Many West Harlem Sales.

A description of the new $1,400,000 hotel to be erected on Times Square by Charles E. Rector will be found in another column.

A $600,000 Heights Trade.

Washington Heights realty figured in another big deal yesterday when Bert G. Faulhaber sold for the St. Nicholas Construction Company (Charles P. Felbusch, President) "Historic Hall," at 924 to 932 St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite 156th Street and running through to Edgecombe Avenue, overlooking the Speedway, Polo Grounds, and Harlem River.

It is a six-story elevator structure, just completed, and contains fifty-four apartments. It is on a plot 124.9 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, 120.6 feet on Edgecombe Avenue, 124.10 feet on the northerly side, and 91 feet on the southerly side. The house adjoins the Washington Heights public library, and has been held at $350,000. The purchaser, Hyman Goldfarb, a client of Abraham I. Spiro, will hold the property as an investment.

In part payment Mr. Goldfarb gives 57 West 140th Street, a six-story apartment house containing twenty-four apartments, on a plot 41.8 by 99.11; also 1,382 Boston Road, near McKinley Square, a five-story apartment house, with store, on plot 40 by 134, and 582 Throop Avenue, southwest corner of Hancock Street, Brooklyn, a four-story apartment house on plot 30 by 100 by irregular. The total consideration involved in the deal amounts to over $600,000. A. Robinson was associated as broker.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Jacob Wenner the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 100.

Many Sales in West Harlem.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 244 and 246 West 131st Street, two three-story and basement dwellings, on plot 33.4 by 99.11.

Samuel Seinger has bought through Felix Fittichauer 218 West 137th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 99.11, and has resold it to a Mr. Johnson for occupancy.

Levin & Jackson have sold for Dr. S. K. Johnson to Ascher Strauss the Victoria, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100 feet, at the southeast corner of 138th Street and Lenox Avenue. In part payment Dr. Johnson took the three five-story triple flathouses 402, 404, and 406 Gold Street, Brooklyn, on a plot 75 by 100 feet. The deal involves about a half million dollars.

Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Frank I. Liveright the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 143d Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 39.11 by 100.

Buyers for Second Avenue Tenements

Charles McKenna has sold for Conde B. Pallen the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.11 by 79, to a client.

The F. Dornberger Realty Company has sold for Mrs. Johanna Fauth to a client the five-story tenement 1,867 Second Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Schano & Co. have sold for W. Grant a lot, 28 by 100, on Bone Avenue, 80 feet north of 173d Street; also, for James M. Fitzpatrick, the dwelling at 1,663 Cruger Avenue, Van Nest.

The Moorehead Realty and Construction Company has sold for cash the five-story flat, with stores, in course of construction situated at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 149th Street. This is one of the four buildings in course of construction by the same company.

The D. & S. Realty Company have sold the four lots on the east side of Oakley Avenue, 100 feet south of Eastchester Road, to Rudolph Brodil. The new owner will erect on this plot in the early part of 1910 five two-family houses.

Brooklyn Sales.

A. J. Waldron has sold 259 Halsey Street, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100, for T. B. Case to a client for investment; also 695 Bedford Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 21.3 by about 180, for an estate to a client for investment.

Country Club Buys 150 Acres.

A new country club similar to the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, has been formed at Huntington, L. I. August Heckscher, head of the Central Iron Company, and Walter Jennings, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, are on the committee having charge of preliminary organization.

The club has bought a tract of 150 acres, half a mile wide, extending from the West Neck to the Cold Spring Road. The purchase was made by Willard N. Bails, a lawyer, for $75,000.

Suburban Sales.

Schano & Co. have sold for Agnes Schano the block fronting on Fulton Avenue, Garfield Street and Belmont Avenue, in the City of Mount Vernon.

Adams & Keeler have sold a large tract of land in the Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y., to Senator George B. Agnew. This tract includes the property of the late Joseph Benedict, the farms of Thomas Gilbert, Leander Mead, John Towey, Benedict brothers, and part of the Samuel H. Lawrence farm. Senator Agnew intends to make his home in Westchester County in the near future.

The Realty Trust has sold at Malba, near Whitestone, L. I., a plot, 80 by 110, on the north side of the Long Island Railroad, adjoining the station on the east; also, a plot on the south side of the boulevard, west of Fourth Avenue, overlooking Powell's Cove; also, a plot on the east side of Malba Drive, about 380 feet south of Fourth Avenue, and a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Twentieth Street, 60 feet west of the boulevard.

A $200,000 Loft for West 17th Street.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story loft and store building, 33.4 feet front and 85 feet deep, to be built at a cost of $200,000 from designs by Schwartz & Gross, architects, for the 20 West Seventeenth Street Construction Company as owner at the location specified.

Heights Apartment to Cost $250,000.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for a new nine-story apartment house to be built from designs by Floyd L. Brown for Brown Brothers, incorporated, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 158th Street. The new structure will have a frontage of 82 feet and a depth of 115 feet, and contain 32 suites of apartments. The estimated cost is $250,000.

Manhattan's Record Building Year.

The complete building plans for 1909 in Manhattan, including those filed yesterday, as kept by the statistician of the Department of Buildings, James W. Spencer, shows that all previous records have been broken. There were filed plans for 695 new structures at an estimated cost of $131,246,483. Alterations were filed for 3,578 buildings, costing $73,085,729. In 1908 the record was 659 buildings, costing $84,976,376, and alterations to 2,839 buildings, costing $10,539,751. In 1905, the former banner year, the building plans were 2,572, costing $124,746,552, and alterations to 4,469, costing $14,105,720.

Leases.

The American Real Estate Company, which has just completed its handsome and modern new A-RE-CO Mercantile Building at the junction of 149th Street, Third Avenue and Melrose Avenue, reports leases of offices in the new building to Fridolin Weber, Richardson Dickson, Dr. Louis R. Schmutz, Julius H. Haas, Lucia & Stearns, Richard N. Scoble, The Standard Premium and Publishing Company, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The large corner store has been leased to William B. Riker & Son Company, the drug concern, and leases with several other prominent concerns are pending.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company report the following leases: For Mrs. Henry L. Thornell, 56 West Forty-ninth Street; for Samuel W. Andrews, 875 Madison Avenue; for Russell H. Loines, apartment in 131 East Sixty-sixth Street; for Mrs. Charles P. Perin, 1,056 Fifth Avenue; for Dr. Thomas T. Gaunt, 63 West Fiftieth Street; for Mrs. Josephine Ogden, 345 Lexington Avenue; for Mrs. A. D. Nichols, 5 East Eighty-fourth Street; for Mrs. Charles D. Fuller, 25 West Ninth Street; for Henry A. Budd, second loft in 572 Fifth Avenue for five years, and in conjunction with Taylor Sherman Company, 55 East Fifty-second Street.

Gorman H. Lenney has leased for Henry Phipps estates 25 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling to Hannah C. Van Lean for a term of years.

Duross Company has leased for the Marx estate the store and basement at the southeast corner of Dey and Greenwich Street for a term of years, to a client, who will fit up theplace as a first-class café and restaurant. This property adjoins the property of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company.

G. W. Barney has leased for P. H. Hart to The Holtz & Freystedt Company the store, basement, and sub-basement 369 Broadway, extending through to Franklin Place, for a long term of years; also, for Louis Korn the sixth loft of 40-42 West Twenty-second Street; also, for the New York R. E. Association the third loft of 35-37 Thomas Street, and for Ruland & Whiting the top loft 47 East Nineteenth Street.

Denzer Brothers have leased for August Flattau the entire building at 76 Washington Square South, which is at the southwest corner of Wooster Street, for a long term of years at a net rental. After extensive alterations it will be used as a high class café. Denzer Brothers have also leased for Louis Minsky and Martin Engel 10,000 square feet at 196-197 Chrystie Street, to Samuel Schef; for Max Abramson the entire building at 100 Spring Street to various tenants; for Isaac Feigel 2,500 square feet at 135 Wooster Street; for Jacob Emsheimer 2,500 square feet at 77 Greene Street; for the estate of Henry Coe 2,500 square feet at 23 Great Jones Street; for Jacob Cohen 2,500 square feet at 151 Mercer Street, and for Chris Schussler the first loft at 69 Grand Street, southwest corner of Wooster Street.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Mrs. Ida L. Ross the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling 63 West Ninety-fifth Street to Mrs. Rozelle Kennedy for a term of years, and for E. H. & A. Friedrichs Company the store and basement at 1,985 Broadway to George M. MacWilliam as an automobile salesroom for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

146th St, 548 to 552, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 75x90.11, two five-story flats; foreclosure sale; adjourned to Jan. 14.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

17th St, 20 West, for a twelve-story brick loft and store, 33.4x85; 20 West Seventeenth Street Construction Co. of 6 West 18th St, owners; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $200,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St, for a twelve-story brick apartment, 114.5x142.1; Ferguson Brothers & Forshay of 723 West 177th St, owners; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $600,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 44th St, for a thirteen-story brick hotel, 102.10x131.3; C. E. Rector of 2,030 Broadway, owner; D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, Ill., architect; cost, $1,400,000.

Macomb's Place, n w corner of 152d St, for a six-story brick store and flat, 85.1x96.7; Teichman Engineering and Construction Co. of 1,300 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $75,000.

Riverside Drive, n e corner of 158th St, for a nine-story brick flat, 82.10x99; Brown Brothers, Inc., of 33 East 20th St, owners; F. L. Brown, architect; cost, $250,000.

Washington St, n e corner of Horatio St, for a six-story brick warehouse, 42.4x90.8; Newton Realty Co. of 227 Madison St, owner; J. C. Coeker, architect; cost, $40,000.

Fox St, e s, 260.7 ft s of 167th St, for a three-story brick dwelling, 20x55; James C. Gaffney of 930 East 167th St, owner; E. J. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

158th St, n w corner of Fox St, for three brick tenements, one five and two four-story, 34x90, 33x68; Haase & Lippman Construction Co., (George J. Lippman of 288 Brook Av., President,) owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $80,000.

Katonah Av, e s, 50 ft s of 242d St, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20.4x41 each; Ernest Keller of Walton Av and 176th St, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $9,000.

186th St, n s, 150 ft e of Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; Charles R. Farnold of 45 East Houston St, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Chrystie St, 132, to a five-story brick tenement and store; I. J. Cohen, owner; Grenenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31.

BOSTON ROAD, s s, 320 ft n e of Union Av, 31.4x139.7x irregular; Ernestine Malino and another to Edward J. Bradley, (mtg $42,000,) $100.

BROAD ST, 107 to 111; Water St, 23 and 25; Front St, 24 to 28; s e corner of Water St, 140.10x irregular, to Front St, x66.8x irregular; Adolph Hollander Realty Co. to Ernest Flagg, (mtg $232,000,) $100.

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, n e corner of Front St, 24, 66.1x23.8; City National Realty Co. to Adolph Hollander Realty Co., (mtg $97,500,) $100.

BAYARD ST, 22 and 24, n s, 46.11x irregular; Nathan Ullman to the City of New York, $8,000.

BROOK AV., s. w. cor. St. Paul's Pl, 36.9x80; Emoh Realty Co. to Robert H. Mathews Co., (Mtg. $30,000,) $100.

AQUEDUCT AV, n w corner of 190th St, 283x irregular; Mary D. Eden to Freybell Realty Co., (mtg $40,000,) $1.

BOWERY, 37 and 39, e s, 50.1 to Chrystie St, 19; Emily F. Squier to City of New York, $1.

BOWERY, 37 and 39, e s, 50.1 to Chrystie St, 19; Amelia S. Bartlet to City of New York, $75,000.

BASSFORD AV, n e corner of 184th St, 55x98.4; Martin Tully to Martin Tully Construction Co., (mtg $7,500,) $100.

BOWERY, 37, e s, 25x177.8 ft w of Chrystie St; portion of 19, w s, 94.3x—; Bowery, 39, e s, 25x160; Chrystie St, 197, w s, 25x100; Emily F. Squier to City of New York, $75,000.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Sarah F. Kent to Louis J. Ehret, (mtg $160,000,) $10,000.

CLARK PL, s s, 214.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; Emma Steinmetz to John Steinmetz, $100.

DELANCEY ST, 152, n s, 25x75; Morris Schreider to Isaac Lefkowitz, (mtg $18,125,) $1.

ELDRIDGE ST, 171, w s, 25x100; Avenue B, 42, w s, 24x80; Samuel Werner to Fannie Werner, $1.

GAINSBORG AV, e s, Lots 804, 805, 776 to 779, map of Tremont Terrace; Colorado Realty Co. to Frank Pla tzer, $6,500.

HULL AV, s e corner of 209th St, 25x100; Adolf Sundmacker to Frederick W. Esper, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of Jennings St, 18.4x110; John Robertson to Max Marx, (mtg $139,000,) $100.

LOT 236, map of part of Hunt estate; May R. Fitzgerald and others to Sarah E. Fitzgerald, $1.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99x11x100; Samuel K. Johnson to Annie Strauss of Brooklyn, N. Y., (mtg $225,000,) $10,000.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,883, e s, 20.8x78; Louis Jersauritz, referee, to Mary S. Guerrie, $16,000.

LONGFELLOW ST, e s, 175 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Jeremiah Goggin to Margaret L. Goggin, his wife, $1.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 107th St, 17.7x65; Christopher R. Branagan to William B. Skinner, $100.

MONROE ST, 195, s s, [illegible] Jesse H. Bodine to [illegible]

MONTGOMERY ST, [illegible]

42.9x75; John H. Bodine to David Baum, $1.

MONROE ST, 191, n s, 26x65.4x20x86.4; John H. Bodine to Leonard Weill, $1.

MONROE ST, 193, n s, 20.5x92.4x20.5x98.10; John H. Bodine to Leonard Weill, $1.

PLOT 46, Map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Nellie J. Hymes to York Investing Co., (mtg $10,600,) $1.

STEBBINS AV, n w s, at s s of Freeman St, 63x31.5; Nellie A. La Velle to John R. Fraser, $1.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., w s, 45 ft n of 157th St, 31.1x90.6; Nellie J. Hymes to York Investing Co., (mtg $26,760,) $1.

SIMPSON ST, 1,075, w s, 37.6x100; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to George E. Woodburn and another, (mtg $26,000,) $1.

ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, 127.1 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x113.9; Charles A. Briggs to Sophie Meyer, $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 115 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; George E. Woodburn to James E. Gaffney, $100.

WATER ST, 397, s s, 20x72.9; Smith Ely to George B. Vanderpool of Summit, N. J., $100.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 375.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x180; Lizzie F. Henderson to Armor Realty Co., (mtg $4,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, w corner of 158th St, 50x100; Louis Lesser to Rockland Realty Co., (mtg $10,000,) $100.

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 459 ft n e of 190th St, 98x irregular; Max Marx to John Robertson and another, (mtgs $70,800,) $100.

WENDOVER AV, 488, s s, 28.8x80.5; Jacob Tannenbaum and others to Elias Hershfield, (mtgs $27,525,) $100.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 135, n s, 41.4x irregular; Minard M. Mildeberger and others to Margaret J. Mildeberger of Brooklyn, $1.

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 135, n s, 41.4x irregular; Margaret J. Mildeberger to Annie Hamilton, $1.

WALL ST, n w corner of Nassau St, 25.2x 73.5; Helena L. Gillender Asinari to Manhattan Trust Co., (mtg $500,000,) $100.

WEST CARROLL ST, n s, 950.2 ft w of City Island Av, 100x100; Henry S. Brooke to Hannah M. Hegeman, $1,000.

2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 53d St, 20x70; Louis Flats to Sol Krotosky, (mtg $14,300,) $100.

4TH AV, 427, e s, 20.5x80; Byrne & Murphy to Moses Dinkelspiel, 1-3 part, (mtg $45,000,) $100.

6TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 100.4x74.4; Anna M. Doyle to K. Frances Coleman, (mtg $90,000,) $100.

9TH ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of University Place, 25x92.3; Louise D. Guilmard to Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor, $1.

9TH ST, n s, 147.6 ft e of University Place, 25x97.3; Louise D. Guilmard to Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor, $1.

10TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Jane E. Luckings to Samuel J. Luckings, $1.

10TH ST, s s, 300.5 ft w of Broadway, 25x 92.3; Charles Jackson to Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor, $2,500.

10TH ST, s s, 250.5 ft w of Broadway, 25x 92.3; Charles Jackson to Trustees Sailors' Snug Harbor, $2,500.

18TH ST, 339 West, 25x92; Gabler Construction Co. to Addie J. Maltbie of Brooklyn, $100.

20TH ST, s s, 341.8 w. 9th Av. 33.4x109; Nellie J. Hymes to York Investing Co., (Mtg. $35,000,) $1.

27TH ST, 120 West, 18.9x98.9; Amy W. Dana and others to Realty Holding Co., $1.

27TH ST, 221 West, n s, 21.6x98.9; John J. Clarke to Howard M. Henderson, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

27TH ST, 221 West, n s, 21.6x98.9; Howard M. Henderson to William Henderson, (mtg $13,000,) $100.

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Ethel A. Dow to Hugh Cavanagh, (mtg $50,000,) $100.

45TH ST, 2 to 6 West, 75x100.5; James A. Farley to Brevoort Construction Co., (mtg $31,000,) $100.

46TH ST, 24 to 78 West, 75x23.5; Frank T. Charles and others to Harriet D. Potter, $100.

48TH ST, s s, 107.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Albert P. Massey to Philip D. Atwater, (mtgs $9,500,) $1,000.

54TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.5; Joseph Silverstein to Samuel Cohen, (mtgs $18,950,) $100.

54TH ST, 442 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Cohen to Joseph Silverstein, (mtgs $18,950,) $100.

61ST, 803 East, n. s., 20x75; Nellie J. Hymes to York Investing Co., (Mtg. $15,000,) $1.

56TH ST, 410 West, 25x91.2; Abraham M. Slater to Lena Slater, (mtg $16,000,) $100.

67TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 170x 200.10, to 66th St; The City of New York to the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, $5,000.

77TH ST, 314 West, 20x102.2; Edwin E. Dickinson to John J. Kennedy, $100.

81ST ST, 315 West, n. s., 20x102.2; Mary F. Dodge to Leo J. Maitz, $100.

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x 100.8; Neerg Realty Co. to Conde B. Pallen, (mtg $14,000,) $1.

89TH ST, 211 East, 25x100.8; Nathan Gilboft to Caeolile Sternglanz, (mtgs $20,700,) $1.

97TH ST, 312 West, s. s., 25x100.5; Nellie J. Hymes to York Investing Co., (Mtg. $20,000,) $1.

99TH ST, 137 West, 18x100.5; Aspinwall Judd to Marion Judd, (mtgs $25,000,) $100.

109TH ST, 324 East, 25x100; Emilie Morante to Alice Rochelle, (mtgs $20,500,) $500.

137TH ST, 630 East, 16x103.3; The Flatiron 111TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Miriam Hirsch to William Kalish, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

Realty Co. to Katherine Farrell of Brooklyn, (mtgs $8,500,) $1.

107TH ST, s and 10 East, 41.2x100.11; Aaron S. Ratkowsky to Harris Rogers, (mtg $50,500,) $100.

115TH ST, 246 East, s s, 20x75; Michael Nachbar to Frank Porco and another, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; the Revenue Realty Co. to William H. Maxwell, (mtg $22,700,) $100.

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; Chelsea Realty Co. to Freybell Realty Co., (mtg $95,000,) $100.

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; Freybell Realty Co. to Annie Patjens, (mtg $95,000,) $100.

123D ST, 151 and 153 West, 50x100.11; Julius Schattman to Samuel Grosner, (mtgs $75,750,) $100.

132D ST, 59 East, 20x99.11; Jacob Norwalk and others to Meyer Safferstone, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

137TH ST, s s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x 100; Antonio Digeuno to Hogan & Digeuno Construction Co., (mtg $6,000,) $100.

140TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Jacob Siegel to Rebecca Frankel, (mtg $30,500,) $100.

146TH ST, n. s., 350 w. Amsterdam Ave, 50x99.11; Sadie E. Ryerson to John E. Scharsmith, (Mtg. $20,000,) $100.

156TH ST, 423, n s, 175.8 ft w of Elton Av, 24.5x98.10; Harry Sherman to Charles Liberman, (mtg $5,500,) $100.

156TH ST, 423 East, 24.5x98.10; Clara Schwartz to Charles Liberman, (mtgs $5,500,) $100.

156TH ST, 422 East, 24.5x98.10; Sophia Oppenheimer to Charles Liberman, $1.

156TH ST, 423 East, 24.5x98.10; Louis Heuer to Charles Liberman, (mtgs $5,500,) $100.

159TH ST, 474 and 476 West, s s, 50x100; Ann McGuire to Consolidated Gas Co., (mtg $25,000,) $100.

159TH ST, 474 and 476 West, s s, 50x100; Thomas J. McGuire to Consolidated Gas Co., (mtg $25,000,) $1.

178TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 94.11; John Glass, Jr., to John Glass, Jr., Construction Co., (mtg $44,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Webster Av, 2,987, due, &c., as per bond $4,000

BRITSCH, William, to Bernhard Schmidt; Creston Av, 2,729, due Jan. 1, 1915 ....$5,000

BANNON, Georgie L., to Angie M. Booth; Riverside Drive, e s, 140.5 ft s of 73d St, 37.7x—, prior mtg $34,500, due Dec. 1, 1912 .....$10,500

BOULEVARD CONSTRUCTION CO. to Gertrude Whiting; Southern Boulevard, w s, 412.6 ft n of Jennings St, 37.6x100, 5 years...$32,000

BOHLEN, Kate, to Woman's Hospital in State of N. Y.; 52d St, 104 East, 3 years, 4½%.. $14,600

BAER, Albert, to Joseph Hesdorfer; 6th Av, e s, 59.3 ft s of 38th St, 5 years, 4½%..$75,000

BREVOORT CONSTRUCTION CO. to James A. Farley; 45th St, 2 to 6 West, prior mtg $310,000, due July 1, 1911, 5½%.....$45,000

COLEMAN, K. Francis, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S; 6th Av, s e corner of 53d St, 100.4x74, 5 years, 4½%...$160,000

COLLETTI, Francesca, to Elizabeth K. Dooling; 214th St, s s, Lot 38, map 589, 23.10x—, 3 years, 5½% $5,500

CHARLES BJORKEGREN, incorporated, to Katherine M. Willets and others, executrixes; Webster Av, w s, 129.3 ft n of 180th St, 33.10x 100, 3 years $17,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Jacob Minkofsky; 5th St, 444 West, 3 years, 6% $5,000

CENTRAL BRONX REALTY CO. to Jannes G. Wentz; Arthur Av, s e corner of road from West Farms to Fordham, 92x100, due April 1, 1910, 6% $32,000

CROTONA CONSTRUCTION CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Webster Av, e s, 125.11 ft n of 184th St; 3 lots, each 33.4x90; 3 mtgs, each $15,000, 4 years, 6%.....$45,000

CAVANAGH, Hugh, to Ethel A. Dow; 30th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98.9, prior mtg $45,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,000

DEUTJEN, Doris, to New York Savings Bank; Perry St, 23, due, &c., as per bond....$6,000

FREUDENMACHER, Philipp, to Empire City Savings Bank; Elton Av, s w corner of 155th St, 48x100, 1 year.....$2,000

FURCHT, Charles, to Title Guar and T Co.; Alexander Av, s w corner of 134th St, 25x 100, due, &c, as per bond.....$15,000

GERMANSKY CONSTRUCTION CO. to Central Mortgage Co.; 235th St, n s, 380 ft w of White Plains Road, 4 lots, each 25x114.6, 4 mtgs, each $3,750, 3 years, 5½%.....$15,000

HORNE, Frederick W., to East Chester Savings Bank; 242d St, n e s, 200 ft n w of Catharine St, 33.4x100, 3 years, 6%....$4,200

HAMILTON, Annie, to Margaret J. Mileberger; West Washington Place, 135, 3 years...$6,500

HOPKINS SECURITY CO. to Katherine M. Blake and another; Orchard St, e s, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, 21.9x80, 5 years, 5½%.... $15,000

JOHN GLASS, JR., CONSTRUCTION CO. to Thomas Alexander; 178th St, s s, 175 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x94.11, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6% $45,000

JOHNSON, John W., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Amsterdam Av, w s, 400 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, installments, 6%....$500

KNEWITZ, Annie, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors; Park Av, w s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 50x100, 5 years.....$6,000

KENNEDY, John J., to N. Y. Life Insurance Co.; 77th St, 314 West, due Jan. 1, 1913, 4½% $25,000

LANG, Bernard, to State Bank; 85th St, 219 East, demand, 6% $1,300

LAWRENCE, Robert, to Ida Mason and another, Trustees; 85th St, 104 West, 5 years, ...$41,500

MAZE REALTY CO. to Mercantile Trust Co., Trustee; 49th St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.5, due Jan. 1, 1913, 4½%.....$20,000

MINCK, Matilda, to German Savings Bank; [illegible]

MINCK, [illegible]

[illegible] 3 mtgs, each

$22,000, 3 years, 4½% $44,000

MATTY, Leo J., to Mary F. Dodge; 81st St, 315 West, due, &c., as per bond.....$21,000

MARTIN TULLY CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Hassford Av, n e corner of 184th St, 55x98.4, demand, 6%.....$35,000

MANHEIMER, Abraham, to Sevilla B. Doudge and others, trustees; 30th St, s s, 391 ft w of 2d Av, 19.2x100, 5 years, 4½%.....$15,000

MISSALL, Christoph, to Eliza J. Vaughn; Hawthorne St, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100, due Jan. 1, 1915, 5½%.....$8,000

MISSALL, Christoph, to Ella L. Dorsett; Hawthorne St, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100, prior mtg $8,000, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6% $8,000

McLAUGHLIN, James H., to Mary E. Sipp; Lots 254 to 256, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, prior mtg $4,000, due July 1, 1911, 6% $500

McCORMICK, Anna T., to Alfonso De Mev; Mulberry St, 88, prior mtg $16,500, 3 years, 6% $1,000

MEYER, Sophie, to Charles A. Briggs; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 127.1 ft s of 159th St, 25.5x113.9, 5 years.....$15,000

MAXWELL, William H., to Jacob Leberman; 119th St, 313 West, due Jan. '2, 1913, 6%, ...$4,000

OETJEN, Elsie A., to Pauline Spindler; Fordham Av, s w corner of Billar Place, 50x100, 5 years $3,000

PARISI, Joseph, to Sigmund Rubin; Catharine St, 61, prior mtg $37,000, 1 year, 6%..$2,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 7th Av, 2,193, 5 years, 4½%.....$15,000

PARISI, Joseph, to Sigmund Rubin; Catharine St, 66, prior mtg $22,400, 1 year, 6%..$2,000

FAUST CO. to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.; Broadway, 1,823, demand, 6%.....$2,625

PORCO, Frank, and another to Michael Nachbar; 115th St, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x75, due Sept. 1, 1911, 6%.....$2,500

REALTY HOLDING CO. to Amy W. Dana and others; 27th St, 120 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6% $10,000

ROSENFELD, Nettie, to City Real Estate Co.; 242d St, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, due, &c., as per bond.....$14,500

REEDT, Emma S., to Matilda A. Stier; 133d St, 445 East, 3 years, 4½%.....$16,000

ROSENTHAL, Marcus, to Harold Nathan; Weeks Av, w s, 264 ft s of 175th St, 75x95, prior mtg $5,000, due March 27, 1911, 6%, ...$2,500

SCHUTZ, A. Henry, to Anna Orth and another, executors; 102d St, s s, 403.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.3x101, 3 years, 4½%..$20,000

STRAUSS, Clara, to State Bank; 7th Av, 2,183, prior mtg $25,000, demand, 6%...$3,000

THOMPSON, Kate S., to Frederick T. Fearey; 19th St, n s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x91.11, 3 years $5,000

SHAW, Frederick V. V., to Thomas L. Watt; 33d St, 205 and 207 West, 1 year, 6%..$25,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., to Sadie E. Ryerson; 146th St, w s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 99.11, prior mtg $20,000, due, &c., as per bond $10,000

VREELAND, Harold E., to Central Mortgage Co.; Kingsbridge Terrace, w s, 150 ft n of Windham Place, 25x112.11, 3 years, 5½%.. $7,000

WEINBERG, Herman, to Kate B. Sweeney; 117th St, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10, 5 years.....$10,000

WASHBURN, Ellen B., to Mary E. McKesson; 23d St, s s, 343.9 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x98.9, 5 years, 4½%.....$18,000

WEIL, Lina, to Simson Wolf and another, executors; 10th Av, w s, 74.3 ft s of 39th St, 24.6x75, 5 years.....$21,000

Mechanics' Liens.

6T. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 248.4 ft n of 155th St, 125x125; James H. Young Stone Co. against St. Nicholas Construction Co., owner and contracter, $975.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 510 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100; G. Rohitzek & Brother, Inc., against J. G. Gaffney Construction Co., owner; John B. Devlin, contractor, $37.

48TH ST; 67 West; M. Abbott's Sons against estate of Sarah McKee, owner; Maude E. Kimball, executrix, contractor, $30.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 248.5 ft n of 155th St, 125x125; Golden Klein Iron Works against St. Nicholas Construction Co., owner and contractor, $2,282.

3D AV, 2,091; Henry Thompson against Hyman Freund, owner; R. Dworkin, contractor, $22.

BROOME ST, 262; Louis Eisner against Mary O'Neill, owner; Isidor Lerner, contractor, $10.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,743; Gustavus M. Roden against Henry Kroener, owner; Harold E. Vreeland Building Co., contractor, $367.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 150 ft n of Burnisde Av, 57x104.5x88.7x99.6; Frederick Porath against Tremont Temple Congregation, trustees of Mercy, owner; Garlitt-Manning Co., contractor, $145.

RUTGERS ST. 39; John Sammartaus & Co. against Zimmerman & Gotthelf, owners and contractors, $50.

23D ST, 54 West; Samuel Rosenberg against Catharine E. Westbrook, owner; Siegel & Rosenberg, contractors, $35.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 248.5 ft n of 155th St, 125x125; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against St. Nicholas Construction Co., owner and contractor, $630.

UNION Av, 1,298; Charles Schneider against Joseph Hollerith, Inc., owner and contractor, $229.

27TH ST, 115 and 117 West; Standard Metal Furring and Lathing Co. against Eurora Investing Co., owner; E. H. Watson & Co., contractor, $382.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 248.5 ft n of 155th St, 125x125; Manhattan Window Shade Co. against St. Nicholas Construction Co., owner and contractor, $400.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

234TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x 100; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Bernard Schultz and others, Nov. 23, 1909, $170.

234TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of Katonah Av; Fordham Parquet Floor Co. against Bernard Schultz and others, Nov. 19, 1909, $237.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Columbia Metal Box Co. against Carlysle Realty Co. and others, Oct. 22, 1909, $220.

2D AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 60th St; Samuel Goldman against William Elfler and others, Nov. 11, 1909, $646.

2D AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of 60th St; Samuel Goldman against William Elfler and others, Oct. 28, 1909, $646.

64TH ST, 121 East; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. against John Hoe and others, Oct. 23, 1909, $53.

28TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of 4th Av.; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co. against John E. Olson and others, Sept. 11, 1909, $584.

Lis Pendens.

61ST ST, 247 West; John H. Pride against Traverse A. Spraggins, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. W. Smith.

34TH ST, 314 East; Edward Shanker against Marcus Rosenthal and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger.

17TH ST, 437 West; Rosa Rothschild against Rachel Lederer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Wolf.

HUGHES AV, w s, 131.7 ft s of 180th St, 75x 160x74x160; Louis Frankenstein against Calabra Building Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Lehmaier.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 98th St, 75.8x 80x irregular; Samuel Strasbourger against Benjamin Nieberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek.

HEATH AV, w s, 240 ft n of Boston Av, 25x 92; George Lenardi against Michael Mahoney and others, (action to foreclose

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MAX SCHATZ.—Max Schatz, salesman, of 880 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,101 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Louis Lanichick, who obtained judgment against him on April 7, 1908.

ISRAEL DENSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Israel Denson, grocer, of 887 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, show liabilities of $2,203 and assets of $808, consisting of cash in bank, $14; accounts, $04, and proceeds of sale of stock and fixtures by the receiver, $730.

JAMES MILLIGAN.—James Milligan, contractor, of 438 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,000, contracted in 1902, and no assets. Among the creditors are W. Hall & Son, $2,465; James Beattie, $1,183; O'Brien Brothers, $748, and Hudson Stone Supply Company, $700.

TISCHLER & SEAMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Tischler and George Seaman, who compose the firm of Tischler & Seaman, liquor dealers, of 252 Broome Street and 134 Delancey Street, by these creditors: Joseph Goldberger, $264; Rae Zeweigbaum, $264, both on assignment of judgments obtained by Leo Schafran, and Nathan Paris, $5. It was alleged that while insolvent they made preferential payments and transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,000.

GEORGE B. ADAMS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George B. Adams & Co., (corporation,) dealers in furniture at Middletown, N. Y., by these creditors: New York Linoleum Company, $295; J. W. Mason & Co., $182, and Thompson & Co. of Brooklyn, $151. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, has assigned book accounts, and assets to E. W. Van Duser, and has suffered creditors to obtain judgments against it under which the Sheriff made a levy, one for $920 being in favor of W. T. Smith & Son. Judge Holt appointed Burt Royce of Middletown receiver. The assets are estimated at $5,000. The Sheriff's sale was to have taken place on Jan. 3.

WILLIS CAB AND AUTO COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Willis Cab and Auto Company of 104-106 West Thirty-ninth Street, which has a cab and taxicab service, by these creditors: George E. Van Vorst, $465, for hay; Hobe & Brother, $77, for printing, and Benjamin Gillespie Company, $27, for hardware. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, made preferential payments in November and December of upward of $2,000, among which were the following: Standard Oil Company, $150; New York Edison Company, $150; New York Telephone Company, $135; A. Z. Company, $100; R. H. Willis, $300, and Alfred C. Willis, $200, and also transferred and conveyed to persons not creditors of the company large sums of money for payment of personal obligations of the officers of the company. Judge Holt appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver, with a bond of $3,500, and authorized him to continue business for twenty days. It was stated that the liabilities are $18,000 and the assets $7,000 consisting of merchandise and fixtures, $5,000, and good accounts, $2,000. The merchandise and fixtures include twenty-five horses, harness, old and second-hand cabs, coupes, and wagons. The company has a lease for the use of twenty-five taxicabs, from which it receives 15 per cent. of the net earnings. The business was established thirty years ago, and the present company has carried it on since Aug. 17, 1908, when it was incorporated with a capital of $55,000.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Altieri, Mary J.—Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co., $453.
Bambury, Reginald—National Alumni, $135.
Brainsby, John W.—H. G. Silleck, Jr., $216.
Bough, John—L. B. Stoothoff, $159.
Benjamin, Max, et al.—J. Benjamin, $126.
Chester, Clarence L.—G. R. Herbert, $338.
Cease, William M. and Nicholas W.—J. J. Cohn, $443.
Cohn, Albert L.—H. Matthews, $380.
Clarke, Thomas A., et al.—M. Casey, costs, $104.
Crawford, Stanley—B. H. Schnur et al., $539.
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—E. J. Sparenberg, $690.
Doctor, Emanuel—E. Herrmann, $380.
Debevoise, John J.—G. Neumeyer et al., $721.
Duggan, Edward J.—W. Buell et al., $866.
Davenport, Butler or Benjamin P.—M. O. Rhinelander, $1,838.
De Bois, Leighton P., (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $1,858.
Davenport, Benjamin B. or Butler—Same, $1,996.
Epstein, Isaac—I. P. Heller et al., $394.
Goldfein, John, (not summoned,) et al.—S. Warshawsky et al., $136.
Geraty, Frank W.—I. Fischler, $225.
Goldman, Abraham, (not summoned,) and Louis—H. Cohen et al., $390.
Gallo, Joseph, et al.—American Surety Co. of New York, $287.
Hebbard, Lester S.—Goraam Co., $274.
Holstein, Charles, et al.—S. Warshawsky et al., $136.
Jordan, William, et al.—Francis Bacon Piano Co., $465.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receivers—T. O'Herlihy, $5,142.
Koller, Samuel—Foster Debevoise Co., $309.
Kampf, Anton—J. Meurer, $269.
Kaufman, Harry A.—L. Weiher, $563.
Kannensohn, Lena—E. Boyd, $252.
Levey, Harry—C. B. Ryan, $317.
Leing, Ella L., executrix—A. P. Morison, $4,480.
Lowenthal, Albert S.—S. Schwartzman, $122.
Monrath, Gustav, et al.—Illinois Electric Co., $204.
Money, Charles W. W., (not summoned,) et al. —Same, $204.
Macksoud, Elias J. and Joseph, et al.—Niagara Woodworking Co., $2,232.
Mouakad, Elias, et al.—Same, $2,232.
Maher, William D.—H. E. De Pue, $239.
Mahaney, Frank J.—H. Osborn, $316.
Merksamer, Samuel—J. Kessel, $275.
McLean, Alexander—C. Black et al., $252.
McGown, Clarence O.—J. Hopfer, $150.
Offer, Charles—Bennett, Sloan & Co., $297.
Pryor, James W.—W. P. Guin, $1,179.
Patelli, Frank, et al.—American Surety Co. of New York, $287.
Peirce, John—P. Lynch, costs, $159.
Piechert, Jacob—F. M. Miller, $134.
Quinn, Fred—E. V. Harman & Co., $108.
Rogers, Peter J.—Revillon Freres, $252.
Rothschild, Harry S.—T. Derrick, $775.
Roeder, Albert B. and Adolph L.—W. S. Littlejohn et al., $1,356.
Robinson, Douglas, et al., receivers—T. O'Herlihy, $5,142.
Raynor, Cora E.—G. S. Alexander, costs, $128.
Sweeney, Edward J. (not summoned) and Isabella, (not summoned,) and others—Francis Bacon Piano Co., $405.
Stowe, Harold C., and others—M. Casey, costs, $104.
Sherick, Raphael, and others—J. B. Haggin, $2,765.
Streeper, Gertrude M.—J. Keener, $438.
Van Gorden, David P.—East River Mill and Lumber Co., $197.
Whitney, Edward D. N.—L. P. Loving, $273.
Wilchinsky, Ida, and others—J. Benjamin, $126.
Lowerre & Walton—New York Telephone Co., $137.
Joan Marx Construction Co.—A. M. Oestrheld, $142.
Gurlitt Manning Co.—Carter, Black & Ayres, $197.
Ansonia Stable Co.—American Elevator Co., $240.
Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co.—Jacobs Co., $181.
Heusner Baking Co.—J. C. Bogert Co., $334.
Ossani Construction Co. and others—Niagara Wood Working Co., $2,232.
Sherick Drug Co. and others—J. B. Haggin, $2,765.
Monad Engineering Co.—C. J. Clements, $58,955.
Empire State Garage—Andrew J. Robinson Co., $829.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditors and date when judgment was filed:

Anthony, Clarence W.—Suburban Realty Co., April 13, 1904, $104.
Bailie, Harry C.—C. H. Phelps, Jr., April 25, 1907, $153.
Feist, Julius G.—A. E. Altmayer, Dec. 10, 1909, $579.
Farmer, James J., et al.—G. H. Jones, Nov. 6, 1896, $2,006.
Saalfield, Richard A., et al.—Same, Nov. 6, 1896, $2,006.
Glintenkamp, Charles—M. Rosenfield et al., Nov. 5, 1909, $301.
Hartmann, George—H. Jansen, Jan. 15, 1907, $187.
Harlem Plumbers and Tinsmiths' Supply Co.—J. Kessel, Dec. 9, 1909, $348.
Herrich, Herman—L. D. Jasse, Oct. 30, 1907, $219.
Harriman, Herbert M.—Stern Bros., Feb. 8, 1908, $335.
Kelley, Andrew J.—G. McKeon, Dec. 4, 1909, $141.
Mulhale, Margaret—J. W. Alken et al., Oct. 23, 1909, $304.
Pushkin, Joseph—J. C. Simon et al., Dec. 3, 1909, $112.
Selleck, William R.—A. McCabe, Aug. 3, 1909, $1,053.
Teller, Benjamin—M. Harrison et al., Jan. 22, 1906, $224.
Adler, Ettie, et al.—E. Lederer, Oct. 17, 1904, (reversed,) $1,002.
Lazarus, Wolf, Morris, and Harris, et al.—Same, Oct. 17, 1904, (reversed,) $1,002.
Lazarus, Wolf, Morris, and Harris—C. Breterman et al., Oct. 18, 1904, (reversed,) $639.
Simpson, William—A. Berrent, Jan. 13, 1909, $114.
Jansen, Frederick W.—American Surety Co. of New York, Feb. 18, 1909, $218.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Irregular, Breaking Late—Corn and Oats Steady—Cotton Quiet and Firm.

Wheat market was firm all morning, developing weakness in the last hour at the West when it was found that the December delivery was not to be cornered, and a lot of long wheat was sold out, breaking Chicago December 6c a bushel, and later deliveries sold off about 1c. Prices generally were influenced by this decline, and there was a net loss in all markets for the day.

New developments other than the break in December were comparatively bullish. The Liverpool market was firm on unfavorable Argentine advices. The Argentine official report placed the wheat crop at 157,690,000 bushels, against 161,700,000 the past year, from which the exports have been 97,148,000. Later a private cable stated that the damage in Southern sections, where the frost occurred, was serious and the results very unfavorable, and early estimates would have to be reduced. Receipts were fairly liberal at the West and cash demand was slow. Winnipeg, however, reported a good business, and recently there has been an excellent export business in Manitoba wheat.

Export sales for the day were 90,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat on the cost, insurance, and freight. Buffalo basis. No. 2 red was quoted $1.27½, to arrive, elevator, domestic; $1.27½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.20¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.27¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.17¼.

Corn was quiet, with prices holding very steady until late in the day, when, in sympathy with the decline in wheat, there was a general setback in values, and the close was at the low point. December corn at Chicago went out at 44⅝c under May, showing the lack of demand for cash corn. Receipts are not large and for the current week have decreased considerably compared with last week, nevertheless the action of the spot corn market is disappointing. Clearances of corn, however, are fairly good and in the past week amounted to 1,151,000 bushels. Spot corn is quiet and firm locally, No. 2 elevator was quoted at 71c, domestic; export basis, No. 2, 69½c; No. 3, 68¼c; No. 4, 67½c, and steamer, 68c.

Oats were very steady all the session, but toward the close eased off a little with some profit taking at the West in sympathy with wheat. Receipts of oats were again small and show a decrease compared with last week, suggesting further reduction in the visible. Cash oats were firm, natural whites at 48@51c. on track; white clipped, 49@53c, and mixed 47c.

Provisions were fairly active and somewhat weaker. The market was affected by the prospect of increasing movement of hogs. Chicago arrivals for next week were estimated at 165,000, and an increasing movement is generally looked for at all points.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

The quotations to-day and the closing prices for the previous day follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
December	..	..	$1.28	$1.28
May	$1.19⅝	$1.19	1.19⅜	1.19¼
July	1.10¼	1.09⅞	1.10	1.10
Corn—				
December	..	..	70¼	70¼
May	..	..	75¼	75¼
Oats—				
May	..	..	50⅝	50⅜

Curb, 2:30 P. M.: May—Wheat, $1.18¾; puts, $1.18; calls, $1.19½.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.18	$1.12	$1.12	$1.18½
May	1.12½	1.11⅝	1.11¼	1.12¼
July	1.02¼	1.01½	1.01⅝	1.02
September	..	..	98	98⅛

2:30-2:45 P. M.: May—Ups, $1.12⅝@$1.12½; downs, $1.10¼@$1.10⅜.

Corn—				
December	63	61⅝	61⅝	62⅞
May	67	66⅜	66½	66⅞
July	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	66⅞

May—Ups, 67⅛@67¾; downs, 66½@66c.

Oats—				
December	44	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
May	45¾	45½	45½	45⅝
July	45⅜	43½	43½	43⅜
September	..	..	40⅜	40⅜
Lard—				
December	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.30
January	12.25	12.15	12.22½	12.30
May	11.85	11.75	11.80	11.87½
July	11.80	11.72½	11.77½	11.82½
Ribs—				
January	11.32½	11.20	11.30	11.37½
May	11.35	11.25	11.30	11.40
July	11.32½	11.25	11.32½	11.37½
Pork—				
January	21.45	21.35	21.37½	21.62½
May	21.70	21.55	21.65	21.80
July	21.75	21.52½	21.72½	21.72½

COTTON.

The market developed very little tendency either way. There was a selling movement early, apparently due to the cables and the notices for January delivery, but when it was found that the notices were being taken care of, and that there was good buying of January by spot interests, the market rallied, showing a little reaction again in the afternoon and a small net decline.

The fact, however, that the market held so well was considered the most striking feature in the whole situation. With prices at the highest quotations, with the exception of the Sully year, for many years, and with a large amount of long cotton put on the market from time to time on the advance, the market has held the extreme advance, with only slight setbacks.

The notices issued for January delivery were about 25,000, and it was expected they would have some effect on the January delivery, but there was good demand for this month by spot people, who have been buyers for some time past, and the notices were promptly stopped and cared for by the spot interests and the representatives of the bull operators.

There was at times evidence of profit taking by operators on account of the holiday, and general desire to even up for the end of the year. This cotton was taken, however, with decided readiness. The Southern news was of firm markets in all positions, and there were reports of continued good demand for spot cotton at the South. Spot prices were slightly lower locally, but there appears to be no indication of any weakening in the spot situation.

Into-sight figures for the week were 253,433 bales, or 94,000 bales less than last week, and 179,000 bales less than last year. Spinners' takings of cotton were 230,000 bales for the week. There was a small increase in the visible supply of American, against a rather large increase a year ago.

Spot cotton quiet, 5c decline; middling uplands, 16.10c; middling Gulf, 16.35c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
December	15.88	15.87	..@..	15.78
January	15.88	15.72	15.80@15.81	15.79
February	16.00	15.99	15.94@15.96	15.94
March	16.17	16.05	16.10@16.12	16.10
April	16.27	16.23	16.23@16.24	16.23
May	16.42	16.33	16.37@16.38	16.39
June	16.40	16.40	16.31@16.33	16.30
July	16.42	16.33	16.38@16.39	16.40
August	16.01	15.91	15.93@15.94	15.99
September	14.81	14.73	14.77@14.78	14.79
October	14.01	13.92	13.97@13.98	13.99
November	13.90	13.90	..@..	..

The market closed steady at 1 point advance to 6 points decline.

COFFEE.

There was a very small volume of business, total sales amounting to only 6,000 bags, but the undertone was very steady, and the market, after opening unchanged to 5 points decline, gained strength and closed unchanged to 5 points advance. Havre and Hamburg were unchanged. Sentiment was largely on the bull side, and there was very little coffee for sale. The firmness in the spot position and the steady advance in prices for spot coffee discouraged short selling. The statistical position is still rather bearish, but the coffee is in very strong hands. The visible supply is expected to decrease steadily from now on, and when the figures are made up for December it is the general opinion that they will show a loss for the month of about 700,000 bags. There has been more inquiry regarding the coffee position from outside sources. Spot coffee quiet, but firm; 8⅝c. for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.70
February	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.75
March	6.95	6.95	6.85@6.90	6.85
April	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.90
May	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.70	6.95
June	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.00
July	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05
August	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05
September	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.05
October	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05
November	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Roberts, white goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Nahigian Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Nahigian; carpets and rugs; The Breslin.
Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Herman, house furnishing goods; 45 West Twenty-sixth Street; The Hermitage.
Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. L. Adams, toys; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, china; 390 Broadway.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Berg, cloaks, millinery and women's wear; 80 Fifth Avenue.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; C. H. Collins, dress goods, silks and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. Middleton, dress goods, silks and ribbons; 214 Church Street.
Barker Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. Latimer, upholstery goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. B. Camp, rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; J. H. Mustard, notions; The Breslin.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

Perhaps you want a desirable Furnished Room? See Page 15.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
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STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Jan. 5th, 1910
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EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
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BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
200 shs. Eureka Consld. Mines Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. Greene Consolidated Gold Co.
300 shs. Greene Gold Silver Co.
200 shs. North Butte Extension Devlp. Co.
100 shs. Old Hundred Mining Co.
54 shs. Consumers' Brewing Co. of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
100 shs. Irving Natl. Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
33 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mutual Bank.
50 shs. International Banking Corpn.
200 shs. Seth Thomas Clock Co.
1 shr. Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Co. Pfd.
1 shr. Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Co. Common.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Paris-New York Fashion Co.
$5,000 2d Ave. R. R. Cons. 5s, 1948, (Trust Ctfs.)
25 shs. Union Exchange Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty & Trust Co.
25 shs. U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
85 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
125 shs. American District Telegraph Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Carnegie Trust Co.
10 shs. Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co.
$1,000 American Finance & Securities Co. 6% Special Contract Bd., with 10 shs. stock as bonus.
10 shs. Astor Trust Co.
1,000 shs. South American Gold Co.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Coal River R. R. 1st 4s, Guar.
$5,000 2d Ave. R. R. Cons. 5s, 1948, (Trust Ctfs.)
1,000 shs. Pacific Smelting & Mining Co. Cum. 7% Pfd.
30 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
15 shs. Fidelity Fire Ins. Co.
$11,000 Gunyaquil & Quito R. R. 1st 6s, 1932.

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FLORIDA.

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So Much to See
So Much to Do So Much to Enjoy
Hotels { St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, Bahama Islands, The Long Key Fishing Camp; Ponce de Leon and Alcazar, Hotel Ormond On-the-Halifax, Royal Poinciana and Breakers, Royal Palm on Bay Biscayne, Hotel Colonial, On the Florida Keys
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Steinway Baby Grands, from	$350 to $475
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Hardman	175
Kranich & Bach	175
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ITALY and EGYPT
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JAN. 5, FEB. 16, FEB. 2, MAR. 16
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ARABIC .....Jan. 20, to Alexandria
CRETIC .....Jan. 29; Mar. 12
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Liverpool Service. Calling at Fishguard, South Wales.
Quickest Route to London and Continent via Fishguard.
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MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA,
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
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LOST—Childs's Restaurant, 270 Sixth Av., Thursday last, two rings, diamond and a pearl; liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to McKeever, 25 Pine St., first floor.

LOST.—In Siegel Cooper's, at 2:15 P. M. Friday, gray chamois purse, containing jewelry and money; liberal reward and no questions asked. H. Zeamans, 98 Morningside Av.

LOST—Dec. 30, diamond pendent earring, between 44 East 81st St. and Gramercy Park, probably in taxicab. $25 reward if returned to 13 Gramercy Park.

LOST—100th St. and Broadway, new sled, about 12:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Richard Brickner, 136 West 85th St.

LOST—Wednesday, large oval brooch, turquoise blue lava, carved with woman's head and set in gold frame. Liberal reward for return to Goddard, 266 West 94th.

LOST—Gentleman's watch and gold chain on Tuesday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, near or on 33d St.; reward. Behr, 777 Madison Av., corner 66th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 29,735, on Brevoort Savings Bank, corner Macon St. and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LOST—Lapis Lazuli and pearl brooch on Subway from 85th St. or to station, Knickerbocker limited; reward. Return Anthony, 2,337 Broadway.

LOST—Dark Spring overcoat; makers' names, "Rice & Duval." Suitable reward for return to Robert Gair, Jr., 120 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Mink neckpiece, on Broadway, between 96th and 102d Sts., after midnight, Dec. 29; liberal reward. Mrs. Lehman, 230 West 99th St.

LOST—Dec. 25, 26, at Hotel Ansonia or en route, ring, three diamonds, two sapphires. Return Hano, 72 West 68th St.; large reward.

LOST—North of 120th St., Tuesday, bar pin with 13 pearls; valued for associations; reward. H. B. Anderson, 400 West 151st St.

LOST—Dec. 28, small gunmetal watch on Broadway, between 104th and 105th Sts. Notify M. F., 530 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Pennsylvania Station waiting-room, fox muff; $10 reward. Return to M. Blumenthal, the Glenmore, 55th and 7th Av.

LOST—Sable fur muff, on 84th St. car at Park Av., Dec. 29. Liberal reward if returned to owner, 24 and 26 East 46th St.

LOST—Gold bead necklace, Broadway car or in Subway, Monday night; reward. E. F. MONJO, 9 West 20th St.

LOST—Brooch, twisted gold knot, Wednesday evening, Dec. 29; reward finder $5. Address A. F., 68 West 91st St.

LOST—A large skunk muff, coming from the Waldorf to West 70th St.; liberal reward. O. F. S., 19 Greene St.

LOST—Fur (fox shawl) on Subway express, Wednesday, 1-2 P. M. Return to L. Bauer, 215 West 71st St.

LOST—Black bag, gold cross; 110th St., Morningside Av.; reward. Return store, 2,847 Broadway.

LOST—Dec. 29, gold fraternity badge watch key, marked K. A.; reward. Room 189, 45 Broadway.

LOST—Purse containing money, ring, key, card; reward. Return to store, 770 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Coral cameo brooch, between Macy's and 41st St.; $25 reward. D. Boyle, 122 West 41st St.

LOST—Bank book No. 226,946, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Christmas, 3d Av. "L," bag, silver rim, contents. Return 102 East 60th. Reward.

LOST—Dec. 24, mink muff in Koch's, 125th St.; reward. Fowler, 217 West 125th.

LOST—Bank book No. 226946, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Near East 52d St., handbag, containing keys and glasses. Weierback, 933 Park Av.

LOST—Locket; monogram R. M. F. Return Room 1,611, 27 William St.

$75.00 REWARD for diamond monogram M. B. fob lost Dec. 30, between 5th Av. and 16th St. and West 118th St.
TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Avenue and 37th.

$75 REWARD—For diamond (monogram M. B.) fob lost Dec. 30, between 5th Av. and 16th St. and West 118th St.
TIFFANY & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 37TH ST.

$50 REWARD will be paid for return of brooch containing pear shaped Mexican fire opal and 25 diamonds, lost Dec. 4, to Black Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—In Madison Sq. Park, small black dog; owner can have same by identifying. B. Bruce, Bartholdi Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday night, fox terrier dog, old; brown markings; reward. Goodale, 841 West End Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Lady's watch, with wrist fob; state where lost and identify. T 38 Times, Times Square.

FOUND—Automobile horn; give description, state when lost. Address T 41 Times, Times Square.

FOUND, Dec. 31.—POLICE DEPARTMENT.—Inquire at Detective Bureau, Correspondence Room, Grand and Centre Sts. 18-ft. open motor boat, automobile pump, open-face watch.

FOUND, Dec. 30.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. Co. Apply 9 Morris St.; SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Book, glove, pair mitts, keys, lace neckpiece, set teeth. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Glasses, bag, spectacles, bag, purse, odd gloves, 2 pairs gloves, paper, calendar, jacket, neckpiece, apron, &c., match safe, muffs. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—2 bags, glasses, pin, book, rubbers, odd glove, kimono, envelope designs, roll paper, scarf, overalls, braid, glass, skates, cigarettes, whisky. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—R. R. ticket, books, rubbers, jack, &c., switch, pin, overalls, trousers. SUBWAY—Papers, cane, 2 purses, pocketbook, pin, beads, book, case, tools, music, pair gloves, glove, neckpiece, sweaters, legal papers, dry goods, calendars, pair shoes, rubbers, odd rubbers, oar protector, veil, muffler, herbs, salmon.

FOUND, Dec. 22 to 28 inclusive.—LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Awaiting owners in office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Fishing rod, gloves, roll music, lady's waist, four packages, lady's coat, purse, 2 umbrellas, picture, muff, eyeglass case, eyeglasses, dinner pail, mitts, certificate.

FOUND, Dec. 31—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Package.

FOUND, Dec. 31—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Package, cane, umbrella, rubbers, case, bundle.

FOUND, Dec. 31—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Pocketbook, suit case, 2 pair rubbers, pair gloves, 4 packages.

FOUND, Dec. 31—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Corduroy case, fountain pen, photographs, walking cup, overshoes, cane, 7 pair rubbers, pair rubber shoes, diary, cap, pair gloves, lady's umbrella, book, cap, bundle. JERSEY CITY STATION—Pen, veil. DESBROSSES ST. BOAT—Package.

FOUND, Dec. 31—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Book, pair gloves, package, 2 suit cases, purse, eyeglasses.

FOUND, Dec. 30.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO., S. S. PRISCILLA, Fall River line—Cuffs and buttons, whisk broom, bottle opener, watch, 3 tin horns.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CANDY AND bonbon dippers wanted; ex-[illegible] Henri Hulde, Madison and Vanderbilt

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

LADY CANVASSER of good appearance can make good money canvassing for new unique proposition. W. C. Reeves & Co., 124 East 23d St.

STRAW SEWERS on ladies' hats. Highland Hat Co., 70-72 Wooster St.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CUSTOM CLERKS WANTED.—Custom frauds mean many appointments; examinations in New York coming; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. CU. 53, Rochester, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL MANAGER.—American, 35 to 40 years old, of good appearance and address, with knowledge of electricity, who is not a practical mechanic, but is mechanically inclined, to take charge of an office in the electrical line where a force of practical men are employed, and who can direct their efforts and demand their respect; level-headed man with executive ability and good judgment wanted. Address, stating age, salary expected, and experience, J 182 Times Downtown.

EVER TASTE a real "Lititz Bretzel"? If you knew how delicious they are you'd understand why our agents make big money; every family weekly customer; exclusive rights given. Lititz Bretzel Co., Box 20 Lititz, Pa.

MEN tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.—Commencement salary, $800; Spring examinations everywhere; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 265 J, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced and well acquainted beer salesman for imported and Western beer for Manhattan; best of references and American Surety bond necessary; state experience, references, and salary expected; a good steady position for the right man who is able to make good. T 28 Times, Times Square.

SALESMEN.—For automobile rim; on commission basis only; big money to the right man; business established; large territory; only men with good records and familiar with the business need apply. Address Sales Manager, Box 345 Times, Wall St.

SALESMEN.—Five first-class salesmen; men who know how to sell; experience not necessary; special inducements to right men. Mr. Caldwell, 9 East 26th St., Room 226.

SWITCHMEN WANTED — EXPERIENCED RAILROAD SWITCHMEN FOR YARD WORK, WHERE STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS; ONLY COMPETENT MEN, PHYSICALLY SOUND, ACCEPTED. APPLY ONE FLIGHT UP, 129 CEDAR ST.

WANTED—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $69. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world.

YOUNG MAN in real estate office as stenographer and general office assistant. Write, stating experience and salary, together with references. J 135 Times Downtown.

General.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AGENTS who are acquainted with property owners to sell our leader and roof protector; big money maker. F. W. Sander & Co., 123 East 116th St.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

DOMESTIC HELP.—Competent; investigated references; satisfaction assured; bonded. Kemper, 615 Columbus Av. 9348 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel. 486 Morningside.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

YORKVILLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted, trained chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers. 1210—Lenox.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau St. Cort. 4221.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

JAPANESE Young Men's Association Employment Bureau.—Good, trustworthy help furnished for private families, clubs, institutions. Telephone, Plaza 6580. 798 Lexington Av.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th. Bond, $1,000; guarantees A1 help. 'Phone 1119 Harlem.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidential. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COMPANION, &c.—By lady of refinement as companion or mother's help. Address Mrs. K., 200 West 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accurate, reliable; thoroughly experienced; operates any machine rapidly; understands office work; best references furnished; $15. Qualified, 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; understands routine office work; desires position with reliable firm where there is advancement; $8. Proficient, 110 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, up to date; does well anything she attempts; competent. 139 Times Downtown.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires work; books opened, closed, systematized, written up, balanced, kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Telephone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert bookkeeper, writes up, balances books; regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT estimates for monthly audits, trial balances, year 1910. P. O. Box 226 Madison Square.

DESIGNER, &c.—By designer and manufacturer lingerie dresses and waists; 15 years' experience; capable taking charge factory. T 33 Times, Times Square.

Notable Gain In Want Advertising

In 1909 The New York Times printed 546,199 lines of Want Advertising compared with 264,550 lines in 1908.

The gain is 281,649 lines, almost up to the three hundred thousand mark, and over one hundred per cent. increase.

Want Advertising in The Times consists of Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, Business Opportunities and Lost and Found.

Advertisers in The Times obtain the highest class of results.

The New York Times excludes fraudulent and misleading advertisements.

There is an ever increasing confidence on the part of the people in the cleanliness and reliability of Want Advertising Columns of The Times.

The New York Times,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ELECTRICIAN wants steady work; can take charge; good reference; good on new work or repairs; mechanical work. Vetterlein, 721 53d St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICIAN.—Four years' experience; best references; wiring of any kind. Address W. M. Underhill, Greenwich, Conn.

JANITOR or ENGINEER.—German, would like an elevator apartment, or two or more houses to care for; at present employed as engineer in private high school; would like to make a change; understands steam heat, elevators, repairs; best references. Wyland, 37 East 62d St.

SALESMAN selling embroideries to the manufacturing trade, desires connection with embroidery house; domestic preferred. T 8 Times, Times Square.

USEFUL MAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By couple, as useful man and chambermaid and waitress; with good family; references. Box T 23 Times, Times Square.

VIOLIN PLAYER in restaurant; terms reasonable. J 120 Times Downtown.

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Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (11th St.)—Desirable large rooms; front parlor; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; telephone.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Elegant, large room; perfect appointments; first-class table; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms, well heated, with excellent board, $7.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, running water; first-class table; moderate.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Large second floor front, also medium sized room; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; electric light, steam heat.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room; well furnished; southern cooking; excellent table; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Second-floor room, southern exposure; table guests.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second floor large back room; table board.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Excellent board, warm, comfortable rooms, running water; table guests; telephone; references.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food cooked in best manner.

82D ST., 8 WEST.
High grade; homelike; table board.
2 meals, $5; 3 meals, $6 weekly.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Delightful, warm rooms; excellent cooking; telephone; convenient "L," Subway; table guests.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; table boarders; reference. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone reasonable.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome single room, bath; superior board; special dinners; weekly; references.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.,) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished; baths, shower, laundry; excellent, liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

127TH ST., 213 WEST.—Handsome rooms, private house; excellent home table.

129TH ST., 162 WEST.
ELEGANT LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS;
EXCELLENT HOME TABLE,
RATES VERY REASONABLE.

149TH ST., 540-546 WEST, Near Broadway, "The Audubon." (Main Entrance 542.)
First-class rooms and board,
$7 to $10, for one,
$14 to $18 for two.
Every comfort. A real home.
Booklet on request. Teleph. 1144—Audubon.

156TH ST. 540 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every home comfort; excellent table; gentlemen only; one block Subway express; private house.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautiful furnished rooms; private baths; telephones; superior table.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

1.—MADISON AV., 17, The Thompson.—Single, double rooms; private baths; table guests.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

LONGWOOD AV., 917, (Prospect Av. Subway station two blocks.)—Large room, with board, $6; steam heat, tiled bath, hot water. Barnes.

MADISON AV., 830, (70th St.)—Large and small fourth floor room, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; references.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Board Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

By young lady, pleasant furnished room, with board, in well-kept house or apartment in West Seventies or Eighties; about $10 weekly. T 21 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.—Chesterfield; all new, handsomely furnished; elevator; steam; porcelain bath; $3.50. Clark.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, one or two men; next bath; breakfast optional; references.

41ST ST., 124 WEST.—Parlor floor to let; opportunity for club or business; electricity, decorations.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

46TH ST., 232 WEST.—Large room, private bath; cozy hall room; clean, quiet, refined home.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor, dentist; suite or separate; first-class house; references.

45TH, 362 WEST.—Room suitable for two; bath, heat, hot water; $3. Syron.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; connecting bath; gentleman; references.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Physician's office; use of waiting room; apartments first class. Owner.

50TH ST., 156 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; suitable for two; $1 and $2 per day; private. Telephone 488—Columbus.

55TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms.

64TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large and small, sunnie room; all conveniences; independent. moderate.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights; telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; private baths; excellent service; breakfast; telephone; references.

72D ST., 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single; also large, with private bath; continuous hot water.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; private house; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; near "L" and Subway stations.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm rooms; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, bath; medium room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Parlor room, south; extension; for physician; reception room; telephone.

78TH ST., 250 WEST, corner Broadway.—Desirable large rooms; southern exposure; telephone; Subway a block. Gilbert.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—(Bachelors;) superior accommodations; handsome rooms; high-class house; quiet, refined; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; private house; L and Subway.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Newly furnished, light room; second floor; telephone. Apartment B.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms with board; everything new; office and reception room for physician; board optional; references.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single rooms; reasonable; near Park.

83D, 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; sunny; well heated; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, warm room; private house; references.

84TH ST., 108 WEST.—Cozy room; running water; adjoining bath; hall service; $5; breakfast. Huber.

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms: gentlemen; references. Bachman.

88TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful parlor alcove; separate entrance; piano; gentleman; price moderate; telephone. Johnstone.

88TH ST., 570, West End Av.—Private, handsomely furnished suite, baths; terms moderate. 7096—Riverside.

90TH ST., 59 WEST.—Elegant large room; running water; suitable for two; three gentlemen; reasonable; references.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen; breakfast; Subway, "L." Powell.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Lovely, warm, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; select; convenient locality; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, $6; room suitable two, $4.50; telephone, "L."

98TH ST., 150 WEST.—2 large comfortable rooms; gentlemen; reference; $3 per; steam heat. Haubert.

110TH ST., 237 WEST.—Nice, large, outside room; also room with private bath; excellent location; all conveniences; references. Apartment 2.

118TH ST., 430 WEST, (Apt. 46.)—Desirable room in outside elevator apartment.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—$3; small, comfortable rdoom; all conveniences; independent. Kinkaid.

121ST ST., 168 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; steam heat; one, two gentlemen; well furnished; reasonable.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L," Subway.

126TH ST., 177 WEST.—Doctor's office, established twelve years; electric light and every modern convenience.

127TH ST., 251 WEST.—Third-floor room; quiet, private house for Christian American man or business woman; seen in evening; references.

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Sunny southern room, with refined, homelike people.

143D ST., 477 WEST.—Large front room, $4; heat, bath; reference. Ruggles.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless, residential neighborhood, overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; homelike. J 130 Times Downtown.

CHARLES ST., 10, (near 6th Av. "L."—Furnished rooms; heated; hot water; southern exposure.

DOCTOR, dentist; elegant large back parlor; running water; all service; extension; moderate. 59 West 90th.

HANDSOMELY furnished suite, man and wife or gentleman; Central Park West. Telephone 2975 River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen; $12.50 weekly upward; also beautifully furnished rooms, $4 weekly upward.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 695, (145th.)—Attractive outside room; pleasant, permanent home; adult family; accessible. Apartment 56.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences. 'Phone 412—Spring.

East Side.

1.—MADISON AV., 148.—Desirable double and single rooms; steam heated; army, navy, and Southern people accommodated; telephone.

20TH ST., 212 EAST.—Business woman will share apartment with respectable woman employed; housekeeping. Green.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant heated room, parlor, suitable for studio, doctor's office; board optional.

43D, 4 EAST.—Two large rooms; one large hall room; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

32D ST., 19 EAST.
Large, handsome rooms; private bath; restaurant attached; hotel service.

62D ST., 100 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Front parlor, large room; bath, running water, steam heat; telephone.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Newly decorated rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

123D ST., 229 EAST.—Furnished room for gentlemen, light housekeeping; steam and bath; $2 upward.

126TH ST., 8 EAST.—A large back parlor, well furnished; hot and cold water in room; quiet neighborhood; price moderate.

LONGWOOD AV., 917, (Prospect Av. Subway station two blocks.)—Grand, large room, $3.50; other rooms, $3; hot water, steam; board. Barnes.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; hot and cold water, with and without private baths; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and bridge. 3 Montague Terrace.

PUTNAM AV. 234, Near Nostrand.—Attractively furnished room; central location; private family; references required.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 306-312 West 54th Street. Rev. Leighton Williams, D.D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Way of Life and the Way of Death." 8 P. M., "The Era of Mercy and the Era of Judgment."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., west of B'way. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Christ That Is to Be." 7:45 P. M., "A New Year's Command."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor.—The Rev. Linn E. Wheeler of South New Berlin will preach: Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45; Dr. Haywood will occupy the pulpit again next Sunday.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
THE REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
Pastor Haldeman WILL NOT OCCUPY HIS PULPIT. The Rev. GEORGE DOUGLAS of Flushing will preach morning and evening, 11 and 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Av., Cor. 31st St.,
CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"The American Church in 1910."
8 P. M.—"New Year's Resolutions—Why They Are Made and Broken."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor. Rev. Robert Walker will preach 11. Rev. Edward B. Simmons, 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister, Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning—Subject: "The New Year's Symphony." Evening—Subject: "The Outlook for 1910."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street,
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—11, the pastor preaches a New Year's sermon, "Let the Dead Bury Their Dead;" 8, People's service. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston. "Some Follies It Is Time for Civilized People to Drop."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH.
74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8.
WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D.D., LL.D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—11 A. M.
—MR. ALFRED MARTIN—
on NEW YEAR JOY.
Children's Christmas Festival Repeated.

FIRST ETHICAL SOCIETY, Elks Hall, 59th St., 8th Av.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, Margaret Gaule, Psychic. Special Music. Seats free.

Jewish.

At TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark, N. J., will preach. All are welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
81ST ST., COLUMBUS-AMSTERDAM AVS.
STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI.
SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15.
TRUTH-SEEKERS & HERESY-HUNTERS, ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Ave. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Magnes on "Have the Jews a Mission?" All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ST. JAMES, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d., W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

CALVARY METHODIST CHURCH,
129th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 10:45 A. M., Holy Communion and reception of members.
7:45 P. M., preaching by the Pastor.
Gospel services every night (except Saturday) during the month of January.

GRACE CHURCH, 104th St., west of Columbus Av. Charles Howland Cookman, Minister.—11, Holy Communion and Reception of Members. 8, "Lights Along the Shore."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor, followed by Service of Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
Special Prayer Services next week Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th St., West of Columbus Av.,
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—COMMUNION MEDITATION.
8 P. M.—"NEW PATHS." Special Music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "THE RIGHT RECKONING."
8 P. M., IMPROMPTU SERVICE.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
Short talk by the Pastor on "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway, J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., Communion; 8 P. M., "Moral and Spiritual Rebirths"; week of prayer, union services, Faith Presbyterian and Jane St. M. E. Churches uniting.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Pastor's class in doctrinal studies, 10:15 A. M. Topic this Sunday: "THE ONE GOD." All are welcome. Service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject:
"THE NEW MAN."
Christ's self-designation as THE SON OF MAN, and the divine appeal which it carries to men to-day.

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Belasco Theatre, W. 42d St., near Broadway.—Sundays, 11 A. M.; Julia Seton Sears, M. D., speaker. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
{ Rev. Robert Davis.
Dr. Richards will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the afternoon at 4.
Mr. Davis at EVENING SERVICE at 8.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
MEN'S CLASS led by Mr. Davis.
Wednesday Service, 8 P. M.; Friday, 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. Broadway, 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, Jr., Assistant.
Dr. Merle-Smith preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "HOPE AND OPTIMISM FOR THE NEW YEAR." Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday morning at 9:45; Sunday School, 3 P. M.; Devotional meeting Wednesday Evening at 8. ALL WELCOME.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D. D., will preach in the morning.
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach in the afternoon.
Sunday School meets at 9:30 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., President of the Bible Teachers' Training School, will teach the Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Congregational meeting Wed. evg., 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.

TAMMANY IS GOING TO CLEAN HOUSE NOW

That Is the Latest Theory of the Future Policy of Big Chief Murphy and the Rest.

SULLIVAN LEADERS AIMED AT

Possibility of a Slogan for Ballot Reform on the Wigwam's Banner—Something Has to be Done.

The Tammany Tiger, being unable to change his stripes, will try hard to cover them up beneath a veneer of respectability. Before very long, it was learned yesterday, Tammany Hall will inaugurate a scheme of political window dressing which is calculated to stretch out over four years and work mischief to its political opponents. The information came on unquestionable authority, according to which this plan has been the topic of many conferences in which a little group of Tammany leaders, including Chieftain Charles F. Murphy, has taken part.

Only about half a dozen leaders in the organization are said to have been taken into the Chieftain's confidence in reference to the housecleaning scheme, because it involves the elimination of at least half a score of leaders who in the past have virtually held the balance of power within the organization. The Bowery, it was said yesterday, will know its present leaders no more after the work has been completed.

Sullivans Blamed for Defeat.

The reform within Tammany Hall, according to the information allowed to get out, will be directed chiefly against the little group of leaders who have become known as "Sullivan men." When the rank and file of Tammany Hall was boiling over with indignation at a defeat in a municipal year which would deprive thousands of good Tammany men of good jobs in the city service, there was an inclination at first to hold Leader Murphy responsible for what had happened, and there was much angry inside talk of getting his scalp at the earliest opportunity.

This came at the reorganization meeting held last Wednesday night, and if Mr. Murphy was returned to power it was said to be due wholly to the fact that the responsibility for Tammany's defeat had been shifted in the meantime to other shoulders. One element in the situation militating in Mr. Murphy's favor was declared to be his steadfast insistence, against advice from other leaders, that Mayor-elect Gaynor must be the Tammany nominee. The election of Mr. Gaynor, while the rest of the Tammany ticket went down to defeat, for that reason has been appropriated for Mr. Murphy by his friends within the organization as a feather to stick in his political cap.

The nomination for Controller of Robert R. Moore, who became the target for much abuse, whether deserved or not, during the campaign; the nomination of Senator Christopher D. Sullivan for Sheriff, and the nomination of George P. Roesch for Judge of the City Court, on both of whom the hottest Fusion fire was concentrated, are the causes which are declared by Mr. Murphy and his friends in the organization to have contributed more to the defeat in the municipal election than anything else. All these nominations were concessions to the Sullivan clan, which unless placated, would have wielded enough influence in the City Convention to have prevented the nomination of Mr. Gaynor, with aid from Brooklyn, where the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren had axes of his own to grind.

Agreement with the New League?

From a man prominent in the Democratic League movement it was learned yesterday that Tammany Leader Murphy, prior to the Mayoralty campaign, had sounded certain members of that organization with a view of ascertaining what their attitude would be during the campaign, and that the passive attitude assumed by the League while the fight was in progress had been made with the direct understanding that Tammany would set its house in order and make the organization respectable enough to admit of Democrats of the type represented within the League movement again taking an active part in organization affairs.

It was also intimated that Mayor-elect Gaynor may have been partly instrumental in making Tammany Leader Murphy see the light. Mr. Gaynor, no matter who may be the nominal leader of the Democratic forces in this State, is the leader de facto. As far as the political end of his leadership is concerned, Murphy in Manhattan and the Bronx, McCooey in Brooklyn, Gresser in Queens, and McCormack in Richmond, will be compelled to depend on him for patronage.

There is said to have dawned on Leader Murphy and others who are to join hands with him in the effort to bring about reform in Tammany Hall a realization that a new era in politics is at hand. From time to time there have been plaintive admissions on the part of Tammany district leaders when talking with their friends that they are no longer able to keep the young men in line.

Sons of Democratic fathers no longer become Democrats when they reach voting age. They have deserted by wholesale to the Hearst standards at election time. Many have become Republicans, when tradition and early environment should make them safe Tammany men, because they have felt that they could not afford to wear the stamp of an organization the name of which has been so coupled with scandal.

The reform movement within Tammany, according to the information at hand, may begin at the next primaries, but will not stop short when the elimination of certain undesirable leaders has been achieved. It will go further. Primary reform is one of the things that will be emblazoned on the banners of Tammany in its process of regeneration. This demand has come in a spirit of good faith from some of the leaders who are clean and have found themselves in a position where they have been compelled to fight for their leadership at the primaries against candidates placed in the field by the saloon element, or by the keepers of vicious resorts in their districts, whom they have offended in their efforts to maintain wholesome conditions in their respective bailiwicks.

SUSPENDS SECRETARY SKELLY

One of Leader Murphy's Correspondents Will Lose Eight Days' Pay.

The State Civil Service Commission concluded yesterday its investigation of the subject matter of the letters writen by Assistant Secretary Skelly of the Municipal Commission to State Senator Frawley at Mt. Clemens, Mich., which were published in the Murphy series. While exonerating him from serious offense, the commission recommends that he be reprimanded for "very bad taste and serious indiscretion."

The Municipal Commission later in the day ordered the suspension of Mr. Skelly for eight days without pay, and that he be "severely reprimanded."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—Madison Av. and 47th St.; American Express Co.	$500,000
3:10—Madison St.; Morris Warshowsky	$250
7:20—619 E. 16th St.; Joseph Sigush	$5
7:50—502 W. 152d St.; William Buos	$10
10.25—804 E. 21st St.; Post Graduate Hospital	$25
11:30—298 Henry St.; George Mihl	Slight
11:30—88 E. 114th St.; unknown	Slight
P. M.	
1:10—2,335 Old Broadway; Louis Brown	$50
1:10—506 W. 139th St.; Reny Lasha	$100
2:55—12 Essex St.; L. Kaplan	$50
4:45—308 E. 122d St.; Virginia Worth	$50
5:25—145 E. 25th St.; Fields & Culls	$10
5:25—342 E. 8th St.; Jacob Steinberg	$25
6:00—36 1st Av.; unknown	$10
6:15—304 E. 12th St.; George Lerose	$10
6:20—226 Varick St.; J. Hescheld	$15
7:00—285 Lenox Av.; George Ehret	Trifling
7:05—305 W. 55th St.; J. Marshall	Trifling
7:25—231 E. 29th St.; Patrick Rafferty	$100
7:30—122 Chrystie St.; Hurlington Estate	Trifling
7:40—112 W. 134th St.; Mrs. Middleton	Trifling
7:50—150 W. 27th St.; Sire Estate Co.	$25
8:10—421 E. 10th St.; L. Grossman	$50
8:40—506 W. 32d St.; Mrs. Mary Carroll	$80
9:25—121 Lafayette St.; Publishers' Printing Co.	Trifling
10:00—500 W. 168th St.; Edward H. Choon	Trifling
10:20—519 E. 148th St.; Meyer Weil	Trifling

MRS. KIP AGAIN A BRIDE.

Walks from Divorce Court to Marry J. M. Little, a Mining Man.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 31.—Before the ink had dried on the divorce decree granted her by Judge W. H. A. Pike dissolving her marriage to Henry Spies Kip of New York, Mrs. Frances Kip became the wife of Julius McCarty Little, a wealthy young mining man of this city and representative of Wendell Phillips of New York City in mining interests in Nevada.

Mrs. Kip, fearing that her divorce would not be granted if any obstacle appeared, did not ask for the custody of her child, and this very act nearly resulted in the Judge withholding the decree. After she had obtained her divorce and had been allowed to resume her maiden name of Frances Coster Jones, she went to the clerk's office, just at the foot of the stairs leading to the Judge's chambers, and there met Mr. Little and his friend, A. G. Agnew, a Government representative in land fraud cases in this city.

She and Little formally applied for a marriage license, she giving her age as 26 and Little giving his as 25. The marriage license was granted, and they hurried into a cab and to Mrs. Kip's home, which she rented when she came here to get a divorce. There they were met by the Rev. C. L. Mears of the Congregational Church, who had already been summoned by Mrs. Kip's servant. He quickly married them, and they re-entered the cab and were whirled off to the station, to catch an early train for San Francisco. They will spend a few days in San Francisco, and then return to Reno.

Mrs. Kip will keep her present cottage in this city, but will spend some of her time with her husband at Johnsville, Cal., a little mining camp in the Sierras, where he is Superintendent of the Plumas Eureka Mine, belonging to himself, Col. Winfield Scott Proskey, and Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Little came to this city about five years ago, and has invested much money in Nevada mines. He is a son of Capt. William McCarty Little, U. S. N., who is a resident of Newport, R. I., and has a brother, Lewis Little, who is a Captain of United States Marines and is now in Nicaragua.

Mrs. Kip informed the court that she has an income of $4,000 a year and a future which she cannot touch at present. When informed yesterday that Mrs. Kip had been married immediately after securing her divorce Judge Pike was incensed and said:

"Had I known that Mrs. Kip had intended to be married after securing her divorce I would have held her decree up for six months. The laws of this State give the Judges the right to do this, and I certainly would have been justified in doing so. She made a sufficient showing to secure a divorce under our laws, and I would have had to grant it, but I could have postponed this wedding. Women like Mrs. Kip are casting discredit on the courts of this State by their actions.

"It is not the intent and spirit of the laws of Nevada that women or men either should secure a divorce and immediately after becoming disentangled from one matrimonial alliance enter into another.

"I can say that if ever I have any reason to believe that a man or woman seeking a divorce in my court in the future intends to be married immediately after securing the decree I will hold the decree the time allowed by law. I will certainly do all I can to stop such proceedings in my section of the district court."

GARY ON THE STEEL OUTLOOK.

Enough Orders Booked to Keep the Mills Busy, He Says.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and the recognized leader of the iron and steel industry, outlined his ideas of the trade situation at the opening of the New Year in a brief statement yesterday. His remarks had the same conservatively optimistic tenor which characterized all of his utterances during the period of recovery from the panic when, as the spokesman for the entire steel trade, he was frequently called upon to sound the keynote of conditions.

"So far as relates to the iron and steel industry of this country at present, there is little need for an elaborate statement," he said. "The figures which are given out from time to time speak for themselves. For the past eight months the new orders received by the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation have been gratifying.

"During December the bookings have been about 50,000 tons per day, while their capacity is about 41,000 tons per day. The only concern at the mills is to satisfy customers in regard to deliveries. Unlike former periods there has of late been little, if any, business taken for speculative purposes; on the contrary, the specifications for prompt delivery are more pronounced than ever before.

"There is nothing in sight to indicate there will be any great reduction in the iron and steel trade for the year 1910. Most of the manufacturers have orders which will fully occupy their mills far into the future, and the new business from day to day, which continues active and large, will soon fill the books for the entire year.

"Of course, there are always possible dangers ahead, such as unjust and unreasonable legislation or inconsiderate action by public officials, which tend to create distrust and thus postpone commitments for further extensions. Or, what is more probable, there may be overconfidence, overextension, too rapidly rising prices, or other mistakes by those who are in charge of important affairs.

"The lawmakers, the administrators of the law, and the active business and financial members of the community are all interested in working together to improve the material as well as the moral conditions of the people, and this will be of great benefit. We have all learned something by experience the past few years.

"I think there is no one more desirous of maintaining prosperity, so far as the same is consistent with good government, than the President himself."

JEROME SLIPS QUIETLY OUT.

And an Air of Unreality Fills the Criminal Court Building.

When Mr. Jerome slipped quietly out of the Criminal Court Building early yesterday afternoon, no little surprise was expressed that he should make so unceremonious a departure from a place where he has served as Justice of Special Sessions and District Attorney for nearly fifteen years. But if Mr. Jerome wishes to fire any guns he can do so to-day, for he will be back in his office to welcome Mr. Whitman when he comes to take possession.

The new District Attorney and such members of his staff as have been appointed will assemble there this morning and proceed to Part I. of General Sessions, where they will be sworn into office by Judge O'Sullivan, who is to hold court for that purpose.

The Criminal Court Building without Mr. Jerome filled its halls yesterday with an atmosphere of unreality. From the Coroners' office arose weird sounds of merriment, where Coroner Acritelli was being presented with a loving cup by his associates. The presentation speech was made by Abe Levy, who came all the way from Atlantic City to make it.

The mild alarm regarding the disruption of the building was renewed yesterday when a steampipe in the office of the Clerk of Special Sessions burst and flooded the place with water. The excitement subsided until late in the afternoon, when the shored and battered walls echoed a piercing scream, followed by wails of distress. Visions of Mr. Jerome giving vent to his feelings filled the minds of those in the galleries, but it was found to be nothing more than an early New Year's celebration of an attaché of the building.

GOOD FOR JEWISH POOR.

Mr. Abraham Believes New Bridge Will Take Them Into Sunshine.

Replying to Adolph Lewisohn, the Manhattan banker, thanking him for a contribution of $1,000 to the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities and Philanthropies, an organization which begins today the work of assisting the Jewish poor in that borough, Abraham Abraham, one of the organizers, expressed the belief that the opening of the new Manhattan Bridge would be the means of relieving the present congestion on the east side, Manhattan, and result in the establishment of another Jewish colony in South Brooklyn similar to the one in Brownsville.

"The scattering of our people is a good things, at least over here." Mr. Abraham declared. "They have better housing and more sunshine."

SHOWS THAT NAGLE STAYS ON THE JOB

Then Park Commissioner Smith Remarks That Col. Smith Never Did "a Lick of Work."

SO HE WAS REMOVED

Commissioner Learned of a Scheme to Scalp Him Also, but Controller Metz Stood by Him.

Park Commissioner Smith, in denying yesterday that the abolition of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Park Board and the dismissal of its incumbent, Col. Clinton H. Smith, grew out of the Nagle inquiry, in which Col. Smith testified, "God knows what Nagle's duties are," intimated that instead the Nagle inquiry itself might have resulted from Commissioner Smith's own activity toward abolishing a salaried office in which, he says, no service was performed.

As early as 1903, said Commissioner Smith, when the Willcox board was in control of the parks, efforts were made to abolish the Assistant Secretaryship as useless, but were abandoned temporarily because Col. Smith was a Spanish war veteran. Mr. Smith exhibited copies of letters, dated as far back as October, showing that the matter was a subject of correspondence between himself and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling.

The letter, which directly asked for an opinion on the subject, was not written until Wednesday of this week, Commissioner Smith declaring that, having found out that any reference to Col. Smith in his correspondence had "leaked," either at his office or at that of the Corporation Counsel, he decided not to write the formal request for the opinion until the opinion was ready. He feared that an injunction would be sought to tie his hands.

The Commissioner said that Controller Metz himself had told him that when he, Park Commissioner Smith, had so arranged that no provision had been made in the early draft of the present budget for the payment of Col. Smith as Assistant Secretary of the board, Col. Alexander S. Bacon sought out the Controller and proposed a lan to prevent the reappointment of the Park Commissioner by the incoming Mayor.

Only two nights ago, Commissioner Smith said, Controller Metz said to him: "Commissioner, they have been trying to get under your belt through me."

Commissioner Smith said that Controller Metz had been approached because there was known to have been some friction between the two offices, but that the Controller believed in him and would not be a tool. Regarding the work of his private secretary, John E. Nagle, as to whose duties Col. Smith gave his famous testimony, "God knows," Commissioner Smith said:

"If I were to tell what his duties are he would be of no more service to me. I have offered to tell the Mayor what Mr. Nagle does. The Mayor never has said he did not ask me to appoint Nagle, as reported by John Purroy Mitchel, that modern Ajax of the City Government, but the Mayor did not ask me until after he had broken with Percy Nagle.

"Come here, John," called out the Commissioner, and Secretary Nagle was at his side in a moment, showing quite emphatically that he was "on the job," though it was then some time after office hours.

When Secretary Nagle had retired the Commissioner sent for a clerk.

"How long have you been here?" the Commissioner asked.

"Eight years, Sir."

"How often have you seen Mr. Nagle here since his appointment?"

"Every day, Sir."

"They did not subpoena him," added the Commissioner when the clerk left the room. "Mr. Nagle has been here every day except when excused by me for good reasons. He's a fine young man, a real man, and I'll stand by him."

Commissioner Smith said he was absolutely positive that Col. Smith had never done a "lick of work" for the department, and he didn't recall having seen him in the office for a long time, except on Thursday afternoon after he had been dismissed. Then he had to be threatened with ejection by force before he would leave.

FISCHER-HANSEN OUT OF JAIL.

Steamboat Captain Suspended for Helping Him Avoid Publicity.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, with the aid of a steamboat Captain, evaded those who had gathered yesterday to see him leave Blackwell's Island after having served an eight months' sentence for bribery. Commissioner Hebberd of the Charities Department declared later that the Captain's action was illegal.

Good behavior had lessened his sentence of ten months imposed when he pleaded guilty to bribing Anthony Macaluso to testify for him when he was tried for extorting money from Joseph O'Brien, a decorator of Philadelphia. It was understood that in consideration for pleading guilty Hansen had agreed to leave the country on his release in return for an income to be provided by his father-in-law, Isaac V. Brokaw.

When Hansen heard that reporters were waiting for him yesterday at the Blackwell's Island pier, instead of leaving the island at 9 A. M., as he might have done, he waited. He changed his striped suit for one of black, and watched from the prison one boat after another that might have borne him to freedom drop down the river.

At last a young man in black landed at the island, and it became known that he was in some way connected with Hansen. At 11:30 o'clock Hansen came down to the pier of the steamboat Bronx of the Charities Department. He jumped aboard, the reporters behind him. Down from the upper deck ran Capt. Williams as if all was prearranged. He caught Hansen by the arms, hurried him up the companionway, and locked him in the pilot house. Of that act Commissioner Hebberd, who to-day ceases to be Commissioner, spoke to Capt. Williams later on. He told him that, as Williams should know, the act was quite against the rules of the Government Steamboat Inspectors; that if he were not going out of office he would follow the matter up. At the East Fifty-third Street pier there were a couple of detectives in waiting for Hansen's arrival. As the boat came to her pier, the crew called all ashore. But Hansen didn't go. The boat, instead of going directly to the island, started up stream.

The Bronx did go on down to the Twenty-sixth Street pier, but, so far as could be learned, Hansen was not aboard when it got there.

According to the keepers of the prison, Hansen was not at all popular there, though before leaving he distributed a good many oranges and other things about the prison.

VANDERBILT Y. M. C. A. OPENED

Alfred G. Gives $110,000 Building as Newport Memorial to His Father.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 31.—The newest Young Men's Christian Association building in the United States, which is known as the Cornelius Vanderbilt Memorial Building and is the gift of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, was dedicated this evening.

Prominent citizens, the clergy, city and State officials, and a former Governor of Rhode Island, George H. Utter, were present, and William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, made the principal address. Thomas P. Peckham, President of the Newport Young Men's Christian Association, accepted the building, which cost, with the furnishings and land, $146,600. Of this Mr. Vanderbilt gave $110,000 toward the cost of construction. The members of the Women's Auxiliary furnished the building.

IF YOU LOSE ANYTHING.

Telephone 1068 Bryant without delay and advertise the loss in The New York Times. Cost will be little and chances are the lost will be returned.—Adv.

MORSE TO PRISON ON SUNDAY.

Wife and Sons Expected to Go with Him to Atlanta—Family Provided For.

Charles W. Morse, it was learned yesterday, will be allowed to spend New Year's Day in the Tombs and to-morrow morning he will start for the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., under guard of United States Marshal Henkel and two of his deputies. Mr. Morse will go on the Seaboard Air Line train from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 10 A. M. His departure from the Tombs will therefore be about 9:30 A. M. Mrs. Morse and his two sons will probably travel on the same train.

The last chance of a renewed legal fight for Morse expired yesterday afternoon when Martin W. Littleton, his counsel, failed to appear at the Federal Building to make a motion for a writ of error based upon Judge Hough's refusal to assume jurisdiction on the last motion made on Morse's behalf, asking for a new trial on the ground that the jury which convicted him was subject to improper influence. The understanding had been reached between Mr. Littleton and United States Attorney Henry A. Wise on Thursday that should Mr. Littleton have any motion of this kind to make, he might give notice of it yesterday and argue it on Monday. This would have delayed Morse's departure for prison until Monday at least, but as Mr. Littleton failed to appear Mr. Wise decided to arrange for his transfer from the Tombs to Atlanta to-morrow.

Morse's wife, who was Mrs. Clemence Dodge, and his two sons, Harry and Ben Morse, and Campbell Carrington and W. E. Reid, a Boston friend, who has been here trying to help straighten out his affairs, spent a good deal of time with him at the Tombs yesterday. Morse refused to be seen and the immediate members of his family declined to talk.

No official statement could be obtained as to the affairs of Morse's family, but from quarters where Morse's matters are well known it was learned that Mrs. Morse has, or at least had as lately as last October, sufficient money to support herself and her husband's two sons until they have finished their education at Yale. When the general crash of Morse's schemes arrived, following the panic of 1907, it developed that Mrs. Morse's affairs were badly tangled up in those of her husband. Successful efforts were made last Fall to straighten them out and put them in shape where Mrs. Morse and the two sons would be independently situated regardless of the outcome of the legal fight that Morse was making for liberty.

It is believed that if Mrs. Morse goes to Atlanta on the train with her husband she will remain there so as to be near her husband during the early part of his imprisonment, at least. As she came from the South originally, the residence in the Georgia capital would not be a strange experience for her, and with both the sons still in college there are no family ties to keep her here.

Morse surprised Wall Street some months ago by regaining control of the Metropolitan Steamship Line, so far as the Presidency was concerned. From what could be learned downtown yesterday he will not continue in this place very long. If he doesn't resign steps will be taken to replace him shortly after he begins his fifteen years' prison term.

MISS MORGAN FOR UNIONISM.

And She Hopes the Girl Strikers Will Gain Their Demands.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, again showed her sympathy with the striking girl shirtwaist makers by attending the meeting yesterday of the committee that is arranging for a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to-morrow evening to protest against the attitude of some Magistrates and policemen toward the strikers who are arrested for picketing. The committee met in the rooms of the Woman's Trades Union League, in East Twenty-second Street, near Fourth Avenue. After it adjourned, Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh issued a statement in Miss Morgan's behalf, in which she says:

"Miss Anne Morgan authorizes the statement that she is in full sympathy with the struggles of the striking waist makers to obtain recognition for their union and she hopes they will be successful. She feels that any fair and reasonable proposition for a settlement ought to be carefully considered by the girls. It is very important to obtain an honorable settlement of the strike as soon as possible in order that the suffering among the girls may be stopped by their going back to work with their union recognized and with better conditions than obtained before the strike."

1909 BANKRUPTCY RECORD.

1,283 Petitions Filed, 300 by Workers to Escape Salary Garnishee.

There were 1,283 petitions in bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court in 1909, against 1,371 for 1908, 1,001 in 1907, and 828 in 1906.

The discharges from bankruptcy in 1909 were 700, against 472 in 1908, and 465 in 1907.

The total number of petitions filed since Aug. 1, 1898, when the act went into effect, is 13,135. The largest number of petitions filed in any one year was in 1899, when there were 1,695.

It is estimated that about 300 salesmen, clerks, and other employes have filed petitions in bankruptcy to get rid of salary garnishee.

SHOT BY RECKLESS CHINESE.

Mary Peters, Leaning Out of the Window, Hit by New Year Bullet.

Mary Peters, 16 years old, of 426 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and mortally wounded by Chee Sing, a Chinaman, who was celebrating New Years with a revolver and ball cartridges, early this morning. Sing was arrested and taken to the Fifth Avenue Police Station.

At the Seney Hospital, to which she was taken in an ambulance, it was said that Miss Peters was shot in the head and would die. Her father, John Peters, told the police that his daughter had gone to the window to watch a band of young men who were blowing horns and discharging revolvers loaded with blank cartridges.

Sing, who lives next door, came to his window and opened fire, striking Miss Peters.

A good day to start with a supply of Red-Man Collars. Bentwood a new shape.
EARL & WILSON

JERICHO
AUTO-HORN
FOR EFFICIENCY, BEAUTY OF TONE AND PRICE
IT BEATS THE WORLD

M'CLELLAN'S GOING A BRIEF 'GOOD NIGHT'

With a Smile and Bow to His Staff, the Mayor Tears the Last Sheet from the Calendar.

HELPS POLICEMAN'S WIDOW

Controller Metz, Before Quitting, Reinstates Three Employes He Had Suspended for Drunkenness.

Mayor McClellan remained at his office at the City Hall yesterday afternoon until nearly 6 o'clock winding up the odds and end of business and getting things in shape for the advent of Mayor Gaynor this forenoon. The Mayor was in a cheerful mood all afternoon, and just before he left the office called in his secretaries and chief assistants and stepping to his desk tore off the last sheet of a daily calendar which he has had there for some time.

About two months ago the mayor took this calendar and commencing at Dec. 31 numbered the days backward, thus being able to see at a glance how many days more were left of his term. As he tore off the sheet marked "One" yesterday he reached for his hat and stick and with a smiling bow remarked, "Good-night." This was his only word of farewell to City Hall and the city.

The Mayor's last official act was the writing of a letter to Police Commissioner Baker which read:

Hon. William H. Baker, Police Commissioner:

Dear Sir: Please investigate the death of Frank J. Stoddard, a patrolman, who was killed in the performance of police duty. If the circumstances warrant have his widow provided for from the pension fund. Respectfully,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor.

Stoddard was attached to the Canarsie Precinct, and was killed on the night of Sept. 28 by a trolley car. He left a wife and two children.

Mayor McClellan will be at the City Hall this morning to welcome Mayor Gaynor, who is expected to arrive about noon. There will be no formal exercises beyond a short greeting between the two in the Reception Room.

Controller Metz's office in the Department of Finance looked rather desolate at 5 o'clock as he bade farewell to the principal members of his staff. The walls were denuded of the many pictures of dinners and various other functions with which he had decorated them. The only bright spot was a new life-size painting of the Controller which hung between the windows on the Broadway side of the office. It is a very good likeness, the work of H. Deigendesch of Philadelphia.

Controller Prendergast has known of the gift for some time, and ordered that it be hung yesterday before Mr. Metz left the office. The portrait was presented to the city by a Philadelphia friend of the Controller. Near it hangs the picture of the only Republican Controller the city has ever had before Mr. Prendergast. He was Robert T. Haws, who served from 1859 to 1865.

The Controller's last official act was to reinstate three men on his office force whom he had suspended for drunkenness.

Metropolitan Opera House
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
To-day Mat., **Il Trovatore.** Mmes. Gadski, Flahaut; MM. Slezak, Gilly, Rossi. Cond., Tango.
To-night, **Manon.** Mmes. Alda, Heliane; MM. Clement, Dutilloy, de Segurola. Cond., Podesti.
Sunday (50c-$1.50), French Composers' Night. Soloists: Mmes. Courtenay, Flahaut, Maubourg; MM. Clement, Dutilloy, Gilly, Regia, de Segurola. Metrop. Opera Orch. Cond., Bendix.
NEXT WEEK: Mon. Evg. ..... Orfeo et Euridice
Tues. Evg. Special Perf'ce La Boheme. Mmes. Ciaparelli, Noria; MM. Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Gianoli, Pini-Corsi, de Segurola, Bada, Tecchi, Conductor, Podesti.
Wed. Evg. ..... Tannhaeuser
Thurs. Evg. ..... Otello
Fri. Evg. ..... La Gioconda
Sat. Aft'n, at 1:30. **Die Walkuere.** Mmes. Nordica, Fremstad, Homer; MM. Burrian, Whitehill, Blass, Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., **Madama Butterfly.** Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, de Segurola, Wulman, Bada, Bourgeois. Conductor, Podesti.

At the New Theatre.
NEXT WEEK. Thurs. Mat., **Pagliacci** and **Histoire d'un Pierrot.** Fri. Ev., **Don Pasquale** and **Histoire d'un Pierrot.**

Brooklyn Academy of Music.
One block from Atlantic Av. Subway Station.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 3, **Maestro di Cappella.** Mme. Fornia; MM. Pini-Corsi, Bada. **Rita Sacchetto** in her Art of Dance. **Pagliacci.** Mlle. Farrar; MM. Martin, Amato, Gilly, Bada. Cond., Tango.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1909-10.
To-day, Mat. at 2, (double bill,) **DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT;** Mmes. Tetrazzini, Duchene, Mr. John McCormack, MM. Gilibert, Nicolay; followed by **PAGLIACCI;** Mlle. Trentini, MM. Lucas, Sammarco, Crabbe, Venturini; Dir., M. Anselmi. To-night at 8, **POPULAR PRICES, ($3 to 75c), HERODIADE;** Mlles. Cavalieri, D'Alvarez, MM. Renaud, Duffault, Crabbe, Vallier; Mus. Dir., M. de la Fuente
SUNDAY, 8:30, Grand Operatic Concert. Mmes. Mazarin, Doria, Grippon, Mlles. Gerville-Reache, Trentini, Baron, MM. Huberdeau, Crabbe, Polese, Daddi, Duffault, and Entire Manh. Op. Orch. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., **THAIS;** Miss Garden, MM. Dalmores, Renaud, etc. Wed., **LUCIA;** Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc. Fri. (First Time in America), **GRISELIDIS;** Miss Garden, Mmes. Walter-Villa, Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Villa, Scott; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Aft., **THAIS;** Miss Garden, M. Renaud. Sat. Night, (Pop. Pr.,) **TROVATORE;** Mme. Grippon, Mlle. D'Alvarez, MM. Zerola, Sammarco.
Seats, all above, now selling.
SPECIAL—**ELEKTRA,** Tues. Evening, Jan. 25th. Prices for Elektra, $10 to $2.50.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) at 3
At the New Theatre
Mme. Carreno, SOLOIST.
Sinfonietta, CHADWICK (first time in N. Y.); Concerto A minor, GRIEG; Serenade for Wind Instruments, STRAUSS; Don Juan, STRAUSS.
and CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday Evg., Jan. 4, at 8:15.
SOLOIST. *Mme. Carreno*
Tickets, 50c. to $2. Boxes $15.
at 1 W. 34th St. and Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 8.
MME. **LIZA LEHMANN**
The CELEBRATED COMPOSER
First Appearance in America
and a QUARTETTE OF EMINENT SOLOISTS
"In a Persian Garden"
Tickets 50c to $2, now at Box Office.
Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 W. 57th St. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.
WINTER EXHIBITION

"Bethlehem"
A NATIVITY PLAY PRESENTED BY
The Christmas Play Association
with Christmas Carols & procession in costume,
CARNEGIE HALL, Jan. 6, at 2:30 P. M.
Play under management of Mr. BEN GREET.
Tickets now on sale at 1 W. 34th St., Room 505. Telephone 2956—Murray Hill.

Where to Take the Children To-day.
CARNEGIE HALL, TO-DAY at 2:30,
Shakespeare's Play with Mendelssohn Music
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. | BEN GREET and HIS PLAYERS.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Now on Sale at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert Tuesday Ev., Jan. 4, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Josef Kovarik.
Seats $1.50, at Box Office & Frances Sener, 1 W. 34

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME TO-MORROW NIGHT

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. 13 NIGHTS & 5 MATINEES ONLY
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"A great big popular success."—Eve. Sun
FRANCIS WILSON in his great hit,
THE BACHELOR'S BABY

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents
THE COMMANDING OFFICER

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day & Thurs. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST & the London Comedy Co.
in W. Somerset Maugham's PENELOPE

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15.
THE HARVEST MOON
Last Night. With GEORGE NASH.
NEXT MON. ..... SEATS NOW
OTIS SKINNER in YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
"A MERRY WIDOW HIT."—World.
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
THE NEXT OF KIN
ANOTHER TRIUMPH | by CHARLES KLEIN, Author of THE THIRD DEGREE and THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

LYCEUM THEATRE ..... SPECIAL NEXT MONDAY AT 3.
MISS KITTY in response to numerous requests, will give another
CHEATHAM SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
GENEE in THE SILVER STAR
BICKEL & WATSON and cast of 100.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"STRIKING, PICTURESQUE, THRILLING."—Herald.
THE GREATEST OF MODERN MELODRAMAS.
THE FIRES OF FATE
by A. CONAN DOYLE, Author of SHERLOCK HOLMES.

NEW YORK THEATRE EVGS. 8:15 MATS. WED & SAT. 2:15
HITCHCOCK IN COHAN'S AMUSING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN OWNS B'WAY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. EVGS. 8:15 MATS. WED & SAT. 2:15
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY with JOHN BARRYMORE

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
Edward Abeles in The Goddess of Liberty, with May de Sousa.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
"Where The Hell's That Cat?"
A LITTLE BROTHER OF THE RICH.

Garden. 27 St. & Mad. Av. | Eve. 8:20. Last Mat. To-day 2:20. LAST TIME HIS NAME ON THE DOOR

ASTOR B'way 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
"Go to the Astor & laugh." —Telegram.
SEVEN DAYS

BELASCO 44 St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15
STUYVESANT Mats To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE LILY

BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Evs. 8:15. Good Res'v'd Seats 50c.
David Belasco presents—2 Weeks Only—
FRANCES STARR in THE EASIEST WAY
Play by Eugene Walters. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2.

Tyson's (1122 B'way) at 25th St.
Open all day New Year's. Choice seats for all theatres and opera.
'Phone {5530 Madison. {8746 Gramercy.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT Madison Square Garden.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SHOW
N. Y. Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. Thousands of Birds. Best Display ever Given. Cavies, Song and Caged Birds. 10 A. M.—10:30 P. M. Adm., 50c. Children, 25c.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910. 12 PAGES.

"O GLAD YOUNG YEAR."

By JULIA C. R. DORR.

THY feet are light upon the morning hills,
O glad young year!
What dost thou bring to man, or bliss, or ban,
Or joy, or hope, or fear,
O glad young year!

A gay voice floated from the untroubled sky
Like a child's laugh, "Mortal, I know not, I!"

Thy face is hidden, though thy steps are light,
O blithe young year!
Lift thou the veil! Art thou not passing fair,
As fair as thou art dear—
O blithe young year?

A voice replied from out the unfathomed sky—
"I show my face to no man, no, not I!"

In a twelvemonth thou wilt be old and wan,
Thou short-lived year!
Thou wilt have gone where centuries lie dead.
Ere then, what cheer? What cheer?
Speak thou, O year!

A deep voice echoed from the far-off sky—
"Ask me not thou! Mortal, God knows—not I!"

—From "Beyond the Sunset," (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

LOWELL'S "FIRESIDE TRAVELS."

Lowell's "Fireside Travels," long out of print in England, reappears with an introduction by Mr. E. V. Lucas who bought it in open market for sixpence. That was the price per volume given by Mr. Birrell for the historic set of Hannah More, which he recently buried in his back garden and stamped down with a will. May the Lowell be less scorned in its recrudescence.

FRANK MEDICI LETTERS.

Mrs. Janet Anne Ross, daughter of Lady Duff Gordon and granddaughter of Mrs. John Austin, has been studying the letters of the Medici, and has written a book which Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish. The letters resemble Washington's in one respect, howsoever unlike were the characters of the truthful George and of the family for which the truth "possessed less than the ordinary attractions"; they reveal all their small affairs, the price of their clothes and of their horses; their intentions as to buying a good dog; their opinion of this or that noble's costly new furniture, and of the Lady Beatrice's extravagance in mantles. One is reminded of the English brick, the clothes which were to be suitable, the good substantial saddlery, and the scores of other things which came to Mount Vernon from London, and the Medici knew the value of a coin quite as well as Mary Washington's well-taught son.

"THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH."

There have been numbers of editions, more or less revised, of Mr. Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," but the announcement that this year there will be published so radical a revision of this work as to necessitate a printing from an entirely new set of plates is a matter of real interest to the student of American institutions. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Bryce's book, which was first published twenty-one years ago, has been accepted as a leading authority in the analysis of its subject in this country as well as in England. Its revision after twenty years, and after its author has had the opportunity to study America and Americans from the high official position which he now holds, means that students of his former volume will be enabled to trace the Nation's evolution through two epoch-making decades as that evolution has revealed itself to a scholar and diplomat of rare and impartial judgment.

FIRST AMERICAN NOVELIST.

It is probable that comparatively few readers of fiction today are at all familiar with the work of a man who died a hundred years ago, (Feb. 22, 1810,) and to whom is usually accorded the distinction of having been the first American novelist, as well as the first American to take up literature as a profession capable of yielding one a livelihood and of sufficient scope and importance to engross one's entire thought and activity. Charles Brockden Brown is the man whose career is thus characterised in the encyclopaedias and dictionaries of biography, and to whom American letters is indebted, at least for an example of practical achievement in a field that, until he entered it, was regarded as furnishing nothing more than an opportunity for pleasant, desultory diversion to those whose serious work was necessarily laid elsewhere. Brown's life was a brief one—he died at the age of 39—but his biographer, William H. Prescott, tells us that during that period he produced writings that filled no less than twenty-four printed volumes. It is worthy of note also that these twenty-four volumes were all written in the last thirteen years of his life, his first attempt at literature, "Alcuyn," a speculation on the evils of marriage, having been produced in 1797. Like most literary pioneers, Brown's actual achievement in letters is lacking in finish. His novels are forgotten, although in their fondness for scientific speculation and a sort of atmosphere of psychological mystery that pervades them they might well gain a hearing to-day. Historically, however, they are of importance to the student of American literature, since, as Prescott says of them, "they may claim to be regarded as having first opened the way to the successful cultivation of romantic fiction in this country."

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.

The Baroness von Hutten, having written a novel with a heroine named Beatrice and called Bice, gave the American edition of the book the title of "Beechy," and a prefatory word stated that the spelling was adopted lest the diminutive "Bice" should be mispronounced if correctly spelled. This was not exactly flattering to American readers, but it seems that in the English edition, entitled "The Lordship of Love," the name is spelled Beechy in the text, whereupon The Spectator wonders "Why does Baroness von Hutten insist that the Italian diminutive Bice can be adequately rendered in English by Beechy? Every time the word appears it is an offense to eye and ear, and no one with the slightest knowledge of Italian would imagine that Beechy could possibly be given as an equivalent of Bice except in a traveler's phrase book." The offended eagle need not scream after that very effective growl from the lion.

"THE BROOD OF THE EAGLE."

Readers of James Lane Allen's "The Bride of the Mistletoe" may have wondered whether the promise contained in the preface to that novel would surely be redeemed. No further word of any sequel having been spoken, those who were interested have gradually concluded that it was quite possible that Mr. Allen's promised continuation of "The Bride of the Mistletoe" was to be taken, like the novel itself, in a not too literal sense. It now appears, however, that Mr. Allen is actually writing, or has written, the expected novel, which will shortly be published under the title "The Brood of the Eagle." The latter is said to follow the same dramatic method as "The Bride of the Mistletoe," but will differ very considerably from it in motive. The same characters appear in both stories, but in "The Brood of the Eagle" the interest will centre in the children of the two families involved in the first book. Moreover, the forthcoming sequel is described as having two distinct themes—"one a profound personal tragedy, and the other a great natural force"—a description that is certainly not peculiar for its explicitness.

KEATS-SHELLEY MEMORIAL.

Announcement is made of the publication by the Messrs. Macmillan (London) of the first number of the "Bulletin of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, Rome." The volume, which is brought out under the editorship of the British Ambassador at Rome, Sir Rennell Rodd, and Mr. H. Nelson Gay, contains a record of the history of the institution and of the acquisition of the Memorial House, where Keats died, in the Piazza di Spagna; also an account of the opening ceremony which took place last year. It gives in full eighteen documents, the greater number of which have not yet been published, now kept in the archives of the Memorial. Among the most interesting is a letter written to Horr by Shelley in 1815 dealing with a great variety of topics, three letters of Severn's written from Rome—one of which describes Keats's death, and a letter from Byron to Capt. Roberts. The rest are chiefly letters of Trelawney to Roberts, and some letters written by Capt. Roberts himself. The volume contains a list of the first 1,000 books which the library of the Memorial has acquired by gift or purchase, and a list of the donors. The library contains a very full number of the works of Keats, Shelley, and Byron, and of works relating to the three poets, though the editors regret the almost entire absence of first editions.

PETRARCH'S LIFE AND WORK

An Admirable Study of the Poet as the Scholar and Humanist Rather Than as the Lover, Made by Miss Maud F. Jerrold.

DANTE AND BOCCACCIO HIS FRIENDS

An Insatiable Scholar and an Indefatigable Writer, but Immortalized to the World Through His Love for a Woman.

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

FROM his pastoral retreat at Vaucluse, where by the beautiful fountain of the Sorgues he had found "the place of peace and the house of leisure," Francesco Petrarca wrote to a friend: "If you love me, commission faithful and learned men to search through Tuscany, ransacking the bookshelves of the religious houses and of the men who are most addicted to study, and find means to discover something that will appease or stimulate my appetite. For the rest, you must know that I have made the same request of friends in England, France, and Spain."

This sentence might not inaptly be taken as the keynote to the study* of Petrarch by Miss Maud Jerrold, since with uncompromising pen Petrarch the lover is made to give way to Petrarch the scholar and humanist. To be sure, the world knows the poet in the former role, and much less adequately in the latter, and Miss Jerrold's admirable study, with its thorough research, must lay all lovers of Petrarch under obligation, nevertheless one misses from this volume that sense of personality, that intimate presentment of the man Petrarch which the picturesque material at hand should have made possible. In her zeal to present the insatiable scholar, the prolific, indefatigable writer, it befalls that the poet who, to the world at large, immortalized himself by the love of a woman, receives a disproportionate attention.

Not that Miss Jerrold's volume lacks the data for investing Petrarch with the human and lovable, if too romantic, personality which he possessed. All the pageant of events through which his life moved is here presented, but without centralization or focus, without that art of seizing the dominant event and rendering other events subordinate to it, which results in a vital impression of the man and his character.

It will hardly be gainsaid that the dominant event in the life of Petrarch was his meeting with Laura in the Church of Santa Chiara in Avignon on Good Friday of 1327, he being then about 23 years old and she about 20, yet beyond the paragraph chronicling this fact, Laura's name is scarcely mentioned until the discussion of the Italian poems midway of the volume, nor does one ever realize her presence in the poet's life as here presented. It may be argued that Laura is enveloped in so mysterious a veil that one could scarcely discern at best what manner of woman it was who laid the genius of the second great poet of Italy under tribute; but it is less important that we know her as the wife of Hugues de Sade, to whom she gave an allegiance he seems not to have deserved, than that we should feel her as an environing presence in the life of the poet who sang immortally only when her name was on his lips.

But if Miss Jerrold has not emphasized the master passion of Petrarch, and in her sparse consideration of it makes somewhat invidious comparison with the spiritual love of Dante for Beatrice, on the side of his intellectual activity, an activity as consuming as his emotion, no such indictment can be made, and those who know Petrarch chiefly as the poet of the Canzoniere will find this illuminating study of his part in the Italian Renaissance full of invaluable data.

Although Petrarch met Dante but once, and much has been said about his ignorance of the great poet's work, his life had a romantic association with him, since the same decree which made Dante an exile fell also upon the father of Petrarch, and it chanced that some two years later, on the very day that the child Petrarch was born, his father was engaged with Dante and his fellow-exiles in a futile attempt upon the gates of Florence.

Between Dante and the elder Petrarch a friendship built upon common misfortune existed, and it

*FRANCESCO PETRARCA, Poet and Humanist. By Maud F. Jerrold. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $4.

was white-both were at Pisa in hope of a favorable intervention by Henry VII. that Petrach, then but a child, saw the future poet of the Divine Comedy. Touching his ignorance of Dante's work until a late period in his own life he defends himself to Boccaccio from an imputation of jealousy by the assertion that as he too was writing in the vernacular, in his youth, he had deliberately refrained from reading Dante lest his own style be influenced. Nevertheless there are not wanting those who find in Petrarch's sonnets evidence of a knowledge of the "Vita Nuova," but, as Miss Jerrold points out, certain turns of poetic expression were in the air at that period, and quite as likely to be appropriated by one as another.

Provence was the home of poetry, and although Petrarch moved to Avignon in the decadent period of the Troubadours, his metrical style was influenced by them, especially by the art of the earlier and greater singers, Arnaut Daniel, Giraut de Bornali, and others to whom Dante himself has paid tribute. Miss Jerrold devotes a delightful chapter to these singers of Provence who were invited to the Courts of Northern Italy and thus impressed their romantic ideals of love and their spontaneous, if sometimes fantastic, lyrical art upon the early poets of the Italian tongue.

That Petrarch until nearly the close of his life should have treated somewhat apologetically his own work in the vernacular, placing his Latin poems in importance far above those of the Canzoniere, is chiefly attributable to the fact that he was an aristocrat of letters to whom culture was the insatiable ideal, who drew from Virgil and Cicero his profounder inspiration, and feared to be compared by the unthinking with the lighter poets who had preceded him. His painstaking revision in later life of the Italian sonnets and lyrics, in many cases amounting almost to a new creation, is significant of the change which, by this time, had come over Italy in regard to the artistic possibilities of its own tongue; a change due, although not yet acknowledged, to the work of Dante, whom Petrarch in the pride of his Latinity had naively asked Boccaccio why he should envy, since he had already given up work in the vernacular, with which Dante had been solely engaged.

That Petrarch was not without vanity is apparent in many phases of his life, but the incident of his taking the laurel has perhaps received undue censure at the hands of some of his critics. Miss Jerrold treats it sanely as the natural impulse of a very young man enamored of classical customs and kindled with the zeal of an art honored by this symbol. Later in life Petrarch came to look upon this incident as vainglorious in motive and trivial in importance, but none of these reflections diminished its significance when almost simultaneous letters offering him the laurel came from the University of Paris and from the Roman Senate. Perhaps the real cause for humiliation in his later reflection lay in the fact that the honor came to him rather through the influence of such friends as Padre Dionisio than through the compelling glory of his own achievement.

He had, indeed, written but few of the Italian poems and but a small part of his great Latin epic, "Africa," so that his fame was rather potential than actual when he subjected himself to the critical envy of his fellows by accepting as his due a glory reserved only for consummate attainment. But who would spare from the pictorial pages of Petrarch's life a scene such as this, when the young poet, wearing the royal robe of King Robert of Naples, with which the King, in lieu of his own presence at the ceremony, had invested him, presented himself on Easter Day of 1341 at the Capitol in Rome, with all the pageantry which Monaldesco thus describes:

> There were twelve youths of fifteen arrayed in scarlet, and all sons of gentlemen and citizens, and then came six others dressed in green cloth, and each carried a garland of divers flowers. After these appeared the Senator in the midst of a multitude of citizens, wearing on his head a crown of laurel, and he sat upon the throne prepared for him, and the aforesaid Messer Francesco Petrarca was summoned to the sound of trumpets and fifes; and he presented himself, arrayed in a flowing robe, and cried three times: "Long live the Roman people, long live the Senators and God preserve them in liberty." And then he knelt before the Senator, who said: "The crown is the reward of merit," and lifted the garland from his own head, placing it upon the head of Messer Francesco, who replied a few words. Then the Senator and the people shouted: "Long live the Capitol and the poet!"

After this dramatic ceremony Petrarch was conducted amid the acclamations of the people to St. Peter's, where he deposited the crown as a votive offering.

If the poet's ambition at this time was somewhat in advance of his performance, it was, and continued to be, solely for letters, since he was five times offered the post of Papal Secretary and refused, though never ceasing to employ all the eloquence at his command toward the re-establishment of the Papacy at Rome.

Petrarch's residence at Avignon, the seat of the Papacy, his free intercourse with the Papal Court, and his great intimacy with Cardinal Colonna were not only important influences in his classical scholarship, bringing him into touch in his youth with the most learned minds of his epoch, but it was through the Colonnas that he formed the friendships, save that of Boccaccio, which belong most intimately to his life, those of Ludovico di Campinis and Lelio Stefani, whom, from their qualities, he designated with playful seriousness as Socrates and Laelius, names by which they are immortalized in his correspondence. To Avignon belongs his brief but ardent association with Rienzi, sent from Rome as an envoy to the Pope, his fiery mind enkindled with passionate ambitions which brought him three years later to the steps of the Capitol to assume the rôle of deliverer, a rôle which, had he been equal to his conceptions, might have furnished to history the paradox of an idealistic dictatorship.

But the friend whom Petrarch encountered most surely on the line of his own march, to whom, in Emerson's phrase, he did not decline and who did not decline to him, was Boccaccio, whose profound scholarship, generous and loyal nature, gentleness and humility, and surpassing creative gifts have suffered from the half-knowledge and half-judgment of those whom his themes have offended.

It is likley that Petrarch and Boccaccio had known each other through correspondence for some years, but their first meeting face to face was at Florence, where Petrarch stopped for the first time on his fifth journey to Rome, a pilgrim to the jubilee. This friendship links the three great names of Italian literature, for Boccaccio, already the appointed lecturer upon Dante at Florence, transcribed with his own hand the entire "Divina Commedia" as a gift to Petrarch, and by every means stimulated the admiration of the poet, who had never done complete justice to the genius of his great predecessor because he had committed so monumental a work to the vernacular.

So absorbed was Petrarch in classical study, and so constantly employed upon his own Latin works, for which he kept a corps of copyists, that not until the year before his death did he read, or even possess, the "Decameron." In fact, he very frankly declares to Boccaccio that he did not read, but skim it. "For the size of the volume, and the fact that it is written in prose for the people, caused me not to interrupt my more serious studies on its account." Despite this superior attitude toward what he regarded as ephemeral work—not foreseeing that this, too, should become a classic—Petrarch valued and admired the learning and genius of Boccaccio, and the intercourse between them was so sympathetic and beautiful that one lingers over it with a tender pleasure, to which Petrarch's final bequest to his friend adds a human and exquisite touch. After devising to his daughter his property and more serious effects, and his personal treasures to various friends, we find this clause:

> To Messer Giovanni da Certaldo or Boccaceo I leave (and I am ashamed to leave such a little thing to such a great man) fifty gold florins of Florence to buy a winter gown for his studies and nocturnal meditations.

The tenderness that could express itself in this solicitude was characteristic of the friendship of Petrarch, and the charm of a simple and affectionate humanity was never lost in the absorbing pursuits of the great humanist.

Even to touch upon these pursuits, or upon Petrarch's Latin works, in so brief a space would be impossible. That he should have been misled so far as to place his Latin poems above his Italian is but logical in an passionate a classicist. To-day the "Africa" lives by virtue of a few passages such as the death speech of Mago, in which a modern and universal note is uttered. The "Metrical Epistles" hold their power from the reality with which Petrarch invested this imaginary correspondence, addressing Virgil, Cicero, Seneca, and others with the fervid eloquence to which he might have been stirred in discourse until, for the nonce, one loses all sense of antiquity.

But in his veritable correspondence, which in itself could furnish forth the history of the Renaissance, Petrarch appears not only as the rediscoverer of classic beauty and perfection, but the revealer of the charm and significance in all life, touching everything but to intensity and illumine. Aside from the Canzoniere, his correspondence remains his perennially vital legacy, though his Latin works which tend to the auto-Mographical, "De Vita Solitaria," the record of the days at Vaucluse, the "Secretum," the uncompleted "Epistle to Posterity," all hold the same charm and interest and recreate for us this compelling genius and personality.

In his age, when, after many journeys, life at many Courts, and zeal in many enterprises of a public nature, he retired to Arqua, he employed much of the ten years left him in revising the Canzoniere and retouching and rearranging in sequence the sonnets. Laura's death midway of the poet's life had but sublimated her memory, and in the Trionfi that of Death gives place to the Triumph of Eternity. But five months before his death Petrarch, musing upon these precious lines, reshaped the final one to this triumphal note:

> What will it be in heaven again to see her!

and writing "Hoc placet" below the words, thus set the seal, as Miss Jerrold points out, to his lifework.

DANTE AND BEATRICE.

FOR a good many years the love of one Dante Alighieri for his Beatrice has had a peculiar attraction for other poets, as well as for us less inspired mortals, who, perhaps, never greatly regretted that the "Vita Nuova" did not enter into details. The story, as we have had it from Dante himself, has seemed quite complete and beautiful. But Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy evidently thought otherwise. His new novel, "The God of Love," (Harpers, $1.50,) purports to be the narrative of Lappo Lappi, written when that roystering young Florentine had become Brother Lappentarius, of dubious sanctity and active memory. Furthermore, the archives of the Abbey of Bonne Aventure in Poitou are supposed to have yielded up this old manuscript. Under such disguises Mr. McCarthy attempts to give us the real history of Dante and Beatrice.

Lappo Lappi is the friend of Dante, and together they take part in the feuds that agitated Florence in this period. The beautiful daughter of the house of Portinari is in danger of falling into the hands of Simone del Bardi, a leader of various factions in the disturbed city. Lappo and Guido Cavalcanti, opposed for many reasons to Simone, aid Dante, who is scarcely a fighting man at first, but who develops into a warrior of prowess. Bentrice loves the young poet, and after a number of pages devoted to fighting, the making of poetry and love, to intrigue and fêtes, she is ready to be won by her poet-lover. But, of course, we have Dante's own word for it that she was not won, and Mr. McCarthy contrives her death just as should be expected.

The author does not add impressiveness or beauty to the fragmentary story as we already know it; some lovers of Dante may even wish that he had not attempted to retell the tale of this "high and perfect love." But this aside, "The God of Love" is a vivid, swiftly moving, colorful novel, full of the life and picturesqueness of mediaeval Florence. It is told in a pleasantly archaic English, with a certain freedom of expression which occasionally borders on license. There is a popular appeal to the book, and it has plenty of humor, besides some poems—both those of Lappi and of Dante. There is a colored frontispiece, portraying Beatrice in a brilliant red gown.

Dr. Cook and the Criminal Law.

Dr. Cook's amenability to the criminal law is a subject of editorial discussion in the current number of Bench and Bar. The magazine takes the position that if Cook's claim to the discovery of the north pole is false he has been guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses from newspapers and lecture bureaus. Will he be indicted, extradited, and tried?

A PLEASING STORY OF AN OLD TOWN

Jacob A. Riis Writes Some Charming Recollections of His Early Life, Spent in Ribe, Denmark.

SOME very charming recollections of his birthplace and childhood days are presented by Jacob A. Riis in "The Old Town." (The Macmillan Co.) He dedicates them "To all who love the old home and the old friends," and this dedication, we may remark in passing, is broad enough to take in the host of people; in the words of Col. Sellers, "There's millions in it."

The old home and old friends in Mr. Riis's case were in Ribe, which he locates "Where the northernmost boundary post of the German Empire, shaken by the rude blasts of the North Sea, points its black, menacing finger toward the little remnant of stricken Denmark." His day in Ribe came before the modernization of the town; "no shriek of steam whistle, scarce a ripple from the great world disturbed its rest." Red-legged storks nested on the roofs of the old houses and swallows dwelt beneath the eaves; "ponderous whale-oil lamps swung across the streets on rusty chains that squeaked in every vagrant breeze a dismal accompaniment to the cry of the night watch; men wrote with quill pens and mailed their letters without inclosing envelopes; people shook their heads dubiously at the mention of the telegraph and were just beginning to hear of that marvelous American invention, the sewing machine."

But boys were boys in that old town, full of fun and fight and kinks, and Mr. Riis remembers a good many boyish things in which he had a hand. One of his stories relates to the night watchmen, who had the habit of stowing themselves away in a stage coach that stood in the market place, after they had cried the hour at 10 o'clock. The boys caught these functionaries asleep in the coach one night, and, after locking them in, ran with the conveyance through the main street of the town, cheered by the citizens whom the racket of the wheels and the shouts of the youngsters aroused from their slumbers.

Another boyish thing was connected with New Year's Eve. "We did not blow the New Year in," writes Mr. Riis; "we 'smashed' it in. When it was dark on New Year's Eve we stole out with all the cracked and damaged crockery of the year, that had been boarded for the purpose, and, hieing ourselves to some favorite neighbor's door, broke our pots against it. Then we ran, but not very far or very fast, for it was part of the game that if one was caught at it he was to be taken in and treated to hot doughnuts. The smashing was a mark of favor, and the citizen who had most pots broken against his door was the most popular man in town."

Mr. Riis says his arch-enemy used to be "Liar Hans," a professional skinner of cats. The women of Ribe are accustomed to wear catskin chest protectors, hair side inside, and Liar Hans furnished them with their skins. He went about with a sack filled with dead cats, and in his fights with the Latin School boys used the corpses as weapons of assault and defense.

"He cornered me once in our own street," writes Mr. Riis, "and there ensued a mighty combat between the Liar and his cats on one side and myself and Othello, my dog, on the other, in which my horsewhip did great execution until we fled in disorderly retreat and got wedged in the doorway, the dog and I, where Hans laid it on both of us with a cat he had by the tail. My mother's exclamation of horror as she came out to see what was the matter set us free."

Mr. Riis devotes all but the last chapter of his book to his recollections of Ribe, telling of many funny incidents and quaint customs which added zest to his boyhood life. He closes his book with an amusing account of his dining with Crown Prince Frederick, now King Frederick, at Charlottenlund, in the Summer of 1904.

"It was very good of you to come," the Crown Princess said, as with extended hand she greeted the guest.

The greeting was in Danish, and when the guest attempted to respond in the same language he found he couldn't speak Danish as he could in his childhood. Slowly, laboriously, and awkwardly he said to his gracious hostess, "How very respectable of you to ask us!"

Then there was a hearty laugh, in which all present joined, and from that time on there was informality and good feeling.

Hauptmann's First Novel.

A new work by Hauptmann, the well-known dramatist, entitled "Emanuel Quint," will shortly be published. It is his first attempt at a novel.

SUDERMANN'S BOOK IN ENGLISH DRESS

A Powerful Novel of Modern Life by the German Writer Appears as "The Song of Songs."

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

NO trivial thing has ever come from the pen of Hermann Sudermann, whatsoever other criticism may be passed upon him. He writes from a deep heart, wise with brooding on life and tender with understanding of its pathos, its struggles and mistakes. He does not much concern himself with what people say life is, nor yet with what they think it ought to be. And when he takes hold of one of the strands he means to unravel he follows it undeviatingly, no matter into what dark corners or unsavory alleys. Possessed as he is of the power to put into words the emotions of the human heart, he seeks to catch its very stir and movement, with no regard for such canons as may have been set by various personages from time to time and place to place. He writes of life for such as have the right to listen to him, and who care to follow the intricate and bewildering design it draws upon the background of the world. When he meets with what is dark and sinister, or weak and pitiful, he puts it in such as it is, explaining it in so far as may be, but not condoning it; the reader is conscious that it is neither a judge nor a special advocate who speaks, but an artist, a man who passionately loves the truth as he perceives it, and to whom any swerving from this pole star of the spirit would be an impossibility.

In this author's last book* he gives us the heart and soul of a girl. When she is yet a child her father deserts her mother and herself, leaving the two to struggle as best they may against overpressing poverty, in the chill twilight of general neglect and disesteem. The mother's mind gives way under the strain and she is shut up for life in an insane asylum. Lilly is alone in the world, with two assets: A compelling and extraordinary beauty and a loving heart that is ready to meet everything—man, woman, or child, the sunshine or the rain, flowers or stones, tears or laughter, with a touching faith and enthusiasm.

"You have too much love in you," says to her the consumptive young teacher she seeks to help. "All three kinds: Love of the heart, love of the senses, love springing from pity. One of these every one must have if he's not to be a fossil. Two are dangerous. All three lead to ruin."

Lilly works all day in a dusty library, beaten and starved by the drunken old woman who employs her. She tells her friends:

> Here I am, without a vocation, without money, without clothes for Winter. I don't get as much as I need to eat, and if I come home late to-day I shall be whipped. Yet I know that happiness is lying in wait for me. It is here already—in every breeze that blows my way, in every sunbeam that smiles on me the whole world is happiness—the whole world is music—everything's a Song of Songs.

Lilly's father had been a musician of no small powers, who in the intervals of more lucrative work had devoted his most precious hours to writing an oratorio based on "The Song of Solomon."

> Not that constrained wooden production hitherto suffered to pass by the name from a false belief that we have to make concessions to a misunderstood ecclesiasticism, but—and here it was that the new world of sound, the "Song of Songs," began.

The work had never been performed. Lyrics, recitatives, orchestral portions, all of it, lay in silence, waiting, beautiful, "shimmering as it were with a mild, mysterious light which no one saw but everybody felt." This "Song of Songs" Lilly kept forever by her. It was the talisman to bring her father back, it was the inspiration, the reason for her own life, as it was also the beautiful expression of what that life would be. She alone knew it, and in secret played and sang it, the grand old words reaching their full glory wedded to music as passionate, as full of color, mysticism, and triumphant love and happiness as they themselves.

In the crisis that brought about the commitment of Lilly's mother, the poor creature had endeavored to kill her child, and Lilly's blood had been sprinkled over the precious manuscript. As the years passed and the roll of sheets lay now here, now there in obscure hiding places among the odds and ends of the girl's possessions, the mice gnawed holes in it, it grew yellow and cracked, and the brown and reddish stains seemed to spread and merge together. It was scattered and confused, too, until Lilly herself could scarce have put it straight again, the poor "Song of Songs."

The song that was to have been Lilly's life is similarly destroyed. The base and selfish forces of the world snatch at it, tear it, toss it this way and that, stain its innocence, its high hopes, outrage the gentle heart, struggle for the beautiful body. Bit by bit the ugly mud and varnish of this world is spread over her, step by step she slips down the incline, each one she encounters giving her a shove or dragging at her feet that wish to climb, or helping to smother her soul that longs to sing.

Nevertheless, Lilly still contrives to believe in her song, and her eyes still seek the heights. Finally, hand in hand with the man she loves and who loves her, she feels once more the morning wind upon her cheeks and presses once again to the ascent.

But it is too late. The mice and the bloodstains and the corroding years have destroyed the once fair manuscript. It can never now be played or sung, for noble and beautiful as it still is, it is too torn and smirched and darkened to be decipherable to human eyes. The "Song of Songs" is ended.

Lilly crouches on the bridge in the chill Autumn night looking down into the sliding waters where she has just thrown the once precious manuscript. Where she means to throw herself—but her courage fails. The song is over. What does it matter, what did it mean?

> She had been weak. And stupid. And had never considered her own interests. Every man who had entered her life had done with her what he would. She had never closed the doors of her soul, never shown her teeth, never given full play to the power of her beauty. But had always been ready to serve others, to love them, and make the best of everything.
>
> As thanks she had been persecuted and beaten and dragged in the mud all her life long. * * *
>
> She sent one more searching look at the lazy waters, in which the "Song of Songs" had just disappeared.
>
> Then she turned and went back.

The translation is excellent, retaining the spirit of the original and yet thoroughly idiomatic and direct. The various persons who, in one way or another, come into Lilly's life are drawn with a master's power, with clean, decisive strokes, with vast knowledge of life and a deep underlying humor. The book has a bitter flavor, but it is a wholesome, not a cynical, bitterness, that tends to purge and cleanse. Some day the waters may give back the Song and its music will be known.

*THE SONG OF SONGS. (Das Hohe Lied.) By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Charles Recker. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.40.

TRACKS AND TRACKING.

THE keen sportsman who has ever tracked game of any kind can hardly fail to find Josef Brunner's handy little volume of 220 pages, "Tracks and Tracking," (New York, Outing Publishing Company, $1.25,) of genuine practical value. It contains the results of over twenty years' experience and painstaking study on the part of the author, the text virtually being subservient to the illustrations, with which the book is abundantly provided.

Mr. Brunner has interpreted in a very novel manner the meaning of tracks and trails. From the form and appearance of an imprint on the ground or snow the experienced hunter is usually able to tell the species, and in some cases the variety, of animal. Where this is impossible, a succession of tracks—the trail, in short—is almost invariably the means of reaching a proper decision. The expert, adds the author, considers not only tracks and trails, but also the signs, among which are the behavior of animals under certain circumstances, as blazed trees, bear logs, beaver stumps and cuttings, &c.

As practical object lessons, illustrations are shown of the hoof tracks and trails of the deer, moose, antelope, bear, cougar, wolf, fox, hare, rabbit, squirrel, lynx, otter, mink, beaver, badger, porcupine, and other animals. The cougar, we are told, is the most perfect tracker and most successful still hunter; he tracks, but does not follow the trail like a pack of wolves or dogs, using it only as a guide, following it for an occasional 50 or 100 yards, which the author considers the proper method for the human hunter. Many interesting examples of the peculiarities of animals when hunted or wounded are also given.

A NEW WOMAN OF BYGONE DAYS

An Interesting Biography of Anna Van Schurman Makes Its Appearance—Proficient in Many Different Ways.

ANNA VAN SCHURMAN," by Una Birch, (Longmans, Green & Co.,) illustrates once again the instability of fame.

Here is a woman whose name, less than three centuries ago, was honored throughout Europe; whose portraits still hang in many galleries; whose hands were skilled in the use of scissors, needel, graver's diamond, brush, chisel, and burin—in all the lesser and the greater arts; whose erudition was so profound that she wrote of herself:

"De huit langues elle eut les vastes connoissances," and among her "huit langues" were Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Ethiopian; whose poems caused her to be praised by poets of many lands as "the Sappho of Holland"; who counted among her friends and correspondents Descartes, Voss, Spanheim, Gassendi, Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia, Queen Christina of Sweden, Marie Gonzaga of Poland, the great Richelieu himself, who became the object of pilgrimage of every distinguished traveler, and yet how many, we will not say, of "the general," but even of the readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, ever heard her name?

Her biographer merits gratitude for having rediscovered her, and for sharing her discovery with the public. Her apology in the prologue is needless—is, truly, almost as absurd as if one were to apologise for displaying a recovered jewel. Miss Birch characterizes this wonderful woman of a wonderful century as "Artist, Scholar, Saint." Born in 1607, "her career coincided with the great period of the Dutch Renaissance," and divides itself into three parts. Until the age of twenty-eight she was pre-eminently an artist; for the next twenty years a scholar; a mystic for the twenty-three remaining years of her life.

Although rather too much afraid of her own enthusiasm, Miss Birch has written a memoir of unusual interest and value, not only in its portraiture of its subject, but in its description of the Holland of the time, especially in its luminous exposition of the religious thought which was so prominent a factor therein. The national attitude toward dogma, the diverse creeds, the faith of the Labadists, in which Anna van Schurman died, are all made as clear as the nature of the topics permits.

Although the two women never met, and, so far as we know, were unaware of each other's existence, there is a remarkable parallelism between the lives of "the learned maid" of Utrecht and a learned matron of England, who died just a year after her more versatile and brilliant contemporary.

Like Anna of Holland, Anne Conway of England was a marvel of erudition. The heads of both "were buried in books," and both "loved them best in a foreign tongue"; both wrote abstruse works in Latin; both had a following of the most distinguished personages of the time; it was the glory of both "laudari a laudatis viris"; each in her mature life came under the influence of a remarkable man; each ultimately "betook herself wholly to God"; each died a member of a small and despised sect.

Of each may be quoted the words of Mr. R. M. Martin, written in his charming essay, of which Anna Conway is the subject:

> The singer of some careless song, or the woman whose loveliness inspired it, is better remembered than these learned ones.

Strange and pathetic that it should be so. We are grateful to those who have rescued these two gentle and erudite ghosts from the oblivion into which they had fallen; although, alas, the biography as well as the essay might aptly be entitled "The Vanity of Learning."

"THE BITER."

Southern California, in the beautiful San Bernardino Valley, is the scene of Walter S. Cramp's "The Biter." (C. M. Clark Publishing Company.) The story takes its title from the sobriquet given to its hero by his neighbors because of the mordant character of his intellect. He is a famous author, whose books sell by the hundred thousand, but, nevertheless, he is a very unhappy man. His agony of mind appears to find its principal relief in putting into stinging words his many unconventional ideas. But finally a lovely woman teaches his bite to "become a kiss." There is little plot and even less of action in the story, whose pages are mainly filled with conversation not particularly interesting, and descriptions of California scenery.

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SOME NEW BOOKS OF RECENT VERSE

Lyrics and Sonnets and Other Poetic Forms in Volumes* by Writers American and English.

THERE is a growing perception today that we have dehumanized Shakespeare by making a fetish of his faultless art. Mrs. Marks's poetic drama, "Fortune and Men's Eyes," is an attempt to bring him near to us on his most human side. That the phrase, which gives the play its title, is used to cover the case of the poet, whose most personal utterance it was, becomes evident as soon as we find in the list of characters "A Player, Master W. S. of the Lord Chamberlain's Company," the date being 1589.

Mrs. Marks, better known to the literary world as Josephine Preston Peabody, has a sympathetic affinity for the spacious times of the Elizabethans; she made Marlowe the central figure in her remarkably able drama of that name, and this one-act play, commemorating an episode in the life of the great master of them all, sets her a still more difficult task. The story told here is that half way disclosed in the wonderful sonnet-sequence which was "The key wherewith Shakespeare unlocked his heart"—the story of the false mistress and the false friend, and the poet bereft at one blow of faith in the two he held dearest, by their double disloyalty.

Mrs. Marks's blank verse is more strained than is usual in her work as if standing on tip-toe in the effort, to stretch itself up to Shakespearean stature; and her thinner, more modern note comes with something of a shock upon an ear expecting the fulness of Shakespeare's utterance. There is a soliloquy that can hardly fail to to be disappointing when one remembers the soliloquist of the sonnets on the same theme. It would be the stupidist kind of criticism to say that Mrs. Marks is not Shakespeare if it were not true that in this play she is trying to be Shakespeare. There are not many memorable lines, but these are beautiful in which he who commended a voice sweet, gentle, and low as an excellent thing in woman, says of the woman he has loved:

> Her ways, her ways—
> It is her ways that eat into the heart
> With beauty more than Beauty; and her voice
> That silver o'er the meaning of her speech
> Like moonshine on black waters.

If "Fortune and Men's Eyes" falls short of success in its large undertaking of showing Shakespeare to us more fully than he reveals himself, it does create for us an embodiment of the personality and presence of that elusive She of whose reflection we get only fugitive glimpses in the mirror of the sonnets. The woman Shakespeare loved is one of the mysteries of literary history. But if Mary Fytton be not she nor made in her likeness, she has at least vividness and a complex individuality as Mrs. Marks conceives her.

One is inclined to call Mrs. Marks first and foremost a lyric poet, because of the feminine quality of her work—not feminine in the sense of weakness, but feminine in its best Sense, implying qualities of subtlety, delicacy, tenderness, and wistful charm. It is the meditative mood of a looker on, of the quiet dreamer in the twilight sitting with folded hands while her thoughts fare forth like birds following the furrow of men's toil, that is reflected in half a dozen poems such as "The Quiet," "The Stay at Home," "Daily Bread," "Good Night," and "The Comfort." There is a spinning song only less lovely than the spinning song "Moon in Heaven's Garden," which is one of the gems of a previously published collection of Mrs. Marks's lyrics. In "The Violin Withheld" there is this bold image in a tribute paid to the sovereign imagination of the artist who recreates earth's beauties and splendors in himself:

> Hooded with tempest, hovered at my wrist
> The falcon lightning.

The verse of Oliver Davies in a volume called "Between Times Poems," is marred by oddly abrupt turns of expression. Mr. Davies is partial to short metres, of two or three feet, and the rapid repetitions of the rhyme are not always pleasing to the ear. The jolt in such lines as—

> Live where to-night I dream
> The clouds their chaos, below

—spoils some work that would otherwise be good, for the poems have not sufficient significance to atone for their disregard of form. "Omnipresence," however, clothes a panpsychistic idea with some force.

> No one verse-tune runs through the "Wind o' the West," by the English poet, Arthur Lewis, but various themes are touched in varied keys. The magic of old legends and old days holds him in "Passante," "The Lake Maiden," "The Boat of Souls," "The Island Saint," while essentially modern are "Wide Away," and "Sea Freedom." "I Came to the Lowlands," has a Whitmanesque emancipation from exactions of meter and syntax.
>
> Lastly hailing happy folk to God's house
> Sounding the belfry; never did they know how
> Others must worship Him upon the wild wind
> Others must wonder wherefore men are made thus;
> Some unto comfort, some unto the unrest
> Loneliness of the storm-soul. Oh, the best of mortals!
> Fellowship, some night—some so far yonder.

In "Primeval" the poet chooses frankly the fluctuant and evanescent beauty of the world for his quest.

The Elfrick Shepherd, who used to say some harsh things of critics and reviewers, thought their best service is to give us "aboon a' things else lang, lang extracts judeeciously seleckit." Lack of space prevents us from giving lang, lang extracts or any extracts at all from Richard Burton's poem, "The Salute," which is rather the most notable in "From the Book of Life," especially as its merit lies not so much in any single lines or stanzas as in the spirit of the whole, which echoes the salute of the old, of those passing out and about to die, to the young who succeed them in the game of life. Other verses that touch chords of familiar feeling are "Fools of Dream" and "The Discord."

No question of current interest in England escapes the sprightly humor of Montagu Tabor in his amusing parodies called "Odds and Ends," whether it be a debate on the Home Rule bill, a cholera scare, a proposal to remove the grille before the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons, the scientific proceedings of the British Association, cricket games at Lords, grouse shooting in Scotland, the divided skirt, or trains on women's dresses, and though many of these skits are on local topics, the cleverness with which the points are turned and the most famous metres of Swinburne and Tennyson appropriated to profane uses must make for this little volume friends outside of the British Isles.

"Harmonies," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is a rather ambitious title for conscientious finger exercises on worn and obvious themes. The inspiration of the verses for the most part is literary and derived rather than personal and direct. There is a Greek chant, "Laus Dionysi," and a paraphrase of "Lesbia's Sparrow" from "Catullus." But "The Sunrise," filled with the ancient sorrow of the death chamber at dawn, has a pathetic sincerity.

The title poem in Mr. Thomas Walsh's book of verse, "The Prison Ships," is the ode read at the dedicatory exercises of the prison ship martyrs' monument on Fort Greene, Washington Park, Brooklyn. Several nowels and carols give almost a Christmas character to the volume. The muse of Mr. Walsh seems to have caught from his studies of French and Spanish literature a certain troubadour cadence, a suggestion of the strumming of the guitar, in "Sevillana," "The Cloister of San Juan," "Invocation of the Butterflies," "A Butterfly's Epitaph."

Narrative poems founded on folk tales of possession by evil spirits or the exploits of Robin Goodfellow and the other fairies form the larger part of the contents of a volume of "Poems" by Cyrus Elder.

Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer apostrophizes California as

> Composite, unassailable, crude
> As her unsmelted ores

in "California and Other Sonnets" of which a dozen or more are inspired by California flora, fauna, or topography. The sonnet demands more than other metrical forms; it is not enough that it be good; it must be great. To call Mrs. Palmer's painstaking verses good would be a stretch of charity; they have the sonnet structure in all but the prime essential of tapering to one cumulative, flame-like apex of feeling or impassioned thought.

*FORTUNE AND MEN'S EYES. By Josephine Preston Peabody. 12mo. Pp. 111. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

BETWEEN-TIMES POEMS. By Oliver Davies. 12mo. Pp. 106. London and New York: The Bodley Head Publishers. $1.25.

WIND O' THE WEST. By Arthur Lewis. 12mo. Pp. 55. London: Elkin Matthews.

FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE. By Richard Burton. 12mo. Pp. 94. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

ODDS AND ENDS. By R. Montagu Tabor. 12 mo. Pp. 222. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

HARMONIES. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. 12mo. Pp. 106. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.10.

THE PRISON SHIPS AND OTHER POEMS. By Thomas Walsh. 12mo. Pp. 115. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.

POEMS. By Cyrus Elder. 12mo. Pp. 114. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

CALIFORNIA AND OTHER SONNETS. By Fanny Purdy Palmer. Pp. 50. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

Academie Goncourt Prize.

This year's prize (5,000 francs) in the gift of the Académie Goncourt has been awarded, after three ballots, to the brothers Marius and Ary Leblond for their romance "En France," which, like several others of their novels, deals with French colonial life.

FOLK LORE TALES OF THE ANTILLES

Interesting Cuban Legends and Stories of the Caribbean in a New Book by Mrs. Stoddard.

By JOHN G. NEIHARDT.

In an unusual dedication Florence Jackson Stoddard seems to have summed up, in cryptic form, the most important, and, therefore, perhaps, the least apparent meaning of her recently published book of Cuban folklore tales.* The dedication runs as follows:

> To the memory of those beings and forces that first led my mind from the savagery of infancy toward the civilization of education and the delights of sympathy, these tales of primitive people are reverently dedicated.

There are also a Foreword, a Preface, and an Introduction in Spanish, "para el Estudiante," and yet the book is not, at least in quantity, a large one! This is a day in which dedications are usually less abstruse, and we have become accustomed to having our literature start at the crack of the pistol. So one is almost prepared to find the book itself a fiasco. Happily this does not prove to be the case.

In this volume Mrs. Stoddard presents to the public the first collection ever made of the myths, nature stories, and semi-historical tales of primitive Cuba and the neighboring islands. Peculiarly fitted for the task by long residence in Latin-American countries, she has given several years of painstaking research to the preparation of the book. The task was not an easy one, as only the merest fragments of the ancient lore have survived the island's many troublous years. "These fragments," says the author in her Foreword, "I have had to piece together, bit by bit, feeling for what was unsaid to complete what was given for a consistent whole." Had a mere ethnologist undertaken the task the result might have been more scientific but certainly less interesting to the general reader; for Mrs. Stoddard has done her work not only with the student's keenness for the fact but with something of the literary artist's sympathetic appreciation of the human note. The result is a work hardly to be classified as a compilation. It is a restoration from fragments, necessarily demanding considerable exercise of the creative faculty.

Owing to its subject matter and treatment its appeal is various. The average imaginative child will doubtless be fascinated by the stories as mere stories; and the more mature reader will find them of interest, for whatever is very old is also ever young. To the ethnologist a fresh though limited field is opened, and the student of comparative religions will find some curious versions of the old cosmological tales. Here again, as among all primitive peoples, we find the story of the Flood and the Ark; and it is interesting to note the influence of racial tendency in the West Indian version as compared with those of the Hindu, the Hebrew, and the Greek.

The author has divided her material chronologically into three parts, dealing consecutively with: (1) Myths of the Savage Period; (2) Indian Legends of the Conquest Period; (3) Negro Slave Myths of the Spanish Period. From a purely artistic standpoint it is to be regretted that the closing tales of the book are not quite so telling as those in the earlier portion. This, however, is due not so much to the manner of treatment as to the age in which the stories were conceived by the inhabitants of the islands.

There are the freshness and vigor and beauty of early dawn in the story "When the Earth Was a Child." This West Indian Genesis is, as essentially all ancient legends dealing with creation are, a prose poem; and the primitive astronomy of "Where the Sun and Moon Came From" is delightfully fantastic. Mrs. Stoddard has succeeded in presenting these things with that simplicity of diction and naïveté of expression which characterize the originals of every young race's folk tales, and without which half the charm would be lost. And while she has evidently been careful to preserve the poetic values of her material, there creeps into the narrative now and then an unobtrusive humor which is very pleasing.

Whatever may be the value of this work as a contribution to literature and ethnology, one is hardly prepared to agree with the author's prefatory statement to the effect that a sympathetic knowledge of a race's folklore can be conducive to better commercial relations. Modern commerce can scarcely be said to thrive upon the "delights of sympathy" to that extent. But an author should be allowed a slight indulgence in impracticable idealism in a preface; and especially when the book itself is so commendable, both in the intention and the execution.

*AS OLD AS THE MOON: Cuban Legends and Folklore Tales of the Antilles. By Florence Jackson Stoddard. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

SOME SOUTHERN TALES.

A STIRRING story is "My Lady of the South," by Randall Parrish, (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.) It deals with battles and murders and mysteries and feuds; with the dominant situation somewhat suggestive of that in "To Have and to Hold," and a madwoman who goes "Jane Eyre's" Mrs. Rochester one better.

The book throws possibilities "over the windmills," but it is written with dash and spirit, and will be likely to hold its readers to the end.

The negro dialect, of which, happily, there is very little, is absurdly unlike the real thing, and we should be glad to meet the phenomenon who could utter "married to a Yankee!" with "every syllable hissing from her lips." However did she do it? "My Lady" is a girl of spirit; the hero is worthy of her, and the lover of the happy ending will have every reason to be satisfied with the outcome of all the perils and adventures with which Mr. Parrish has encompassed the much-tried young pair.

"The Spirit of the South," by Wallace Harney, (Richard G. Badger, $1.50,) consists of two stories, the longer attaining almost the proportions of a short novel, and of a collection of verses.

All were published long ago in the Atlantic, Harper's, Lippincott's, and other magazines, and are here gathered together, and "offered a second time to a second generation."

A naïve autobiographical preface disarms criticism, and leads the reviewer to hope the public will respond to the author's appeal on behalf of his sketches: "Please buy and read them."

NEW ENGLAND LIFE.

UNDER the Mulberry Trees," by Theron Brown (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50,) is, as its title page sets forth, "a romance of the old forties," dwelling especially upon the silkworm craze in this country, and upon the "boom" and its collapse of the Morus multicanlis, the worm-feeding mulberry.

The author's design is "to illustrate the grain and temper of an old-school New England breed," and this he has done remarkably well, catching the accent of New England minds as well as of their tongues.

Scarcely a note is untouched in the gamut of village life. The store, the sewing society, the meeting house, the schoolhouse, a flag raising, an election day, Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, "the Millerite tidal wave"—all and more are here.

But to read the book is like turning over the leaves of a photograph album, instead of looking upon a harmonious picture. Each scene has been carefully constructed to exhibit its phase of New England life of the forties. The novel seems to be a manufacture, not a growth.

The author observes and records well, but he lacks that inexplicable something which goes to make the teller of tales, and his book "hangs fire."

A CANADIAN ROMANCE.

Dr. Wilfred Campbell has delved deep into Canadian history for the material of his romance, "A Beautiful Rebel," (Holder & Stoughton,) whose scene is laid in Upper Canada during the days of Gen. Brock and the struggle of 1812. Its heroine, the "beautiful rebel," is Lydia Bradford, the daughter of a New England family who had gone to Upper Canada some years before. She holds ardently democratic ideas concerning the aristocratic class and the rights of Kings, but these do not hinder a young officer in King George's army from falling in love with her, nor her from returning his affection. Their romance enlivens the progress of the struggle between royalists and anti-royalists, which provides most of the material of the novel. The author has long been a close student of the history of that region, and he has woven into his story much realistic picturing of the lives and conditions of the early settlers of that region.

HALF A CENTURY AMONG ANIMALS

In "Beasts and Men" Carl Hagenback Tells of Remarkable Experiences with Lions, Tigers, and Apes.

THE new Carl Hagenback book* is stuffed full of important facts. In its very beginning, the introduction by the Secretary of the British Royal Zoological Society, there is some information touching the importation of exotic birds and beasts by the ignorant and careless which is worth having. It will tend to make us all more careful about our importations of monkeys and parrots. Change of food oftener than change of climate "is the difficulty," Mr. Chalmers Mitchell declares "in what is called acclimatization." Carl Hagenback solved the problem of acclimatization. He learned not only how to capture wild animals, how to tame them, when they are tamable, how to train them when they are susceptible to training, but how to transport them in health and comfort, how to keep them living and well in strange lands and climates. He is a master in his field. A shrewd, hardy man, full of the commercial spirit, apt at bargaining and strict in all his business relations, he is also a naturalist, a sportsman with strong sympathies, a zoologist of good attainments. He is surely a man worth reading about. Every page in this big book is vital.

Hagenback was the first to separate the zoological garden from the old forms of the traveling menagerie. Narrow, cramped cages he abolished. He gave his animals sunlight and fresh air, artifical heat when they needed it, and the means of exercise. He surrounded them, as far as possible, with the semblance of such scenery as they were accustomed to. Perhaps he has rather overdone this. He is, to be sure, a showman first of all. He firmly believes that trained animals enjoy their enforced performances. Mr. Chalmers Mitchell, on the other hand, believes that abject terror of the trainer lies behind the tricks, except in the case of sea lions. Sea lions and seals seem to enjoy doing tricks. Perhaps they have a sense of humor.

During the German revolution of 1848 Carl Hagenback's father, a fishmonger in a suburb of Hamburg, got into the wild animal business almost by accident. Some fishermen delivered to him six seals caught in their nets. He exhibited the seals in tubs, charging a penny a ticket, and was so delighted by the success of his experiment and the adaptiveness of the seals that he took his little show to Berlin. He then became a trader in living animals. He set up a little menagerie in Spielbudenplatz, St. Pauli. Monkeys, parrots, a polar bear, a hyena, and seals made a little money for him without overexerting themselves. Carl was then 4 years old. His schooling was restricted in his boyhood because he had to help take care of the specimens. But he learned a great deal from them. What is more, his father said he did not expect him to become a parson.

Later on, when their business began to expand, the transformed fishmonger found it would be desirable for Carl to acquire the languages of other countries. But for ten years the new business entailed a round of very hard work, much of it peculiarly unprofitable work. Within that time the elder Hagenback had acquired a large menagerie, including the African collections of Dr. Natterer. Up to that time there had been some idea of Carl sticking to the fish trade. But at the age of 14 he was man enough to choose for himself, and he chose the animals. Before his fifteenth birthday he was in charge of the business. A few years later he began to deal in animals on a large scale. He first visited England in 1804. Soon he began to send explorers and naturalists to all parts of the world. He supplied many zoological gardens and menageries in many countries.

Our own unforgetable Barnum was one of his earliest customers. Barnum offered him a partnership in 1872. But Hagenback preferred his own end of the business. Barnum, and afterward Bailey, bought all their wild beasts of him till the end of the great Barnum enterprise in 1907. In 1870 Hagenback extended his travels as far as Egypt. Cassanova and Migoletti were then his chief travelers. He began to make money in large sums. He married in 1871. He has two sons, his partners in business; three daughters, and thirteen grandchildren. In 1874 he removed his home and menagerie to Neuer Pferdmarkt, Hamburg. About this time the supply of wild animals in the centres of civilization began to exceed the demand. Hagenback sought then to build up his business in other directions.

He was importing reindeer, and an animal painter whom he knew urged him to import with them a family of Lapps. Thus he had his first ethnographic exhibition with great success. The Laplanders, however, never knew they were on show. "Lapland in Miniature" became a "paying attraction" in Hamburg. A Nubian caravan, animals and men, formed the next exhibition. Then the Eskimos with their kayaks, of which we have all heard so much lately, invaded Hamburg.

But enough of chronological order. In the eighties Hagenback took up animal training. At the Chicago Exhibition in 1893 he was revealed to all the world as the foremost trainer of animals. His brother-in-law, Mehrmann, had previously exhibited the performing lions and tigers in Paris and London. The Chicago show, afterward repeated in this city, was the most famous of its kind. Hagenback tells about the origin and development of his great zoological park at Stellingen, which he needed to meet the increased demands of his business. He has a capital chapter on the catching of wild animals, and the shipment of them. He writes, learnedly and practically, of the habits of the carnivore in captivity. They do not live very long, under the best conditions. One of the oldest of his animal friends is a lion, now in the Cologne Zoological Gardens, who was born in 1885. He always remembers Hagenback, and is fond of him. Hagenback says that Dr. Hornaday has in our Bronx Gardens two lions and a tiger who are proud to recall their early acquaintance with him. At Stellingen the wild beasts lick his hands. Trieste, who is now at Stellingen, has visited America, but prefers Germany. He is a Somali lion, 18 years old, tame as a dog, Hagenback declares, and of majestic appearance. He is sure that all the carnivorous animals can be tamed if caught young and properly treated. Let us take his word for it. In three months he tamed the largest and heaviest Bengal tiger he ever knew, and without a whip.

In the matter of monkeys, the anthropoid apes have always been favorites of Hagenback. They have, first and last, cost him much money. His orang outangs Jacob and Rosa, and his chimpansee Morits are, he says, "well-known personages in the town of Hamburg." The orangs were brought up on the bottle in Borneo. They were treated like children, and are polite and well behaved. They crossed the broad seas as passengers, not freight. Morits is their closest friend, but they are reasonably fond of their keeper. Morits is the most vivacious and mischievous of the three, but they all know enough to keep the attendants busy. They eat with spoons and forks and drink red wine mixed with water. Morits rides a bicycle. Hagenback is quite certain that the ape is capable of further development. The gorilla in captivity suffers from mental depression. The proper way of treating these great apes is yet to be discovered. Hagenback is sure that the anthropoids have memories, and that one may observe in them "the origin of the capacity for laughter."

Ostriches are now raised from incubators at Stellingen, and have been trained to live out of doors in Winter. In the year 1906 the Stellingen ostriches developed as a wonder of the world. Hagenback used to keep his ostriches in heated stables. The rate of mortality was high. He began in 1903 to let them live out of doors except in very bad weather. The stables are now unheated. The birds thrive. The Stellingen ostrich farm is well stocked, and there is promise of a big trade in ostrich plumes.

*BEASTS AND MEN: Being Carl Hagenback's Experiences for Half a Century Among Wild Animals. An abridged translation by Hugh S. R. Elliot and A. G. Thacker. Introduction by P. Chalmers Mitchell. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.00.

AN OLD-TIME ALMANAC.

THE first issue in "The Librarian's Series," (The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vt.,) edited by John Cotton Dana of the Newark Public Library and Henry W. Kent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is "The Old Librarian's Almanac," the first complete reprint of this work which has been made, although extracts from it have been published. It was first issued in New Haven in 1773, and its author was Jared Bean, who called himself "Philobiblos." Apparently, his idea was to make use of this humble literary medium for the purpose of giving advice to the keepers and lovers of books. The general style of the almanac is that of Poor Richard, or the Old Farmer's Almanac, with alternate pages devoted to earnest counsel as to library administration and the daily life of the librarian. For instance: "It were better that no person enter the library, (save the librarian himself,) and that the books be kept in safety, than that one book be lost, or others misplaced." "When you have determined that it is prudent to purchase a certain work do so cautiously and make a shrewd bargain with the vendor. It will then be your duty to peruse the volume, even if (as doubtless will be the fact) you have scanned it before buying. Do not let the importunities of persons who come to the library hasten you in the performance of this task. They should be content to wait for the book until you have satisfied yourself of its contents." Apparently the conception of the purpose of libraries has undergone as great a change in this century and a half as have a good many other things. But two copies of the original almanac are known to exist, from one of which, owned by the Newburyport Antiquarian Society, the reprint is made.

"TESTIMONY."

"TESTIMONY," by Alice and Claude Askew, (John Lane Company, $1.50,) deals with a difficult and tragic situation, that of mother and daughter-in-law, good women both, dwelling under the same roof, with differing standards, alien interests, clashing temperaments.

The authors of "Testimony" have handled their theme with rare insight and impartiality. They hold a brief for neither woman, but keep the balance so true that the readers' sympathies are now with the heroic but narrow New England mother; now with the young wife so unfitted for her sphere. Upon the whole, however, in the story, as too often in life, the burden of blame rests upon the older woman; for of what avail are the years if they do not teach a great patience, a large tolerance, a comprehensive tenderness?

The mother's repugnance to the girl reared in traditions so unlike her own; her conscientious effort to do her duty by her son's wife; the failure of the wife, taken wholly out of her natural environment, to adjust herself to the new one; the scenes between the two women; the masculine blundering of the devoted son and husband; the heartbreak; the tragedy; the final readjustment, are all so vividly and so sympathetically portrayed as to make a novel of unusual merit.

Here and there we detect a slight note of exaggeration; the tense situation is overstrained; but it is ungrateful to find fault with a story so sincere and human, so well conceived and so admirably told.

ARBOR DAY.

FOR the benefit of those interested in the popular observance of Arbor Day, as it is now familiarly known throughout the country, Robert Haven Schauffler has compiled a handy little volume, "Arbor Day," (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.; $1,) containing a surprisingly large number of prose and poetical selections on trees, plants, flowers, conservation, and kindred subjects.

The credit for establishing the day seems to be given without question to J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture during President Cleveland's second Administration. In 1872, when he was a member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Morton's resolution setting apart April 10 of that year as tree-planting day was adopted. It created so much interest that, supplemented by prize offerings for large plantings, over 1,000,000 trees were planted in Nebraska that year.

As Arbor Day, the Governor of Nebraska officially proclaimed it a State holiday in 1874. It is now observed in forty States and Territories, the time varying according to the locality, but is only a few cases has it been made a legal holiday.

"When we plant a tree," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us if not for ourselves." This contains the real gist of the principles of Arbor Day. So great has been the destruction of our forests in former years that any worthy means to turn popular attention to the value of trees deserves encouragement. Under the subject of conservation are extracts from the speeches of President Taft, William J. Bryan and James J. Hill. The book concludes with a series of exercises applicable for Arbor Day school observance.

"HOME DECORATIONS."

WRITTEN in a delightful manner and abounding in helpful, commonsense suggestions that should appeal to every housekeeper, man as well as woman, is the attractively illustrated volume on "Home Decorations," by Dorothy Tuke Priestman, (Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.) The author does not confine herself, as is so often done, solely to the interior beauty of the house. The exterior needs attention as well.

"So many houses are being built just alike that it is becoming more and more necessary to give a distinctive touch to the outward appearance by our window curtains, porches, and gardens," she says, and she shows how the simplest and even unpicturesque house from an architectural standard, may be transformed into a domicile of loveliness and beauty.

Separate chapters are devoted to the treatment of windows, portieres, floor coverings, furniture selection, staining woodwork, stenciling, the nursery, kitchen, bathroom, rooms for young people, and color scheme suggestions. "A nursery," she says, "should be a place of few temptations, and only those things which the child is allowed to touch should be within his reach." Amateurs who are handy with tools or are striving to be will find many valuable hints in the chapter on home carpentry. An excellent index, too, often lacking in books of this character, is an added contribution to its usefulness.

"THE BACKWOODSMEN."

Under the appropriate and suggestive title "The Backwoodsmen" Charles G. D. Roberts has collected and published the best of his recent short stories, dealing with the red-blooded folks of the primitive places. In this volume, published by the Macmillan Company at $1.50, there is a varied banquet, with animals for characters in one course and big lumbermen in the next. "From Buck to Bear and Back" is an amusing hunting adventure which is written in a manner which suggests more truth than fiction. "In Blackwater Pot" and other strong stories which attracted attention in the magazines are included.

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ENGLISH-AMERICAN CULTURE.

For in America there is, broadly speaking, no culture. There is instruction; there is research; there is technical and professional training; there is specialism in science and in industry; there is every possible application of life to purposes and ends, but there is no life for its own sake.

THESE slightly cryptic words, which on their face are not wholly flattering, are from an article in The Cambridge Review by G. Lowes Dickinson, King's College, University of Cambridge, who recently spent a few weeks in this country. He is an author of recognized ability in the fields of history, philosophy, and economics, though inclined, in the last named branch of learning, to the peculiar notions with which the unscientific name and fame of Mr. Chamberlain are conspicuously connected. Mr. Dickinson's best known book, however, was in a quite different line—"The Letters of a Chinese Official," published without his name some few years since. These "Letters" were for a long time, in this country and in England, taken as the genuine expression of an Oriental's views of British aims, habits of thought, and attitude toward life. They were exquisitely written in a style of pure and restrained eloquence, luminous with delicate humor, and flashing, here and there, with light touches of burning satire. They had a renewed and even greater success when it became known that they were from the pen of a still young Cambridge Don. Curiously enough, their chief interest lay in the fact that, substantially, they were an elaborate and ingenious presentation against his fellow-countrymen of the judgment he now pronounces against America: "There is every possible application of life to purposes and ends, but there is no life for its own sake."

In last Sunday's TIMES there was printed, along with further excerpts from Mr. Dickinson's article, some comment by a few Americans who may be taken to represent phases of such culture as our countrymen have attained. The comment was entirely amiable, but, naturally, not sympathetic. It was directed mainly to points other than the one above noted. As to this one there are, perhaps, some considerations worth passing attention. It is, we think, quite true that there is not in this country so much of culture, as Mr. Dickinson understands it, as there is in England. The difference, we submit, is not very difficult, in part at least, to account for.

Culture is necessarily the fruit of a life of relative leisure, not by any means of idleness but of freedom from enforced occupation. If you are going to live your "life for its own sake," without regard to its "application to purposes and ends," it is obvious that you must be pretty sure of a living. You must feel that you and those dependent on you will be provided with suitable support, with such support as will leave you reasonably content and free. It may come from wealth and be obviously ample, or it may come from a modest and secure stipend, but it must be sufficient and sufficiently sure to give you peace of mind on that score. Now, as far back as students and philosophers are known to have existed in England, there has been a considerable leisure class, whose life fulfilled these conditions. Its members may have been "clerks" or monks, they may have been sons of parents of wealth and rank, they may have held endowed fellowships in institutions of learning, they may have been teachers or incumbents of "livings" in the Established Church. From various sources for at least nine centuries this class has been recruited and has existed continuously, has acquired a place in the nation, has formed its conventions and traditions, created an atmosphere for itself, and evolved a certain number of members content to live their "life for its own sake," and able to do so. From this class, which socially and intellectually has been an aristocracy, not culture, as Mr. Dickinson conceives of it, but education has spread slowly among the rest of the English people. There is still a sadly great number whom neither education nor the possibility of anything resembling culture has reached.

In the United States the process has been exactly the contrary. The American people started quite recently, with little that could at all be called culture, with no class of assured resources, with no leisure class of any sort, in a new country where sustained toil was the price of mere existence, but with a singularly general endowment of elementary education. If our fathers had among them little scholarship, little exclusive devotion to "things of the mind," they had still less of illiteracy and contented ignorance such as are to be found to considerable extent in England to-day. From this start the Nation had to evolve such culture and such conditions favorable to culture as it could. Before it could even remotely approach this achievement the lower, and then the higher, forms of mere schooling and education had to be provided for and their continuance and development assured. While in England the class in which alone Mr. Dickinson's ideal of culture can be attained was loyally but very slowly pushing back the lines of intrenched ignorance among the people, in America the whole people were striving to make a highly educated and, perhaps, a cultured, class possible. If this be a fairly correct analysis of the two processes Americans have no reason to be ashamed of the results they have attained or discouraged by them.

Prof. Edward A. Ross.

Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, author of "Sin and Society," &c., arrived in New York this week to attend the meetings of the American Historical and Economic Association.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

Lord Roberts's Approval of General Homer Lea's "The Valor of Ignorance"—Commander Peary Popular.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is curious to watch how a book sometimes catches on as a result of circumstances. Some weeks ago the Harpers published through their London house your Gen. Homer Lea's volume, "The Valor of Ignorance." It is, needless to say, a plea that America, on her Western coast especially, is vulnerable to the attack of an enemy. Now, in ordinary course, such a book could hardly have been of any immediate interest to the British reader. It so happened, however, that it fell into the hands of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who is full of the idea that England is not sufficiently armed to defend herself against invasion. He saw in Gen. Lea's book a somewhat parallel case to that of England, and therefore it has interested him greatly, even excited him, for "Bobs," although he is an old man, is still capable of enthusiasm. He has recommended it to people in high places and talked about it at dinner tables, and there can be no surer way in London of making books sell. He has even called on the Harpers in Albemarle Street about it, and generally he has identified himself with its views. The whole result of this has been the rapid selling out of the first English edition, and a second is assured, and may be a third.

One of your popular novelists, Mr. R. W. Chambers, is also entitled at this particular time to congratulate himself upon the strengthening of his hold on English readers. Our shrewdest reviewers have had an eye on his books ever since he began to write, and Mr. Marriott Watson in particular has been one of his admirers. Some of Mr. Chambers's stories did well here, others halted a little, but there has been a gradual rise in his English popularity, and now the hall mark is put to that by the success of his "Special Messenger." It is a tale of the American civil war, perhaps the one American historical event which English novel readers are able to follow easily, because the people, so far as they could make themselves heard, then were on the right side. But "Special Messenger" is a comparatively short novel, and the London Circulating Libraries do not like short stories, as readers got through them too quickly. Nevertheless it has been selling very briskly ever since it came out, and Mr. Werner Laurie, one of our bright young publishers, is entirely satisfied with his venture. Indeed, I am told that over £500 has been offered as advance royalties for the English book rights of Mr. Chambers's next story, and that, when you think of it, is a considerable testimony to his position now in England.

A good deal more than that, I fancy, has been paid by Mr. Eveleigh Nash for the serial rights of Commander Peary's arctic narrative, which is just beginning to appear in Nash's Magazine. Mr. Nash has had courage in pushing his magazine, and he has paid large sums, in many cases, for contributions. He is now beginning to reap his reward, and there can be little doubt that Commander Peary's story will attract wide attention, all the more that the rival discoverer of the north pole has never been taken very seriously here. The English public admire Peary in the same sense in which they admire Theodore Roosevelt. They think he is a good sportsman in all things, a high-minded, honorable man, who makes less of his achievements rather than exaggerates them. The same characteristics have made Sir Ernest Shackleton something of a hero, and have given his antarctic book a quite remarkable sale for so expensive a volume. Sir Ernest has also, I judge, been a good deal of a social hero in London this Winter, and when Commander Peary comes over to lecture before the Geographical Society he will have to make up his mind to be "lionized."

The actual adventures of great explorers like Peary and Shackleton—men with a touch of the Elizabethan age in them—always appeal to English readers with a special keenness. It is fiction, however, that remains the main reading especially of the women folk, and from what I hear I should judge that H. G. Wells's "Ann Veronica" has been the best selling novel of the latter part of the Winter. It is "problemy," and the circulating libraries would most likely have banned it if it had come out before they opened their campaign against neurotic fiction.

It was on another ground that they refused to take William De Morgan's new novel, "It Never Can Happen Again," namely because it was in two volumes and too expensive for them. Then arose the interesting situation, would the English public which are in the habit of borrowing their novels, buy this one direct? They have been buying it through the booksellers, and fortunate Mr. De Morgan is likely to find that although "It Never Can Happen Again" has not been in the lists of the libraries, its circulation will not have suffered. The fact is interesting apart from any particular novel, because it shows that the English public will buy a novel if they really want it. It must, however, have some permanent claims to literature, and it must also be perfectly "safe," not problemy, and those qualities belong to all Mr. De Morgan's stories. JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

MRS. HENRY DE LA PASTURE, author of "The Lonely Lady of Grosvenor Square," &c., who arrived in this country in November, is now staying in New York. During the first part of her visit Mrs. De La Pasture traveled through the West and the New England States. Her chief purpose in coming to this country at this particular time is to assist in the production of her play, "Deborah Todds," which will be given in New York on the 24th of this month.

Miss Julia Ellen Rogers, at present on the staff of Country Life in America, was for over ten years head of the Department of Biology in the High Schools of Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, and has received degrees from the Iowa State University and the College of Agriculture of Cornell University in recognition of her attainments in science. As a writer she has devoted herself almost exclusively to studies of nature.

H. Snowden Ward is one of the Englishmen who will lecture in this country early in the present year. Mr. Ward was one of the editors of the Doomsland edition of "Lorna Doone," a feature of which was the series of photographs of the Exmoor country. One of the subjects of Mr. Ward's lectures is "The Marvels of Photography."

Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, author of "Hearts Triumphant" and "The Stuff of Dreams," who has been so ill for a year that at times her life was despaired of, has recovered her health. She is living in Nutley, N. J., and is working on her new novel which depicts the sentimental adventures of a modern type of girl.

Harry A. Franck, according to an article by him appearing in the December Century, managed to make a tramp trip around the world at the age of 22, and while he was working his way through college. His bohemian experiences on his travels are a mixture of unique adventure and Yankee shrewdness.

RAPID-FIRE ADVENTURE.

LOUIS TRACY is synonymous with entertainment. His stories may not deal with the really big things of prosaic existence, but he has a capital eye for the picturesque side of the things that might be and may be were at one time.

His latest story, "The Stowaway," (New York, Edward J. Clode, $1.50,) abounds with adventure. Indeed, this tale seems to be made up of samples of different kinds of adventure. At the beginning it breathes the mystery of dark doings against underwriters, a rotten ship and a conspiracy. Then we have a lass who won't marry her uncle's choice, and slows away on the doomed ship, saying she will marry the detested one when the ship comes back to port! Which is new in the way of a woman's answer to a proposal.

Of course there's an officer of the ship and a love affair, and the ship goes on the rocks, only at the same time a fort opens fire on it, and when the crew and passengers are rescued it is by a South American President, or ex-President, or President-to-be. You see, it is a revolution, and the hero and the heroine and others become revolutionists, or whatever you like. Things move on merrily and with Maxim-gun speed to the end, where, of course, the villains are foiled and happy lovers embrace. It is a good yarn of its kind, meant to entertain and bound to do so.

CHARADES.

Two little books of charades, "Locks to Pick," by Anna Jane Harnwell, and "Folded Meanings," by Susan C. Hosmer, (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1 each,) contain enough puzzlement between their covers to entertain an army, if it had nothing else to do. The former has a hundred-odd of these challenges to ingenuity, and a key in the back for the testing of the answers. The latter volume has 125 charades, with a key for their explanation, and a second division of "Folded Sentiments," wherein by selecting a word from each line of a given stanza can be formed a well-known sentiment or quotation. The books are well printed and bound in dark gray mottled paper boards.

FRENCH FICTION AND BIOGRAPHY

A Number of Well Written Novels, Quite Fit for American Young People, and One by Mme. Marni, Which Multiplies Man's Infamies—Halevy's Life of Nietzsche, Serge Persky's Tolstoy, and a Rehabilitation of Robespierre.

By ALVAN F. SANBORN.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The first installment of Fall and Winter fiction includes a goodly proportion of well-written novels, which are what the French call "honnête," that is, morally unexceptionable, or so nearly so that they may be recommended, without reservations, to American readers.

"La Lumière de la Maison," by Jean Nesmy, a writer whose conception of the mission of the novelist resembles that of René Bazin, defends the thesis that religion (and more particularly the Catholic religion) confers upon a people hope, courage, and force. Its principal characters are some good priests and a kind-hearted, free-thinking Radical politician, who is the Mayor of a tiny provincial community, (in France, it should be explained, mere villages have Mayors.) The kind-hearted Mayor is converted by the tactful agency of the good priests, and ends by approving such a sentiment as this:

"Catholicism is the chief social force. It could and should make this land of France clement to the poor who dwell therein. It could and should make 'all the light of heaven enter the house.'"

Jean Nesmy knows provincial life thoroughly and portrays it accurately and affectionately.

Jean de la Brète, (Mlle. Alice Cherbonnel,) whose provincial idyl "Mon Oncle et Mon Curé," published in 1889, speedily made the tour of the world—it is now in its 143d edition—has never duplicated that early popular success. But she never writes hastily or carelessly, and a certain wholesome and engaging simplicity characterizes all her work. In her latest story, entitled "Aimer Quand Même," a medical celebrity, Dr. Bernard Cebronne, falls in love with Gertrude Deplémont, a beautiful but poor and obscure girl, and determines to make her his wife in spite of the fact that the particular world in which he moves will regard such a marriage as a mésalliance. The inevitable meddlers put various obstacles in his way. He demolishes these obstacles one after another, and seems to be on the point of realizing his hopes when suddenly Gertrude is accused of murder. His love, far from being diminished, is increased by this misfortune. He moves heaven and earth to establish Gertrude's innocence.

Pascal Rouvray, the hero of Henry Bordeaux's "La Croisée des Chemins," is also a physician. Chief of a Paris nervous clinic at the almost unprecedented age of 27, he bids fair to become a bright and shining light of the medical faculty. He is affianced to Laurence Avenière, who has given him the preference over several much wealthier suitors because she is ambitious to be the wife of a famous man. Before the marriage is consummated Pascal's father, a Lyons physician with a large practice, dies suddenly, leaving unpaid a heavy family debt of honor of the existence of which Pascal was unaware. Pascal thus finds himself at the parting of the ways, ("la croisée des chemins,") forced to choose between his sense of filial duty on the one hand and his taste for scientific research and his love for the Parisian Laurence (who positively refuses to bury herself in the provinces) on the other. He goes to Lyons to succeed to his father's practice. He marries there. Laurence also marries, her husband being a clever politician, who is determined to become a Cabinet Minister.

Thirteen years later Pascal, having saved the family honor, returns to Paris to take a university position. Again he comes under the spell of Laurence.

Like "Les Yeux Qui s'Ouvrent," to which attention was called in THE REVIEW last year, and like practically all M. Bordeaux's other books, "La Croisée des Chemins" is a plea for traditionalism.

Equally uncompromising in its insistence upon traditionalism is Henri de Noussane's "Roman pour ma Fiancée." Raymond Descrmes, a young officer belonging to an ancient and austere French military family, loves a fascinating English girl, Miss Joay. Joay returns Raymond's love, but courageously declines to marry him because she realises that she does not greatly please her prospective mother-in-law and because she is unwilling to introduce an element of discord into a hitherto united household. "Roman pour ma Fiancée" is full of humor and is written in a style of much delicacy and distinction. It is an admirable presentment of the orthodox French view of the international marriage—a view to which the unfortunate outcome of the average international marriage unfortunately lends a certain support.

The dire consequences which may proceed from the blending of races by intermarriage are dramatically portrayed in "La Mère Patrie," by Maurice Montégut, a splendidly virile novel, the scene of which is laid in Nova Scotia during the Franco-Prussian war.

The title and opening chapter of "La Chambre Vide," by Maxime Formont, promise a detective story of the conventional sort. The book turns out to be something quite different from that. It is a history of an Italian vendetta of absorbing interest, but this interest is created not by a multiplication of thrilling adventures but by the development of character. Like the other books above mentioned, it is suitable for general reading, but, unlike these others, it has no definite moral message to deliver.

Distinctly the reverse of morally unexceptionable (in the limited sense commonly given to the word morally in such a connection,) and yet highly artistic and profoundly serious is Madame Marni's new novel "Souffrir."

Madame Marni made her reputation by crisp dialogues—a literary form much affected by Gyp, Michel Provins, Maurice Donnay and Henri Lavedan. In these and in her novels her specialty has been the exposure of masculine perfidy. "Man," says Jules Bertaut in his "Feminine Literature of To-day," "appears to Madame Marni a noxious being, more disposed to torture woman than to love her, more disposed to exploit her than to protect her." The publication in 1907 of Madame Marni's "Pierre Tisserand," (the professor of which is a poet of the same breed as De Maupassant's "Bel-Ami") was hailed as marking the "revenge of woman in literature," and impelled an eminent critic to say, "Madame Marni has beaten George Sand (the George Sand of "Elle et Lui") on her own ground." "Souffrir" continues the literary and amorous adventures of Pierre Tisserand, loading him down with a new lot of infamies—all the infamies, in fact, he had neglected to perpetrate in the first part of his career.

Mme. Marni, who derives from Stendhal, is cynical with ostentation. Camille Lemonnier, one of the persons of the literary trinity of modern Belgium, whose fame is as great without as within the Belgian frontiers, (the other two being the essayist and dramatist, Maurice Maeterlinck and the poet Emil Verhaeren,) is as frank as Mme. Marni in his utterances, but Lemonnier's frankness is characterized by a robust simplicity which recalls forcibly that of Whitman, whose enthusiasm for humanity he shares. "La Maison Qui Dort," the title story of M. Lemonnier's latest volume, (a group of three stories,) shows him at his best. It tells how Jasper Joost, a peaceful Flemish burglar, awoke to a realization of his solidarity with the victims of capitalism and how he became a martyr to the cause of suffering mankind.

Daniel Halévy's "Vie de Friederich Nietzsche" (to turn from fiction to other forms of literature) will satisfy entirely neither the Nietzscheans nor the anti-Nietzscheans; and this, in the case of a man whose life and writings have given rise to countless polemics, comes very near to saying that it is an essentially impartial work. Its treatment of the puzzling Nietzsche-Wagner controversy, in particular, is so fair to all the parties concerned that it is next to impossible to determine toward which side the author's own sympathies lean. It expounds clearly and minutely the influence which Nietzsche's life exerted upon his thought and conversely the influence which his thought exerted upon his life. It describes his philosophical transformations as authoritatively as the kaleidoscopic nature of these transformations admits. M. Halévy's account of Nietzsche's hesitations, (his "backing and filling" as we say,) regarding Zarathustra is most interesting. In this connection he says: "Nietzsche yearns to conclude. He has felt close and pressing, during the Summer just past, the tragic menace suspended over his life. He is in haste to finish a work to which he can point as the expression of his last desires, of his last thoughts. He had intended to compose a poem in three parts; the new writing and almost nothing is said. Not a line is not even under way. It is necessary to show Zarathustra in contact with men, announcing the Eternal Return, humiliating the feeble, fortifying the [illegible], destroying old humanity. Nietzsche, lawmaker, dictating his tables and dying finally of pity and grief in contemplating his work."

After giving Nietzsche's rough outline as it appears in his motto, M. Halévy continues: "This plan, which promises great beauties, Friedrich Nietzsche abandons. Does it displease him to disclose the humiliation of his hero? Is it probable, and we shall see him seeking a triumphant dénouement. But especially he encounters a fundamental difficulty which he does not conceive, perhaps, very distinctly; the two symbols which carry his poem, the Eternal Return and the Superman, produce a discord which renders impossible the completion of the work. The Eternal Return is a rugged truth which suppresses all hope. The Superman is a hope—an illusion. There is no passage from the one to the other; the contradiction is complete."

Nietzsche invents a second and happier ending. He renounces it as he had the first. "Never," observes M. Halévy, "will Friedrich Nietzsche recount the active life and the death of Zarathustra. He has always wished to write a classic work, a history, a philosophical system, or a poem worthy of the ancient Greeks whom he had chosen as his masters. He had never been able to give this ambition form. At the end of this year of 1883 he had made a well-nigh desperate attempt; the abundance, the importance, of his notes allow us to measure the grandeur of his utterly vain project. He can neither found his moral system nor compose his tragic poem; he misses both together and sees his dream vanish. What is he? An unfortunate, capable of brief efforts, of lyrical chants and of cries."

M. Halévy, it may be remarked in passing, has committed the blunder of making our Emerson a resident of an idealistic phalanstere.

"Tolstoy Intime," by Serge Persky, is a volume of anecdotes and gossip which would give but a poor idea of the great Russian to a person who had never read a Tolstoy biography, but which will appeal to persons already familiar with his life and character. The following account of a meeting between Tolstoy and Gorky is amusing:

> In the Spring of 1901 Tolstoy received at Moscow Maxim Gorky, who came with several friends to visit him. The talk turned to the writings of the young master.
>
> "Have you read, Count, my novel 'Thomas Gordéief'?" asked Gorky.
>
> "I began it, but I did not finish it. Pardon me. It does not please me. But I have read one of your short stories, 'The Fair at Goltwa,' which, on the contrary, enchanted me. Everything in it is simple and true. I have read and reread it."
>
> Gorky made a gesture of surprise. "Thomas Gordéief," his first great work, seemed to him one of his best, while the short story of which Tolstoy spoke seemed to him insignificant.
>
> After Gorky was gone, Tolstoy declared that he pleased him very much. "He has in him something of the genuine moujik—simple, robust, and sound! This is the greatest praise I can bestow."

As to Gorky, he summed up his impressions in this picturesque manner: "Tolstoy? Toystoy is, for me, neither Russia nor abroad. He is Finland. He freezes you!"

"Robespierre et les Femmes," an octavo volume of 300 pages, by Hector Fleischmann, is a rehabilitation of the private life of Maximilian Robespierre.

In history M. Fleischmann says:

> The members of the Convention are conspicuous for their hazard violence, for the civic heroism in which they drape themselves, wrathful, feverish, tumultuous, theatrical. But back of these great, horrid masks are more smiling visages. When they descend from the tribune, where they devote the despots of Europe to the vigorous execration of the patriots, when they step down from the bar whence they thunder, they are to be found within the circle of the family lamp with their children astride their knees, and their wives reposing against their great, stooping figures.
>
> There is a bit of an idyl in all these households of the Terror, even in those which create it. Take Danton. Take Billaud-Varenne, who, with the German Angelique Doye forms "a charming little ménage, very happy, very united." Again, take Fouché, married the sixteen of September, 1792, to the daughter of an advocate of the court of Nantes, Jeonne Coignaud, whom he declares "the model of her sex." And it is the same with all the other. Has not the Desmoulins' household come down to history as a model of tender and lively grace? And who, more obstinately faithful to conjugal love than Elisabeth Duplay, the widow of Le Bas? * * * Were these husbands, these fathers, born tigers?

Robespierre shared the charming home life of the Duplay family with which he boarded, and which considered him as one of them. "Robespierre," wrote Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, in her memoirs, "respected profoundly my father and mother, while my father and mother regarded him as a son and my sisters and I as a brother. * * * Poor friend! Thou hadst for mine own the tenderness of a loving son, the solicitous friendship of a brother. We returned it fully, for we were sincerely fond of you."

Robespierre remained a bachelor, because he was determined to consecrate himself exclusively to his public mission, but he was, according to M. Fleischmann, an austere and a chaste bachelor, notwithstanding the fact that he employed the flowery and gallant language of the epoch. He possessed an extraordinary fascination for the gentler sex, but there is every proof, if M. Fleischmann is to be believed, that he never took an unfair advantage of this power of fascination more serious than that of inflicting upon his female adorers the reading of his printed speeches. While not going into details regarding his public career, M. Fleischmann contrives to keep Robespierre the pitiless dictator perpetually before the mind of his reader, and this peculiarly piquant contrast gives his book a strange charm.

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By FRITZ von HOLM, M. R. A. S.

IF it were possible and safe to use the number of books published on China as a barometer for the interest taken in that great empire and its immediate future, as far as important political events are concerned, there is but little chance of successful contradiction, when it is stated that the Celestial Empire of today is the most absorbingly interesting of all the countries, civilized or in transition, on the surface of the globe.

New books on China are the rule, rather than the exception, and one may wonder with that pleasant sinologue, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, whether all the books and publications on China which have been produced during the last few years find buyers enough to warrant their publication as a prosperous business venture.

Hardly a week passes without the appearance of some new volume concerning the Middle Kingdom. Many of them ought never to have seen the light, for they give wrong ideas based on inexperience and misunderstanding. Too many people who, when they have paid a short visit to China or the surrounding countries, think that they have a holy duty to enrich the literature of the world by publishing their experiences. Well and good! If this amuses them, and even their readers, there is nothing to say. It is only when these globe trotters endeavor to be wise and advance opinions which a statesman or diplomat in those regions would not even dream of publishing—because he realizes how little he knows of the Oriental mind—that the modern book on China becomes a menace to truth and a dubious addition to the book market.

We invariably see that "traveling M. P.'s" and tourists apparently know a great deal more about the Chinese mind than sinologues and real students of the Far East, who have spent a lifetime east of India, and this fact would be nothing but amusing were it not for the danger that lurks in the teachings that misguide the disciple.

The tremendous development that takes place in the old Land of Sinim to-day, the question of railway loans, the possibilities of education, the hoped-for abolition of missionary activity by those who "know," the military operations, the building, or rather creation, of a new navy, are only a few of the problems which, aside from the omni-important question of commerce through the Open Door, are treated in numerous volumes in current literature.

Prof. Headland's book on "Court Life in China" is based on many years of actual residence in Peking and on personal observation of the writer and Mrs. Headland, who for many years has worked as a missionary physician in high circles in North China. There can be little doubt about the fact that the historical data concerning the late Emperor and the late Empress Dowager, which form by far the most important chapters of this volume, will in times to come raise the book almost to the rank of a standard work on China.

It will perhaps be something akin to a disappointment to the reader that Prof. Headland has not advanced his own opinion as to the simultaneous death of the joint rulers of China a little over a year ago. He undoubtedly thought that it would hardly be wise for him to commit himself in any way as long as he is in the Chinese Government's educational service.

Although some of the chapters are reprinted from magazines, it will be of the greatest interest to have an article like "The Social Life of the Chinese Woman," (Chap. XVI.) perpetuated in the professor's book, for where can we turn for such exact information as to the life of Chinese women as we find in the notes of Mrs. Headland?

The world owes a debt of gratitude to Prof. and Mrs. Headland for this delightful book on a phase of Chinese activity to which the average student has no access.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland is one of the most beloved and popular European residents in the Far East. He is witty, entertaining, able, gifted, and a "mighty good fellow," which counts for a great deal in the remote "white" colonies in the East. For years Mr. Bland held the responsible post of Secretary to the International Municipality of Shanghai, at the same time being the Shanghai correspondent of the London Times. During these years Mr. Bland came constantly into intimate contact with Chinese officials, merchants, and even the lower strata of the large, yellow humanity of Shanghai, and he profited by his intimacy with the Chinese to study them thoroughly, as he has already shown in his former works.

Although Mr. Bland tells us in his new volume, "Houseboat Days in China," that he has not endeavored to write a standard work on China, the seeker of truth, as far as Chinese characteristics are concerned, will find more of value in Mr. Bland's description of his innumerable experiences "up country," than he is likely to find in half a dozen ordinary books on Chinamen and their ways.

Although nearly all the pages are taken up with pleasant memories from shooting trips around Shanghai in that interesting contrivance "The Chino-Foreign Houseboat," quite a few pages are devoted to "Missionaries, Mandarins, and Morals," and other topics of importance.

Mr. Bland tells many valuable anecdotes of the Chinese mandarin in his pleasant style of causerie, and it is evident, that he, as so many other highly intelligent people in China, is no great admirer of missionaries or their work.

To those who love outdoor life and sport this volume will be a delight; to those who like a book from foreign lands written in a light vein the present work will be a real treat; and to the student of Chinese characteristics Mr. Bland's volume will be simply an essential addition to their library.

In his little book on "The Gilds of China" Mr. Morse, formerly of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, has added a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Chinese commercial life. Originally intended for a magazine article, Mr. Morse found his topic so absorbing that his article became too voluminous—hence the present book.

It is but natural that China, in her gilds of to-day, reflects Europe of the Middle Ages; China is full of institutions and incidents of life and custom to-day which were found centuries ago in Europe.

In the main essentials it appears that the Chinese gilds indirectly owe their existence to the autocratic government which has obtained in China as far back as history goes. It was the desire of the merchants and the artisans of all industries to bind themselves together and settle their disputes among themselves without the otherwise necessary interference of the authorities and representatives of the Government.

In this the Chinese artisans and merchants have succeeded. It is a very rare thing to hear that a commercial difference of opinion had been settled by an official court. The gild performs this duty.

Each member of the innumerable gilds in the eighteen provinces is furthermore careful not to do anything against the rules and regulations of his gild, for the rules are strict, fines are frequent, and a member's alienation from his gild means financial ruin to him, as he will be most effectively boycotted.

E. G. Kemp, a lady traveler "sans peur et sans reproche," has written a volume on her travels in China. The author is a most intrepid traveler, when one realizes that, without "white" male escort, she traveled all the way up the Yangtze River into Szechuan Province, and thence south into Burma—a long as well as a perilous journey.

The first chapters are devoted to the author's experiences in Shanghai and like well-known and easily accessible cities, of which there are descriptions by the hundreds; but in the Province of Shantung the lady traveler visits the holy mountain Tai Shan, of which she gives an interesting and vivid description.

Although it is not quite clear for which purpose the author went into the more remote regions of the interior of China the reader cannot help following her description of the spots covered with some excitement and interest.

A most uncommon feature about the book are the illustrations, which are reproductions of colored sketches made by the author herself on the spot. Although they are not all equally clear, they form a pleasant exception to the usual photographs, which may be interesting when published once, but not when reproduced—like Prince Potemkin's villages—time and again in different books. Some of the sketches remind the reader of the excellent work done in that line by that famous explorer Sven Hedin of Stockholm.

A good map accompanies the book, and a pleasant feature is that all the names of the numerous cities are spelled correctly, that is, according to the little yellow book of spelling issued a couple of years ago by the Chinese Postal Service.

In his new volume, "A Scamper Through the Far East," Major Austin has enriched Far Eastern literature with a pleasant though unpretentious book.

The author takes the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Moscow to Harbin and then visits the battlefields of Manchuria, which, to a military man, possess considerable interest.

In the company of Gen. Broadwood, to whom the volume is dedicated, the Major visits Corea, where he has a good chance to form an opinion—although he does not seem to be inclined to do so—on the administration of Japan, the ally of England.

Major Austin then describes his trip to Japan, where he had the good fortune to take part, as a witness, in the Japanese manoeuvres near Nara, where he had the pleasure of shaking hands with Emperor Mutsohito.

The whole book is pleasant reading, although the numerous chapters on matters of war will chiefly appeal to the military student.

Mr. John Stuart Thomson of Hongkong has succeeded in adding to the world's Far Eastern library a new volume, written in a pleasant and easy manner. Mr. Thomson is the happy possessor of a highly developed efficiency in placing before his reader facts and fancies in such a way that his audience entirely overlooks the more dreary part of local descriptions, which so often bar the success of travel books and geopolitical works. He furthermore possesses a fine sense of humor; and although he appears to respect the Chinese peculiarities of mind and habit he succeeds admirably in drawing pictures of the Chinese "modus vivendi," which should prove agreeable to a great circle of readers.

In successive chapters Mr. Thomson tells us about the incidents of daily life among the natives, art and literature, modern commerce and business, climate and diseases, and he certainly unfolds a considerable amount of knowledge, which will be of inestimable use to the student of the East, and more especially so to the young merchant or traveler who contemplates going to China.

Mr. Thomson does not claim any scientific value for his book; and it may be said that there are not a few inaccuracies which it will be advisable to correct in later editions.

It is a well-known fact that the spelling in English, or romanizing of the Chinese tongue is a very arduous task. As long as the author barely quotes Chinese phrases or words little harm is done if an independent and unknown way of romanizing is adopted. But the matter changes aspect when we come to geographical terms. Sir Robert Hart, whom Mr. Thomson has deprived of his title, caused a "yellow book" to be issued by the Imperial Chinese Postal Service, in which all cities in China have been spelled in a uniform way. If the author had known this book he would have avoided numerous mistakes, which are apt to confuse.

He speaks of Tsianfu, in Shensi Province. This city is spelled Lian-fu; formerly it was written Hsian, or as in Mr. Thomson's three maps, Singan. The reader can not find Talan on a map where this town is spelled Singan, but he may easily take it for Tsinan, some hundreds of miles to the east! Unfortunately the two provinces of Shensi and Shansi have been confused more than once. They are as different as Maine and Michigan. Poor old Baron von Richthofen's name has been incorrectly spelled right through and he is called a Russian. He was German. The Peking syndicate is accused of operating mines in Shensi Province—they lately gave up their concessions in Shansi, but they were never in Shensi.

Errors of this kind, which may easily be rectified in a later edition, mean little to the average reader. They are here pointed out for the benefit of those who intend to go out to the Far East, where they would be looked upon with strange eyes if they said, as Mr. Thomson does, that the head of the Daibutsu (Great Buddha) of Kamakura in Japan is covered with snails in order to keep it cool! Furthermore, there were no "Ming Kings" in the fifth century; they arrived 800 years later. But on the whole, as has already been said, Mr. Thomson is to be congratulated on his eminent descriptive powers and gift of observation.

Although not mentioned on the title page, Mrs. Archibald Little's work, "The Land of the Blue Gown," is a new edition of an old friend. Years ago Mrs. Little was a well-known person in the Far East on account of her crusade against foot-binding as practiced by Chinese women in all parts of the empire. Furthermore, Mrs. Little's husband was the first man to succeed in steering a steamer through the gorges of the Yangtze River as far as the city of Chungking in Szechuan, and Mrs. Little accompanied him on the first trip.

Mrs. Little had great success in her fight against foot-binding. Although it may perhaps rather be questioned whether she is correct in thinking that foot-binding can be compared with opium-smoking in its disastrous results. Foot-binding is on the decrease, due to the efforts of Mrs. Little and others, and the custom certainly plays havoc with the Chinawomen, who oftentimes see their feet literally drop off—a fact not generally known.

The frontispiece shows the Chinese Emperor's throne, and is entitled "The Vacant Throne. Wanted—An Emperor." It is a little difficult to see what the author meant hereby, as we are not aware that China has been without a ruler during any historical period. Perhaps Mrs. Little did not like a reigning Empress, although the late Empress-Dowager greatly helped her in her foot-binding crusade by issuing an edict recommending (not commanding) the abolition of the abominable custom.

Many of the incidents about the unrest in Szechuan toward the end of last century are of great historical interest. It always remains a fact that China is such a huge piece of land that the events that happen in it should be chronicled as near as possible to the sphere of activity.

Another old friend greets us as we open "John Chinaman and a Few Others," in Prof. E. H. Parker, who belongs to that class of "old Chinahands" which is now, unfortunately, disappearing day by day. He went out to the Far East while a young man in order to join H. B. M. Consular Service, and during the thirty-odd years he lived in China and in the neighboring countries he mingled with celebrities like Li Hung Chang, Liu Kun Yih, and Chang Chih Tung.

Due to his extensive travels in the interior of the Celestial Empire and to his masterly understanding of the Mongolian way of thinking, Prof. Parker has made "John Chinaman" a delightful and entertaining volume. Although very unlike the author's famous standard work on China, entitled "China: Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce," it presents an agreeable and interesting collection of hundreds of personal experiences told in a simple manner, which will strongly appeal to those who desire an insight in "mores sinenses" and Chinese life. Chapter IX. deals with the missionary question, and it would seem, as if Prof. Parker would consider it a great boon if the religious side of missionary activity could be, at any rate partly, eliminated.

A curious story is told of the arrival in Peking of Mr. Seward, the distinguished American statesman. Mr. Seward, being weak and frail, traveled in a mule-litter, his followers on pony and donkey back. Suddenly, after entering the gates of Peking, Mr. Seward's cavalcade crossed a bridal procession, and the merry members of the bridal party, noticing Mr. Seward's colored attendant, gave this "monstrosity" a cheer. Mistaking the procession for an "Ave, Caesar!" delegation, sent by the Tsungli Yamen, Mr. Seward peeped out from his litter and saluted right and left in order to acknowledge the homage supposedly paid him.

It will be of interest to American readers to notice the sketch of the now retiring Minister from China to this country, Dr. Wu Ting-Fang. Prof. Parker relates how "this Chinese barrister" studied law in London at Lincoln's Inn as early as 1876, and how he practiced this profession in Hongkong until Li Hung Chang called him north to Tient-sin as his legal adviser.

The book is illustrated with many random photographs, but it would perhaps be well for the reader to use a good map of China, as Prof. Parker's travels in the interior take the reader to a good many little-known places.

Thus eight volumes on China, her people, her commerce, her manners, her court, her warfare and her religions, besides a good many other attributes, have passed through our hands, and we leave it to the reader to decide which of these works he will first select to quench his thirst for knowledge of the ancient country of the sons of Han.

COURT LIFE IN CHINA. The Capital, Its Officials and People. By Isaac Taylor Headland, Professor in the Peking University. Illustrated with photographs. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. 372. Price, $2.50.

HOUSEBOAT DAYS IN CHINA. By J. O. P. Bland. Illustrated with sketches by W. D. Straight, and a map. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 289. Price, $5.

THE GILDS OF CHINA. By Hosea Ballou Morse. Illustrated with photographs. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 92. Price, $1.25.

THE PACE OF CHINA. By E. G. Kemp, F. R. S. G. S. Illustrated by the author. New York: Duffield & Co. Pp. 276. Price, $6.

A SCAMPER THROUGH THE FAR EAST. By Major H. H. Austin. Illustrated with photographs and two maps. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 336. Price, $5.

THE CHINESE. By John Stuart Thomson. Illustrated with photographs and three maps. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pp. 441. Price, $2.50.

THE LAND OF THE BLUE GOWN. By Mrs. Archibald Little. Illustrated with photographs. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. 304.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND A FEW OTHERS. By E. H. Parker. Illustrated with photographs. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 359. Price, $1.25.

"Through Afro-America."

"Through Afro-America" is the title of Mr. William Archer's forthcoming book. It is "a study of the race problem" in this country.

George Edward Woodbury Honored.

George Edward Woodbury has been made an honorary Foreign Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom.

VIEWS OF READERS.

Books and Their Illustrations, Discussed by an Observant Writer—Some Appreciative Remarks on the Poetical Selections Appearing in the Book Review—Various Opinions on Other Topics of Timely Interest.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As this is the season of the illustrated books, may I offer a few words of suggestion to the public and the publishers on a subject which is too little considered both by the buyers and the purveyors of illustrated books—the true limits of illustration?

Unless it happen, as now and then it may, that the genius of a poet or writer and the genius of a painter or illustrator really converge on the same class of subjects, the mood of mind in which men read is simply disturbed by the efforts of the painter and illustrator to extract from it subjects for their art.

The harm in most pictures is the harm of a most impertinent bit of interruption. It no more assists or supplements a poem or a story than it would help you to understand "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to have pictures interpolated of a doll fairy and an ass's head.

Not long ago The London Spectator criticised an illustration of Lord Byron's grand description of the shipwreck in "Don Juan." It is meant to illustrate the particular passage—

> There was no light in heaven but a few stars;
> The boats put off, o'ercrowded with their crews;
> She gave a heel and then a lurch to port,
> And going down headforemost, sank, in short.

The picture puts in the stars and the vessel going down headforemost, and an attempt at a raft, and a boat or two, but so far from really helping the reader to conceive the poem, it simply interrupts and jars the mind of any one who appreciates the poem.

The keynote of that description is the derisive, scoffing tone in which the agony is treated—a tone probably intended to convey the effect of the seeming cruelty of nature on the mind.

Of course the sardonic tone is the tone of the whole poem, and not merely of this description, but evidently it is worked carefully into this otherwise grand description under the feeling that it specially suited it. Lord Byron describes the raft as

> A sort of thing at which one would have laughed,
> If any laughter at such times could be,
> Unless with people who too much have quaffed,
> And have a kind of wild and horrid glee—
> Half epileptical and half hysterical—
> Their preservation would have been a miracle.

That sufficiently conveys the mood of the whole description—a mood of capricious, contemptuous indifference, the mood of one who fiddles while Rome burns, just as the stars shine and the sun dawns brightly over drowning men.

And what is true of this illustration is true a hundredfold more of certain illustrations seen in books to-day.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

New York, Dec. 27.

Poetical Selections Appreciated.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

With reference to the suggestion of Mr. R. R. Bourne in your issue of Dec. 25, that you should publish in book form the poems which appear each week at the head of your BOOK REVIEW, I do hope that you may see your way to adopt the suggestion.

I inclose you a copy of a very short poem which appeared anonymously a couple of years ago in a London magazine. It seems to me it is good enough to be reprinted and preserved, and perhaps you may consider it good enough for your front page. LIONEL H. GRAHAM.

New York, Dec. 28.

THE LIGHTHOUSE FLAME.

A soft-breasted bird from the sea
Fell in love with the lighthouse flame,
And it wheeled round the tower on its airiest wing,
And floated and cried like a lovelorn thing.
It brooded all day and it fluttered all night,
But could win no look from the steadfast light.

For the flame had its thoughts afar,
Afar with the ships at sea,
It was thinking of children and waiting wives,
And darkness and danger to sailors' lives.
But the bird had its bosom pressed on the glass,
Where at last it daubed its breast;
The light only flickered the brighter to glow,
But the bird lay dead on the rocks below.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with much pleasure the letter of E. R. Bourne, which appeared in your issue of Dec. 25, in which he makes the very timely suggestion of collecting and publishing in a small volume the poems which appear each week at the head of your paper.

It has frequently occurred to me, as no doubt it has to many of your readers, that it would indeed afford great pleasure and delight if not only those poems which appear at the head of your paper be collected and published in a small volume, but also those which appear from time to time under the heading "Queries and Answers." In no other way, I believe, can these pleasing pieces of poetry be preserved. I feel certain that a large number of your readers would voice my remarks on the subject, and that they would be delighted to have such a volume as an addition to their library.

MICHAEL E. ARCHER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 28.

Dr. Corson on William Watson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a letter received to-day from Dr. Hiram Corson, LHt. D., LL. D., Professor Emeritus in Cornell University, he alludes to the poet William Watson in so beautiful a way that I yield to the temptation to copy this paragraph for your columns.

Prof. Corson writes:

> William Watson's case is a sad one. Have you read his brother's long explanatory letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 19? I have thought him to be the greatest poetic genius in England since the death of Lord Tennyson. My walk with him across the moors from Ickley, in Yorkshire, to the home of Charlotte Brontë in 1877 is one of my pleasantest memories. He was then only in his nineteenth year, and had not published or written (to my knowledge) any poetry. But I wrote to my wife that I had met a young man who appeared to unite in himself the poetic spirits of both Shelley and Keats, and that he might some day be the Poet Laureate of England! He was Gladstone's choice after the death of Lord Tennyson, and would certainly have been appointed to the Laureateship but for that unfortunate acute attack of mania, brought on, according to his brother's letter, by his writing fifty consecutive hours without a break for either rest or respite and barely touching food of any kind until he produced his "Lachrymæ Musarum," which Gladstone told Queen Victoria he thought greater than Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."
>
> I met Mr. Watson last at the Shelley centenary at Horsham in August, 1892. His Shelley ode, written for that occasion, is one of his greatest poems, and is a noble characterization of Shelley's aspiring spirit. His "Wordsworth's Grave" is a truly great poem—the poetically concrete sketch (in five of its stanzas) of the poetry of the Queen Anne period, and the lines in which
>
> Song from celestial heights had wandered down
> And donned a modish dress to charm the town,
>
> are masterly.

Such appreciative words from Dr. Corson, who is perhaps our greatest and most critical interpreter of the great poets, is a tribute of rare value and beauty to the incomparable art of William Watson. Dr. Corson was a personal friend of Robert Browning, and he is known in London and Oxford, as well as in this country, as the master of poetic interpretation. His published volumes on Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Browning—his noble lectures on poetry and its place in the life of the spirit—are all too widely known to require allusion.

Dr. Corson speaks of Mr. Watson's ode for the Shelley centenary. In it there occurs this marvelous stanza:

> With those elect he shall survive
> Who, with the foremost still arrive,
> Prevailing still;
> Spirits with whose the stars connive
> To do their will.

Within these inevitably brief limits I must not permit myself to express the ardent admiration and love for the poetry of William Watson that every reader of it must feel, but may I in one word refer also to his power of poetic epigram? As this:

> A soft musician does the wind become
> Whenever an aeolian harp it finds;
> Hornpipe and bundy-gurdy both are dumb
> Unto the most musicianly of winds.

In his "Lachrymæ Musarum" Mr. Watson touched heights seldom compassed in the poet's art.

LILIAN WHITING.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.

Side Lights on Book Buying.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with great interest your admirable paper for years, and I have enjoyed recently and in times past the humorous mistakes of would-be customers in book stores. The feminine mind seems peculiarly liable to these delightful inaccuracies, but no one seems to note the other side of the question—the errors of the book clerk or even of the proprietor of the shop. This very morning I accosted one such man, stated carefully the book desired, the names of the author and illustrator, and then the publisher; a pleasant smile passed over his face, and he replied: "I don't believe I have the book. I buy all my books from one man in New York and I don't know who publishes them, but you can look through my stock and see."

Now, isn't that charming? Why not thread and needles? H.

Johnson City, Tenn., Dec. 27.

Quebec, Beloved of Authors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Quebec, beloved of many, seems to inspire authors and writers peculiarly, and from the time when W. D. Howells occupied the old boarding-house on St. Anne street and wrote "A Chance Acquaintance" and "Their Wedding Journey," down to the present day, one finds them wandering all over the quaint old city, note book in hand, jotting down notes here and there or pausing to assimilate some bit of "local color" that will crop out later when least expected. Miss Anna Chapin Ray has laid the scenes of many of her books in Quebec, which she dearly loves, and a New York author, Mr. G. M. Fairchild, Jr., became so enamored of Quebec almost twenty years ago that he moved his lares and penates into a snug little house in which he has lived ever since and penned several books upon Quebec. Mr. Ralph Henry Barbour finds relaxation from his strenuous literary work and hies himself with Mrs. Barbour to Quebec every year during the holiday season, and even now he is on his way here, where he will spend some time at the Château Frontenac. Miss Amy Lyman Phillips, whose essay "On Being an Old Maid" in the December Smart Set has attracted so much attention, is also spending a month in Quebec while doing some more magazine work along the same lines. Henry Van Dyke has long been a lover of Quebec, and frequently stops here for a time while enjoying his own "Days Off," and many other noted authors find their way here during the year.

F. HUTCHINSON.

Quebec, Canada, Dec. 27.

Squirrels and Their Tails.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A correspondent writes to The London Spectator that Canadian squirrels swim well, and says:

> Two Summers ago on Lake Wapisegonke (Indian name for narrow water,) in the Three Rivers District, Province of Quebec, we were intensely interested in watching one of these beautiful creatures making his way across the lake (there about one-eighth of a mile wide) using his tail as a sail, and combating with a beam wind; he would now and again lower his sail, and, changing his course, again hoist it, until, to our great satisfaction, he landed safely on the opposite shore, and shook himself merrily before scampering away. I might mention that among the watchers was Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Now there must be some reason for the movements that occurred in such time and sequence as to suggest sailing and tacking. Will some naturalist explain why some species of squirrels, if not all, sit with their tails up and what exterior cause makes it more convenient for the tail to be lowered now and again? When a group of intelligent observers agree that certain movements were made, the value of their evidence is not impaired by a possibly incorrect attribution of motive. L. B.

Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 28.

Watson and Le Gallienne.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow me to thank you for printing Richard Le Gallienne's noble review of William Watson's new book of poems.

Here a real critic and master of musical English speaks of a real poet, and in reading the one and thinking of the other the foibles of both may well be forgotten.

Each in his own way has given glory to English song.

CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

Leonia, N. J., Dec. 27.

Milton Not Marlowe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 5, Richard Le Gallienne provokingly mars the good effect of his article on Anatole France by attributing Milton's famous lines on philosophy in Comus to Marlowe; and adds to the annoyance by misquoting the lines themselves. The passage reads:

> How charming is divine philosophy!
> Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
> But musical as is Apollo's lute.

The whole strain—it was not Le Gallienne's purpose to quote the whole—is worth well nigh, if not quite, as much as the whole product of the Preachman.

O. C. AURINGER.

Forestport, N. Y., Dec. 20.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

A Mystery Story, by Anthony Partridge, Coming—Prof. Schinz's "Anti-Pragmatism" in English—"Farming It."

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will open the publishing season of 1910 in Boston, Saturday of next week, with "Passers By," by Anthony Partridge, a mysterious story in which nearly all the personages are as much puzzled as the reader, and a detective encounters a unique surprise. Originality is the most striking characteristic of the personages, for five of the eight playing what a stage manager would call speaking parts are novel, and the heroine is the most puzzling of all.

"Passers By" will have a companion in "The Up Grade," by Wilder Goodwin, the son of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin. This is an Arizona story of mines and miners, with a hero whose task of soul-redemption is attended with sufficient uncertainty to make it difficult to foresee whether he will emerge from his life of heedless drinking, gambling, and idleness into the light of good behavior and consequent success, or will perish by the wayside. He is an uncommon personage to appear in the young author's first novel, being lovable in spite of grave faults, and possessing no little strength to balance some flagrant weaknesses. Young authors are prone to deal in sable-black and snow-white rather than in parti-colored characters. Mr. Goodwin begins very well, having conceived a hero who cannot be pushed or guided, but must be impelled by his own inner forces, and having developed him logically. "The Up Grade" is illustrated by Mr. Charles Grunwald. Mr. Partridge's story has pictures by Mr. Will Foster.

Jan. 29 will bring Prof. Albert Schinz's "Anti-Pragmatism" and Mr. Frederick Oren Bartlett's "The Seventh Noon," both to be published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co.

Now and then the publishers reproach some critic of the magazines for condemning the early chapters of a story, saying that until the last word is read it is not possible to decide what the significance of the book may be. Seldom, if ever, do they reprove the commentator who praises a new story, so it may be that there was nothing self-contradictory in the behavior of the four publishers who, evidently without conceit, hastened to ask for the privilege of publishing Mrs. Grace Sartwell Mason's "The Godparents" when its opening chapters appeared in the November number of Good Housekeeping. The story which begins virtuously and agreeably will so continue, is evidently the publishers' opinion, but an evil story may become good in any chapter. Mrs. Mason's story was captured by the Houghton Mifflin Company, and will be published in the Spring. The author was one of the two writers of "The Car and the Lady," a successful tale of a motor car.

The turkey chapter in Judge Shute's "Farming It" was read by the author before the New England Society of Pennsylvania the other day, and the little book is reported among the "best sellers."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

LAW OF THE RANGE.

IN this story of adventure in the Southwest, "The Law of the Range," (C. M. Clark Company of Boston,) the author, Wayne Graves Barrow, gives full measure of bloodshed. Several persons are killed in casual, random affrays or in attempting to escape justice, and there is one lynching systematically brought to its completion, while there are several others, threatened and attempted, which move steadily forward until checked by some such untoward circumstance as the arrival of a Sheriff or the intervention of a Judge. This surely ought to be enough to satisfy the demands of the most bloodthirsty reader. The scene is laid in New Mexico, and the plot hinges upon the very dangerous hostilities between ranchmen and cattle thieves. It is a relief to find a tale of this class in which there are no Indians. Two good women do their best to improve the state of affairs, but find their task decidedly uphill work, and one is thankful that their virtue is appropriately rewarded. Many of the personages with whom we have long been familiar are here in full force, and talk in that peculiar dialect popularly supposed to be spoken by cowboys. This talk is rather diffuse, and sometimes grows wearisome, as in the case where one of the characters, in the course of ordinary talk, makes a speech two pages long about the West.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Sketch of the Rev. Warren Felt Evans and His Writings—The Poems of Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese—The Mutiny On the Bounty—Burns's Poem, "The Red, Red Rose"—First Edition of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

J. R.—Can you give me any information about Dr. Evans, who was the author of some books on mental healing?

The Rev. Warren Felt Evans was born at Rockingham, Vt., Dec. 23, 1817. He was educated at Chester Academy, Middlebury College, and Dartmouth College, and received a diploma from a chartered board of physicians of the eclectic school, which entitled him to the degree of M. D. He entered the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for about twenty years remained in the ministry, holding charges in various towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He was ill during the later years of his ministry, began to study the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, and came to believe in the possibility of curing disease through "the power of a living faith." About 1863 he went for treatment to Dr. P. P. Quimby of Portland, who healed "with the truth that Christ taught." He grasped Quimby's theories quickly, and became so interested in them that he paid a second visit to Portland and told Quimby that he felt he could himself practice Quimby's method of mind cure. Receiving encouragement, he returned to his home, at Claremont, N. H., and at once began to practice. He later conducted a mind-cure sanitarium, known as the Evans Home, at Salisbury, Mass. The last years of his life were devoted to literary work, and he published a number of works upon mental healing. They were "The Mental Cure," (1869.) "Mental Medicine," (1872.) "Soul and Body," (1875.) "The Divine Law of Cure," (1881.) "The Primitive Mind Cure," (1883.) "Esoteric Christianity," (1886.) and "New Age and Its Messenger." These books were published by Harley, the Banner of Light Company, and the Massachusetts New Church Company. Two of them, "The Mental Cure" and "Mental Medicine," were published before the first edition of "Science and Health" appeared. He died in 1889. His endeavor was to prove that mind cure is one of the old rectifying forces of the world, and he made no claim to discovery or to especial enlightenment. He was the father of the New Thought School.

W. M.—I shall appreciate greatly such information as you may give in Queries on the life and writings of Lizette Woodworth Reese. Two of Miss Reese's poems were quoted by Jessie B. Rittenhouse in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Dec. 4.

Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese was born at Waverly, Baltimore County, Md., Jan. 9, 1856, and was educated in the public schools in Baltimore. Her first poem, "The Deserted House," was published in the Southern Magazine when she was 17 years old. For some years she has been a teacher of English in the Western High School in Baltimore and has contributed many poems to the Century, Scribner's, The Independent, and other magazines. Her publications (verse) are "Branch of May," which appeared in 1887; "A Handful of Lavender," 1891, and "A Quiet Road," 1896. Miss Reese is a resident of Baltimore.

PETER B. FRANKLIN.—Some twenty-five years since, more or less, there was published a history of the mutiny of the crew of the English ship Bounty. Can you tell me who issued it? I thought Harper & Brothers, but not knowing author or exact title, cannot find it in their catalogue.

"Pitcairn's Island and Its Inhabitants; with Account of the Mutiny of the Bounty," by Sir John Barrow, was published in 18mo size by Harpers, and the price was 75 cents. The same firm published at $1.50 Lady Belcher's "Some Account of the Mutineers of the Bounty, and Their Descendants in Pitcairn's and Norfolk Islands," illustrated, 12mo.

Miss NAOMI M. GEFFEN.—Are there not additional verses to the following:

My love is like a red, red rose
That sweetly blooms in June;
My love is like a melody
That softly sings in tune.
So, can't you see, my bonnie lass,
So deep in love am I
That I will love you still, my dear,
Till all the seas run dry?

Will you have the goodness to supply the additional verses?

The verses incorrectly quoted by our correspondent are from Burns's poem, "The Red, Red Rose." The entire poem is as follows:

My luve is like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
O, my luve's like the melodie
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luve am I:
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun
I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare thee weel, my only luve,
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my luve,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

R. J. MILLER.—Have these volumes any special value: "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," O. W. Holmes. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1859. "Nuggets from the Oldest Diggins or Researches in the Mosaic Creation." Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co., 1859. "A History of the United States Navy," by Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M.; 3 volumes. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1901. "Slavery in the United States," by J. K. Paulding. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1836. "The Philadelphia Book or Specimens of Metropolitan Literature. Philadelphia: Key & Biddle, 1836.

The first edition of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was published in 1858. We presume that our correspondent has the large paper edition of the issue of 1859, whose price at auction has ranged from $3 to $40, the Pyser copy in 1906 selling for the latter amount.

We do not find a recorded sale of "Nuggets from the Oldest Diggings."

Edgar S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy, with History of the American Privateers." New York, 1890-1901, four volumes, 8vo, brought $9 at Merwin-Clayton's in November, 1904.

J. K. Paulding's "Slavery in the United States," New York, 1836, is a first edition and worth about 50 cents.

There is no mention in the auction prices books of a sale of "The Philadelphia Book."

N. T. G.—Can you tell me whether Thackeray's "Virginians" was ever published serially in an American magazine? I remember reading a story called "The Virginians" appearing in a magazine years ago when I was a very small girl. It was illustrated. I remember the pictures, but was too young to read the story. If it was Thackeray's "Virginians" can you tell me the name of the magazine?

The "Virginians," by Thackeray came out in England in monthly numbers from November, 1857, to October, 1859. It was also published in Harper's Monthly in this city November, 1857, to November, 1859.

C. L. W.—Kindly inform me through your SATURDAY REVIEW if an edition of "The Biglow Papers," apparently the first, has any value. The title page is as follows: "Mellbousa-Hippomix. (large italic caps.:) The Biglow Papers, edited, with an introduction, notes, glossary, and copious index, by Homer Wilbur, A. M., Pastor of the First Church in Jaalam, and (prospective) member of many literary, learned, and scientific societies, (for which see Page v.)

"The ploughman's whistle, or the trivial flute,
Finds more respect than great Apollo's lute.
Quaries Emblems, B. II. E. 8.

Margaritas, mundæ porcina, calcasti; an elliquas accipe, Jac. Car. Fil. ad Pub. Lec. No. I. Cambridge: Published by George Nichols, 1848."

It is a first edition of the "Biglow Papers," and usually brings, in the original cloth or boards, uncut, about $10. The Pyser copy, original boards, paper label, uncut, sold for $18.

K. A.—Can you give me a list of the books written by Frances Powell? I can only remember "The House on the Hudson," and am certain there are two or three others.

Frances Powell is the pen name of Frances Powell Case. Besides "The House on the Hudson," she has written "The By-Ways of Braithe," and "The Prisoner of Omith Farm."

F. EICHE.—Would you be good enough to print in your Supplement on Saturday the name of the poem which starts:

"The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold—"

If I am not mistaken, it is one of Byron's.

The poem sought by our correspondent is "The Destruction of Sennacherib," by Byron, and should be found in any good edition of his poems.

R. F. L.—Will you kindly let me know the author and publisher of a book of poems, one of which is well known as "Each in His Own Tongue"?

The author of the poems is Prof. William Herbert Carruth, and the book is published by George P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Answers from Readers.

H. E. D.—Answering appeal of "S. H. D." in your issue of Dec. 11, the quotation given is from "The Daughter of Herodias," by Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, originally published in Graham's Magazine for July, 1842. The poem contains over one hundred and fifty lines, those quoted being from the last stanza.

J. T. JAECKEL.—A query appears in the Dec. 4 edition of your book supplement asking for the poem, "Of Those Who Change." I take pleasure in sending it herewith:

OF THOSE WHO CHANGE.

Weep not for those who die; they love us yet,
Are with us lest our lonely hearts grow strange,
Are with us lest our weary hearts forget.
Weep not for those who die, but those who change.

The changed ones—those we loved, and now must lose,
(The dead are safe; we love them and they live.)
Far better dead than changed, if I might choose;
The dead are ours, the changed we must forgive.

Oh! changed and lost! Oh! lost, how utterly!
I know not if the ages can repair
The broken lives, the love that once was there.
Love should live changeless through Eternity.

C. B. HAWLEY.—I would like to correct the statement made in your columns on Dec. 11 that I am the author of the poem, "My Little Love." I came across it several years ago and set it to music, but the words were not original with me. I have never been able to find out who wrote them.

Maude Francis informs us that the verses were written by Mary Higman, in memory of a little dead sister.

M. C. L.—If "M. E. N. B.," who on Nov. 27 replied at length to the query of S. Morristown in the issue of Oct. 30, has not at hand a copy of Burns's Poems, and will consult Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," he will find that the "old Scottish ballad" which he requotes from Scott is in reality Burns's poem, "A' for Our Right'u' King," and that it first appeared in Johnson's Museum in 1796, the year of Burns's death. Bartlett also notes that under the impression that the stanza describing the "Adieu for evermore!" was ancient, Scott used it freely, first in 1813 in "Rokeby"—as quoted by "M. E. N. B."—and again in 1818 in "The Bride of Lammermoor." Apparently the author's name was not given when the ballad was printed in The Museum, of Maridan Scott, and others could not have been received much. It was noted and named of Volume III. of the "Centennial Edition of Burns," (1896) the editors, Messrs. H. Henley and T. Henderson, were able to prove that about 1768 there was printed a ballad called "Lady Steward," in which occur the following lines:

The trooper turn'd himself about
All on the Irish shore,
He has given the bridle reins a shake,
Saying, Adieu for evermore,
My dear,
Adieu for evermore."

This doubtless was the original of Burns's stanza, for, as other notes in this edition conclusively prove, Burns, like Omer and others,

'Eard men sing by land and sea;
And what he thought 'e might require
'E went and
but usually he gave it back vivified by his genius and made the reading world his debtor.

E. B. B.—In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Dec. 4, "E. B. B." wanted the poem in which occurred the lines:

"And in the blest hereafter we shall know
Why in His wisdom He has led us so."

It is a paraphrase of the Twenty-third Psalm, and is as follows:

HE LEADETH ME.

In pastures green? Not always; sometimes He
Who knoweth best in kindness leadeth me
In weary ways, where no heavy shadows stay
Out of the sunshine, warm and soft and bright,
Out of the sunshine into darkest night;
I oft would faint with sorrow and affright,
Only for this—I know He holds my hand,
So whether I go right or go astray
I trust, although I may not understand.
And by still waters? No, not always so;
Oft times the heavy tempests round me blow,
And o'er my soul the waves and billows go.
But when the storm beats loudest, and I cry
Aloud for help, the Master standeth by
And whispers to my soul: "Lo! it is I."
Above the tempest wild I hear Him say:
"Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day;
In every path of thine I lead the way."
So whether on the hilltop high and fair
I dwell, or in the sunless valley where
The shadows lie—what matters? He is there.
And more than this; where'er the pathway
He gives to me no helpless, broken reed.
But His own hand sufficient for my need.
So where He leadeth I can safely go;
And in the blest hereafter I shall know
Why, in His wisdom, He hath led me so.

Answers to the appeal of "H. S. P." have also been received from "E. W. N.," East Orange, N. J.; "E. H. Whiting, Flushing, N. Y.; "E. M. P.," New York; "A. P. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y., and M. E. Palmer, New York.

MARY D. TYSEN.—In the REVIEW of Nov. 20 C. N. Swift asks for a poem beginning

"I was with Grant," the stranger said.

I have it in an old scrapbook. It is called "Grant," and is headed with these words in parentheses: "With apologies to Bret Harte"; and is signed, Earl Marble, in Leadville Democrat. The verses are as follows:

"I was with Grant," the stranger said.
Said the miner, "Say no more,
But come to my cabin on Carbonate Hill,
And share my wealth in ore."

"I was with Grant—" "I have heard enough,
And know you are tried and true
As a man must be who marched with him
And wore the Federal blue."

"I was with Grant—" "Of course you were,
You look like an honest man;
And did you charge in the First Brigade
Or ride behind on the van?"

"I don't know what you mean by that,
I really don't know at all;
For I was with Grant, I was going to say,
When he ran Tammany Hall."

Then the miner looked at him aghast,
And he laughed in Leadville glee,
As he summoned his neighbors of Carbonate Hill,
And hung the chap to a tree.

J. B. G.—"F. G.," who appeals to your readers in THE REVIEW of Saturday, Dec. 11, 1909, will find the lines he seeks in "Verses and Translations," by C. S. Calverley, in the poem, "Proverbial Philosophy," subdivision "Of Reading," which the lines end. Enough of the section to show their connection reads as follows:

OF READING.

Read not Milton, for he is dry; nor Shakespeare, for he wrote of common life;
Nor Scott, for his romances, though fascinating, are yet intelligible.
* * * * * * *
Read incessantly thy Burke; that Burke who, nobler than he of old,
Treateth of the Peer and Peeress, the truly Sublime and Beautiful;
Likewise study the "creations," of the "Prince of Modern Romance";
Sigh over Leonard, the Martyr, and smile on Pelham, the puppy;
Learn how "love is the dram drinking of existence";
And how we "invoke, in Gadara of our still closets,
The beautiful ghost of the Ideal, with the simple wand of the pen."
* * * * * * * *
How Eugene Aram, though a thief, a liar, and a murderer,
Yet being intellectual, was amongst the noblest of mankind.
So shalt thou live in a world peopled with heroes and master-spirits;
And if thou canst not realise the Ideal, thou shalt at least idealize the Real.

E. B.—Some weeks ago "G. S." asked for the authorship of the exquisite little Irish prayer which was quoted in part in that delightful little novel, "A Charming Humbug." The author is Douglas Hyde, one of the modern Irish writers interested in the Celtic movement, and the prayer occurs in his play, "The Village Schoolmaster." It runs as follows:

O Lord, O God, take pity on this little soft child. Put wisdom in his head, cleanse his heart, scatter the mist from his mind, and let him learn his lessons like the other boys. O Lord, Thou wert Thyself young one time; take pity on youth. O Lord, Thou Thyself shed tears; dry the tears of this little lad. Listen, O Lord, to the prayer of Thy servant and do not keep from him this little thing he is asking of Thee. O Lord, bitter are the tears of a child; sweeten them. Deep are the thoughts of a child; quiet them. Sharp is the grief of a child; take it from him. Soft is the heart of a child; do not harden it.

ORVILLE GUY VICTOR.—In your issue of Dec. 18 Mildred Ludlam asks for the poem containing these lines:

Arise, arise, for even now thy father comes
A ransomed man this day.
Mount thy good steed,
And thou and I will meet him on his way.
Then lightly rose that loyal son
And landed on his steed,
And urged as if with lances at rest
His charger's foamy speed.

The words as quoted are not quite correct. They are from Mrs. Felicia Hemans's "Bernardo Del Carpio," which tells how a Spanish grandee, in arms against his King, was taken prisoner; whereupon his son took up his

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Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

quarrel and waged war so bitterly that the King promised the release of the father if the son would yield. The rest of the story is told in the poem. It is printed in full in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and in Volume IX. of the "World's Best Poetry."

Answers to this appeal were also received from J. White, N. Y.; F. L. Stonaker, N. Y.; "F. S." N. Y.; Caroline Holley Whittlesey, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; John Wemmer, N. Y.; George Henry Smith, Kent, Conn.; F. M. Mawbray, East Orange, N. J.; Margaret M. Cowdrey, N. Y.; Charles W. Lear, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. C. C. Olmsted, Geneseo, N. Y.; James Rogers, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y.; "W. F. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Warren R. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles Ross Keen, N. Y.; W. M. Rankin, Princeton, N. J.; Lewis Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. M. W. Hackelton, Greenwich, Conn.; Edith K. Thompson, N. Y.; James D. Moriarty, Orange, N. J.; A. H. Ross, Newark, N. J., and C. J. Mackenzie, Brooklyn.

EDWARD P. GILCHRIST.—"E. O. O." asks for information regarding a poem beginning "Far Away in the Northland." I do not know where the poem can be found, but I give, from memory, the poem in full:

Away, away in the northland,
Where the hours of the day are few
And the nights are so long in Winter
That they cannot sleep them through.

They tell a curious story,
I do not believe it is true;
And yet you may learn a lesson
If I tell this tale to you.

Once, when good Saint Peter
Lived in this world below,
And walked about, at preaching,
(Just as he did, you know,)

He came to the door of a cottage,
In traveling 'round the earth,
Where a little woman was making cakes
And baking them on the hearth.

Being faint with fasting—
For the day was almost done—
He asked her, from her store of cakes,
To give him a single one.

So she took a tiny scrap of dough
And rolled and rolled it flat,
And baked it as thin as a wafer.
But she couldn't part with that.

Then she kneaded another
And still a smaller one,
But it looked, when she turned it over,
As large as the first had been.

She said, "My cakes that seem so small
When I eat them all myself,
Are yet too large to give away;"
So she laid them on the shelf.

Then good Saint Peter grew angry.
For he was hungry and faint,
And surely such a woman
Was enough to provoke a saint.

He said, "Your cakes are far too selfish
To be human form,
You with food and shelter
And refuse to keep you warm.

"Now you shall live as the birds do,
And get your scanty food
By boring and boring and boring
All day in the hard, dry wood."

So up thro' the chimney she went,
Never speaking a word,
And out at the top flew a woodpecker,
For she was changed to a bird.

She had a scarlet hood on her head,
That was left the same,
But all the rest of her clothes were burned
As black as the coal in the flame.

And every country schoolboy
Has seen her in the wood,
Where she lives to this very day
Boring and boring for food.

This is the lesson she teaches:
Live not for yourself alone,
Lest the needs you do not pity
May one day be your own.

Give plenty of what is given you
And list to pity's call;
Don't think the little you give is great
Nor the much you have is small.

And now, little boy, remember this,
And try to be kind and good
When you see the woodpecker's sooty dress
And see her scarlet hood.

You may not be changed to a bird,
Tho' you live as selfishly as you can,
But you will be changed to a smaller thing—
A mean and selfish man.

"A. M." informs us that the poem was written by Phoebe Cary.

WILLIAM H. DEATLY.—Answering A. Moore's query in your "Appeals to Readers" column of Nov. 27, I take pleasure in quoting below what I think is a copy of the poem for which your reader asks. I do not know the name of the author.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better that we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried,
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide;
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young—
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one would do
To those we little know;
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home";
Don't speak of others faults until
We have none of our own.

RICHARD S. RODNEY.—In your issue of Dec. 18, 1909, the authorship of the book, "In Buff and Blue," was attributed to Gen. George Bryden Rodney, U. S. A., retired, when in reality it was written by his nephew, bearing the same name. George Bryden Rodney, the real author of the book, is the son of John H. and Annie D. (Reeves) Rodney, and was born in New Castle, Del., on March 16, 1872. His early education was received at Wilmington, Del., and he attended Lehigh University, Pa. The book, "In Buff and Blue," was written while he was employed as a civil engineer in Western Pennsylvania. In 1898 Mr. Rodney was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Delaware Regiment, U. S. V., and afterward obtained a commission in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, U. S. V., with which he saw service in the Philippines. On his return from the latter he was mustered out, and he subsequently obtained a commission in the regular army, served another tour in the Philippines, and is now a First Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Besides the work mentioned, Lieut. Rodney has written a number of short stories for various magazines.

MARY CHANDLER.—In your edition of Nov. 20, 1909, there is published a request from Felix A. Reeve for an old poem beginning:

A stranger traveling in the West—
By chance he found a Hoosier's nest.

This is not quite correct. I inclose a part of the poem, which is quite lengthy. It is in a book of poems by John Finley, who was an old resident of Richmond, Ind. The book I have was published in 1866. I think many of the poems had appeared in the town and State newspapers earlier than that. The book is called "The Hoosier's Nest," and contains nearly one hundred poems. The first, which gives the name to the book, is the longest. The part which I send you is the close of the poem, with the exception of a few lines more, which are not of the descriptive nature, in which he tries to show how Hoosiers lived in pioneer days:

I'm told, in riding somewhere West,
A stranger found a Hoosier's nest—
In other words, a buckeye cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in;
Its situation, low but airy,
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And fearing he might be benighted,
He hailed the house, and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then, having stripped the saddle off,
He led him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in—
The entrance closing with a pin—
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log-heap fire,
Where half a dozen Hoosierooms,
With mush and milk, tin cups, and spoons,
White heads, bare feet, and dirty faces,
Seemed much inclined to keep their places.
But Madam, anxious to display
Her rough, but undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.
Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk, and Johnny cake,
The stranger made a hearty meal,
And glances around the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments—
The other spread with skins of varmints;
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door,
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor—
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.

E. N. R.—"The Old House at Home" appears as a song in an old singing book (1857) entitled "The Cythara" and is attributed to I. B. Woodbury, but whether this refers to the music or the words I do not know.

There is still another verse that none of your correspondents has quoted, and I remember but four lines of it:

The heart has many passages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
To the old house at home.

Perhaps this refers to some other "old house," as the meter is different and does not appear with the other verses in "The Cythara."

JAMES FURGESON.—Answering the appeal of "C. M. A." in your issue of Dec. 4 I would say that Dr. Edward Young in "Night the First" of "Night Thoughts" wrote as follows:

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable to man's tender tie
On earthly bliss; it breaks at every breeze.

This appeal was also answered by Mrs. E. B. Ayward, Buffalo, N. Y.; "J. L. B.," New York, and "H. F. G." New York.

Appeals to Readers.

E. L. M.—Will some one please inform me through THE REVIEW OF BOOKS from what the following line is quoted:

That sometime, somewhere meet we must.

ARTHUR C. MACK.—Can any of your readers inform me of the author, or where appears the entire poem entitled, "A Dish of Tay by the Shannon's Shore," a fragment of which is inclosed herewith:

A DISH OF TAY BY THE SHANNON'S SHORE.

Ye Genii of the Nation,
Who looked with desolation
On Ireland's tribulation
Unceasingly deplore.

Ye Sons of Gen'l Jackson,
Who trammied on the Saxon,
Attend to the transaction
Upon the Shannon's shore.

We summon to our board
Young Meagher of the sword,
'Tis he will sheath the battle axe in Saxon gore,
And Mitchell of Belfast we
Bade to our repast,
To drink a dish of tay by the Shannon's shore.

F. M. C.—Can you or your readers kindly tell me the author of the following rather musical lines, and also whether the romance ends with the second verse as here:

I sat with Doris, the shepherd maiden,
Her crown was laden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and wooed her, through sunlight wheeling
And shadows stealing, for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap inclosed
Wild Summer roses of sweet perfume,
The while I sued her knt hushed and hearkened me;

Till shades had darkened from glow to gloom
Also where the talking lines can be found.
I do not find them as I expected in the "Complete Works" of Swinburne.

There lived a singer in France of old
By the tideless, dolorous, mirkland sea;
In a land of sand and ruin and gold.
There alone one woman and none but she.

L. A. F.—Can some one send the poem about "Blowzalind Woodman" my father used to tell it to us as an illustration of the beauty of truthfulness. It began:

"Honestia Woodman's cottage stood
Within the borders of a wood."

He was an honest, good man,
Who earned his living by his labor.
A Mr. Cheatbim was his neighbor.
It goes on to say:

He met his foe in the river, and a mermaid dived down and brought up Honesta gold, then a silver, one, but he claimed neither; one more she dived and brought up his own, which he claimed and as the lady saw his honest he was given both the gold and silver ones. Mr. Cheatbim, hearing about it, dropped his axe in the river, and when the mermaid brought up a golden one he claimed it, saying, "but the axe is mine." "This is not my axe and I'll leg it on my shank, and you may dive for yours yourself." The poem is quite a long one. I have no idea who the author is, but it must be an old composition.

G. A. F.—Can any of your readers give me the poem on "The Willow"? I remember only these two lines:

The last green tree in Autumn,
And the first green tree in Spring.

E. P.—Can you help me to locate a short poem of which the refrain is:

But never a bird in a wire-bound cage
Told all these things to me.

E. N.—Can any reader inform me of the authorship of the following lines and where they can be found:

God keeps a niche
In Heaven to hold our idols, &c.

Also of a poem in a school reader of forty or more years ago entitled "Come, Let Us Plant an Apple Tree."

SENEX.—Can any of your readers give the lines of a poem of some years ago called "The Land of Regret"? I believe the last lines are these:

And men walk with bowed heads
In this the land of regret.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Dec. 30:

History and Biography.

THE MARTYRDOM OF FERRER. A true account of his life and work. By Joseph McCabe. London: Watts & Co. 30 cents.

ROBERT BURNS. By Col. John A. Joyce. Chicago: Regan Printing and Publishing House.

JAMES GRANT, A MODEL AMERICAN. By Willis Bruce Dowd. Boston: The Riverdale Press, Brookline.

Literature.

Essays and Poetry.

THE DREAM OF LOVE. A Mystery. By Henry Abbey. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. 75 cents.

THE AMBER ARMY AND OTHER POEMS. By William T. Allison. Toronto: William Briggs.

Religion.

THE MASK OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. A History of the Rise and Growth of the System, Together with a Comparison of Metaphysical Healing with Matters Scientific, Christian, and Biblical. By Francis Edward Marsten, D. D. New York: American Tract Society.

Fiction.

THE FIGHTER. By Albert Payson Terhune. New York: Frank F. Lovell Company.

Miscellaneous.

Including Juvenile, Educational, New Editions.

THE MUTATION THEORY. Experiments and Observations on the Origin of Species in the Vegetable Kingdom. By Hugo De Vries. Translated by Prof. J. B. Farmer and A. D. Darbishire. Volume I. "The Origin of Species by Mutation." Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

QUESTIONS IN SCHOOL HYGIENE. By Guy Montrose Whipple. Cornell Study Bulletins for Teachers. No. 4. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS. Suggestions for the Selection of a Home Library. Classmaid: The Globe-Wernicke Company.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL FOR 1910. A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Affairs for Use in 1910. Edited by Hammond Hall. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited.

THE CALCULUS AND ITS APPLICATIONS. A Practical Treatise for Beginners, Especially Engineering Students. By Robert Gordon Blaine, M. E. New York: The D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

MAINE PIONEER SETTLEMENTS. Volume I. "Old Casco." Volume II. "Old York." Volume III., "The Sokoki Trail." Volume IV. "Pemaquid." Volume V. "The Land of St. Castin." By Herbert Milton Sylvester. Boston: The W. B. Clarke Company.

LYELL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA IN THE YEARS 1841-2. Abridged and edited by John F. Cushing, Ph. D. Maynard's English Classic Series. New York: The Charles E. Merrill Company.

FIRESIDE TRAVELS. By James Russell Lowell, with an Introduction by E. V. Lucas. London: Henry Frowde.

HISTORY OF THE FAN. By G. Woolliscroft Rhead. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. Royal quarto, 13½x16½ inches. Boxed. $25 net.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH. Memorial Edition. Volume I., "The Shaving of Shagpat." Volume II., "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per volume.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES. Being Briefs and Reports of Many Intercollegiate Debates. Revised Edition. Boston: Noble & Eldredge. $1.50.

DARTMOUTH-WILLIAMS, MICHIGAN-NORTHWESTERN-CHICAGO, INDIANA-ILLINOIS-OHIO, AND MANY OTHERS. Edited, with an Introduction, by Paul M. Pearson. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. $1.50.

SHELLEY'S LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL CRITICISM. Edited with an Introduction by John Shawcross. London: Henry Frowde.

THE MECHANICS OF WRITING. A Compendium of Rules Regarding Manuscript—Arrangement, Spelling, the Compounding of Words, Abbreviations, the Representation of Numbers, Syllabication, the Use of Capitals, the Use of Italics, Punctuation, and Paragraphing. By Edwin J. Woolley. Boston: R. G. Smith & Co. $1.

DANTE. QUAESTIO DE AQUA ET TERRA. Edited and translated by Charles Lancaster Shadwell. London: Henry Frowde. $1.50.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library gives the most popular books of the week ended Dec. 28:

Adult Fiction—Chambers's "Danger Mark," McCutcheon's "Truxton King," De Morgan's "It Never Can Happen Again." Juvenile Fiction—Burnett's "Little Princess," Munroe's "Raft Mates," Lorentzen's "Pinocchio." Non-Fiction—Myers's "General History," Chesterton's "Varied Types," Montgomery's "Leading Facts of American History."

Book Exchange

25 cents per line for second hand books wanted, for sale or exchange. 7 words to a line. No display allowed.

STEVENSON'S WORKS, THISTLE EDITION, 19 vols., $25; Thomas Nelson Page, 12 vols., $12; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 6 vols., $6; Carlyle, 10 vols., half calf, $8; Irving, 26 vols., $15; Lever, 12 vols., $6. Large collection of works on art, ornamentation, photos, &c. Davis's Bookstore, 41 West 42d St. Catalogues issued monthly.

"WHERE TO FIND IT."
Reference guide makes accessible all material needed for reference in any piece of investigation; 50c. postpaid—Bureau of Commercial Research, 319 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.—FINANCIAL REFERENCE Books, Poor's and Moody's Manuals, Financial Chronicles, railroad books and pamphlets at cut prices. Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PERIODICALS of back dates may be procured at Gerard's Literary Shop, 83 Nassau St., New York. Magazine bookbinding executed.

CHESS BOOKS AND CHESS MAGAZINES in all languages, of all ages, wholesale and retail; catalogues free. Will H. Lyons, Newport, Kentucky.

INDEXING OR ASSISTANT EDITORIAL work desired by a man of ability, education, and experience. Arthur A. Brooks, 146 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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J. M. BOWLES, 15 E. 24TH ST., N. Y., agt. B. C. Brown collection Japanese color prints.

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PLAYWRIGHTS WHO WANT THEIR PLAYS produced write to "Playwrights" Bureau, 247 West 146th St.

NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

An Official History of Japan—Science, Art, and Travel in the Month's New Publications.

WITHIN two years a book by Count Okuma, entitled "Fifty Years of Japan," was published in the Island Empire. It was a compilation of various articles treating of some phase of Japanese life and written by men who were chosen as experts in the particular field that they described. Intended as a record of the fifty years subsequent to the opening of the country to foreign intercourse—1854-1904—most of the essays of which it was composed "brought their facts up only to the time of the Russo-Japanese war." Since this war forms a vital epoch in the history of Japan, it was felt that Count Okuma's work, in order to present the final picture at which it aimed, needed to be brought up to the period following the war. In consequence of this a new edition of the book, which has been translated into English and was published in England in December, has been made, and "the information" contained in it, as Count Okuma states in his preface, "is carried as near to date as public statistics enable it." In the same preface the author declares his object in the work to be "to make the present condition of Japan more widely known and understood both at home and abroad." In order to do this "in almost every instance it has been found necessary to trace the history of the past," and hence the work is, in a way, "a concise and accurate résumé of the twenty-five centuries that our nation has existed." The subjects treated by the different authors who have written the book are the Japanese Navy, Army, municipal government, political parties, commerce, &c. This work, in the revised form in which it has just appeared in England, will be published by the Duttons in two volumes in this country on the 15th of this month.

A French Best Seller.

Simultaneously with the publication of Count Okuma's work, E. P. Dutton expects to bring out the French "best seller," a notice of which appeared in there columns some time ago, entitled "On the Branch," by Pierre de Coulevain. This novel is described as "a study of human nature, a tale of love, hate, forgiveness, and the resurrection of a better self." It is also declared to be "the most popular novel ever written in France by a woman, and has reached 115 editions and been translated into six other languages." The English translation to be published in this country has been made by Alys Hallard.

A book by Reginald Wright Kauffman entitled "What Is Socialism?" will be published this month by Moffat, Yard & Co. The aim of the book is said to be to answer the question used for its title in a "concise, popular, and scientific" manner. In the fulfillment of this purpose the author discusses Socialism from various points of view, and endeavors to "distinguish between the real Socialism and the innumerable shams which travel under that name."

Another book, the publication of which will follow the foregoing, is H. Addington Bruce's "Women in the Making of America." It was intended to issue this work during the past season, but its postponement until February became unavoidable. William Winter's promised "Life and Art of Richard Mansfield," in two profusely illustrated volumes, has also been carried over to next Spring.

Psychology and Medicine.

In their series of publications dealing with what is known as the Emmanuel Movement Moffat, Yard & Co. will issue next month a volume by Isador H. Coriat, M. D., co-author with Drs. Worcester and McComb of "Religion and Medicine," entitled "The New Psychology in Medicine." This is a treatise intended for popular reading in which the author, an associate of Morton Prince, takes up such subjects in psychology as sleep, dreams, the emotions, hypnotism, &c., as well as furnishing an interpretative discussion of the new cure for certain kinds of disease—psychotherapeutics.

From their New York office, A. C. McClurg & Co. announce that their Spring list contains twenty-five titles, including half a dozen novels. Four of the latter deal with Western themes, while one is described as a novel of American political life. Two of the earliest Spring novels will be "Hopalong Cassidy," a story of the prairies, by Clarence E. Mulford, author of "Bar 20," and "Dan Merrithew," a sea tale by Lawrence Perry.

"The Cardinal's Pawn," a historical novel by a new writer, E. B. Montgomery, will be published in the new series of seventy-five-cent cloth books, the first of which, "The Woman and the Sword," was issued last Summer. Among the nonfiction books will be "Hygone Days in Chicago," a series of recollections of that city in the sixties, by Frederick F. Cook, and "In Closed Territory," by Edgar Beecher Bronson, a narrative of hunting in the closed lands of British East Africa, south and west of Nairobi.

Two of the books promised for this month by D. Appleton & Co. are of a scientific nature—"Nutrition and Dietetics," by Winfield S. Hall, M. D., and "Descriptive Meteorology," by Willis L. Moore. The first book is an endeavor to formulate the principles which govern the choice of foods under various conditions of age, employment, health, or sickness. It also presents a systematic classification of various foods, together with suggestions as to their preparation, &c.

For the Weather Sharps.

In the work by Willis L. Moore, containing many maps and illustrations, the attempt is made to bring the essentials of meteorology up to date, and placing them in available form in the hands of the unscientific reader. Such difficulties to the latter as may be found in the use of technical phraseology have been met by explanations intended to place the "science of the weather" within reach of all. A feature of the book is a chapter on forecasting, in which the author describes the practical uses to which the science of meteorology is being applied every day.

The Appleton book, "Romanticism and the Romantic School in Germany," by Robert M. Wernaer, Ph. D., recently described in these columns, is published this week.

Two of Lawrence Gilman's books on music, published by the John Lane Company—"The Music of To-morrow" and "Edward MacDowell"—are being printed in embossed characters for use of the blind. A similar edition is being prepared of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland."

In the middle of the month the John Lane Company will publish a new book by Bernard Berenson entitled "A Sienese Painter of the Franciscan Legend." The subject of the volume is Stefano Sassetta, "the greatest painter," according to Mr. Berenson, "that Siena had between the dawn and sunset of its art." Sassetta has hitherto been an almost forgotten painter—only a few of his works are accessible to the general public—and Mr. Berenson devotes himself to a descriptive study of his art, making, among other features, a sympathetic comparison of his frescoes, pictures, and panels with those of Giotto and Botticelli. The volume is illustrated with twenty-five collotype reproductions of paintings.

Reptiles of the World.

A new book by Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles of the New York Zoological Park, and author of "Reptiles of America," will be published this Spring by the Sturgis & Walton Company, entitled "Reptiles of the World." This book, which will contain ninety-one full-page plates and a frontispiece in color, is intended for the student as well as the general reader. Among the original features of the book are detailed information relating to the growth and rearing of crocodiles, the care of reptiles requiring peculiar treatment, and the results in general of the experience of a reptile collector in the wilds of many countries. A special compilation with which the book is furnished is a check list of genera, showing the number of species and general disposition of all the known reptiles of the world. There will be in all nearly 200 illustrations, all of them reproductions from photographs taken by the author.

Two other books promised by Sturgis & Walton Company for the approaching season are "History of the Confederate War," by George Cary Eggleston, and "The Fulfillment," a novel, by Alice P. Raphael. Mr. Eggleston's history, which will be issued in two octavo volumes, is said to be the result of almost half a century of study, and has been written with the intention of furnishing a complete and impartial account of the struggle between the North and South. Its author served for four years in the war, an experience that he has, of course, used in some of the descriptive passages of this work, but the latter is also said to be unique on account of various criticisms in which he has indulged. Miss Raphael's novel treats of the subject of marriage. The problem in this case hinges on the fate of a high-spirited girl, who, soon after her marriage, finds herself at odds with a husband of narrow prejudices and limited views. Her escape from this bondage and the resulting experiences, from which she reaches certain conclusions regarding the obligations of a wife to her husband and society, are the features upon which the plot of the book is hung.

Science and Education.

A volume entitled "Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species" has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. The book contains the addresses, &c., which were delivered in America and England by Edward Bagnall Poulton, D. Sc., M. A., F. R. S., Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford, and author of "Essays on Evolution," &c., in commemoration of the two Darwinian anniversaries which were celebrated in both countries last year.

Other books, the publication of which is just announced by Longmans, Green & Co., are: "Government by Influence," by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph. D., United States Commissioner of Education, author of "The Making of Our Middle Schools," &c.; "French Secondary Schools: An Account of the Origin, Development, and Present Organization of Secondary Education in France," by Frederic Ernest Farrington, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Education, University of Texas, author of "The Public Primary School System of France," &c.; "Economic and Fiscal Facts and Fallacies," by Sir Gilbert Molesworth, K. C. I. E.; "Evolution and the Fall: The Paddock Lectures for 1909-1910," by the Rev. Francis J. Hall, D. D., Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, author of "Dogmatic Theology," &c.; "A Life of Christ for Children," with a preface by Cardinal Gibbons, and containing fifteen illustrations, reproduced chiefly from the old masters; "History of Medieval Philosophy," by Maurice De Wulf, Professor at the University of Louvain, translated into English by D. Coffey, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy at Maynooth College, Ireland, and "Electrotechnics," by John Henderson, D. Sc., F. R. S. E., A. M. I. E. E., Head of the Physics and Electrical Department, Borough Polytechnic Institute, London, S. E., with thirty-eight diagrams.

The lectures on eugenics recently delivered at Yale University by Dr. C. B. Davenport of the Carnegie Foundation, embodying some of the results of his investigations, will be issued in booklet form by Henry Holt & Co.

A Professor's Humor.

Early this year the Holts will publish "The Isle of Whispers," by E. Lawrence Dudley, described as a tale of the New England seas suggested to the author by stories of a mysterious "No Man's Land" off Nantucket. They will also publish a book by Prof. Grant Showerman of the University of Wisconsin entitled "The Professor." The book is described as one that deals with philosophical subjects in a humorous vein, some of the suggestive titles to chapters being "The Strange Case of Dr. Scholarship and Mr. Homo," "The Professor Spends a Rainy Afternoon," "The Professor's Salary Is Saved by Grace," "The Professor Pours Forth His Roarings," "Midnight on the Roof Garden," &c.

The first three volumes of a new series of handbooks for ministers, theological students, and general Bible readers, &c., will be published this month by Charles Scribner's Sons. The series is an attempt "to bring the resources of modern learning to the interpretation of the Scriptures, and to place within the reach of all who are interested certain conclusions arrived at by men of distinction for their Christian scholarship on the great problems of faith and destiny." The three volumes to be published this month are "A Critical Introduction to the New Testament," by Arthur Samuel Peake, D. D., Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Victoria University, Manchester; "Faith and Its Psychology," by the Rev. William R. Inge, D. D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, and Bampton Lecturer, Oxford, and "Philosophy and Religion," by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D. Litt., Oxon., D. C. L., (Durham,) F. B. A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

There will also be published this month by the Scribner's the second volume of the "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics," edited by James Hastings. The first volume of this work was published a year ago. Another work of a religious character scheduled for this month is a new, revised, and corrected edition of "The Literature of the Old Testament," by Prof. S. R. Driver, D. D.

Colorado's Mammals.

Early in the year the Putnams will publish a work entitled "The Mammals of Colorado," in which is given "an account of the several species found within the boundaries of the State, together with a record of their habits and of their distribution, by Prof. Edward R. Warren. The book contains three maps and a series of illustrations reproduced from photographs taken from nature. Another book appropriate to the season for travelers, to be published shortly, is "The Mediterranean Cruise," by Bruce Ogilvie. This volume is not intended as a guidebook, in the ordinary use of the term, but it does aim to interest the casual reader and to furnish the traveler with the data requisite for a trip to the regions in and about the Mediterranean.

Another contribution to the growing literature of psychotherapeutics will be made by the Macmillans this Spring. The book, which is by Dr. J. W. Courtney, and is entitled "The Rôle of Self in Mental Healing," is said to be written impartially and for the benefit of those who are desirous of learning something in regard to Christian Science, the Emmanuel Movement, and the New Thought. The author is a physician, and it is predicted that the impression left by his book "will be that the real benefits of all phases of mental healing are within the reach of every individual who is willing to apply himself faithfully to the familiar laws of hygiene, mental as well as physical."

THE MYSTERY OF EDUCATION

PERHAPS the most striking quality in both the manner and the matter of Prof. Wendell's outgivings is their surprisingness—the ability of his thought to round unexpected corners with neatness and celerity and transport his reader with startling suddenness into fields of quite another aspect. With a velvet foot he will mince daintily around an idea, unsheathing sharp claws for an instant now and then, to be sure, but giving no sign that he intends to treat it with any other than a quite feminine inconsequence. Then, suddenly, he will toss precisely aside, and with widely ranging eyes plunge into a discussion that is full of harmonised and related knowledge and virile suggestion. This quality is especially marked in the initial essay of his new volume, "The Mystery of Education," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.) The book contains five addresses delivered during the last year: "The Mystery of Education," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Johns Hopkins University last April; "The Study of Literature," before the public school teachers of Chicago, opening the Elisabeth Kirkland Memorial Lectureship, last January, and repeated before the Women's College of Brown University in April; "The Study of Expression," commencement address at the College of Charleston, S. C., last June; "Edgar Allan Poe," at the University of Virginia, during the Poe Centenary last Winter, and "De Praesidi Magnifico," a poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard last Summer.

The greater part of these addresses is concerned with the methods and the content of modern educative processes, especially as concerned with literature and literary expression. But the initial one, from which the book takes its title, surveys the field of modern education more widely and asks why and to what end about many things. The sum of the impressions one gets from it is that Prof. Wendell has much doubt concerning the modern methods and aims, as compared with those of not so very long ago, that he thinks rather longingly of the times when education was a luxury for the few and not a necessity of the many, and that on the whole it is rather deplorable that its service to man should have been changed from the plume in his cap to a smock frock. His attitude toward one of its important modern developments, the higher education of women, is made manifest, among other things, by his quotation with approval of some one else's opinion that the feminine of "cad" in the United States is "co-ed." And his general opinion concerning education in the United States is decidedly pessimistic. Hear him: "There are moods, indeed, when some of us must fall to wondering whether educational processes were ever before so indefinite in purpose or quite so ineffectual."

DAY BY DAY.

In dark red paper boards with its margins severely decorated in pale red, Delia Lyman Porter's "A Year of Ideals for Every Day Living" (The Pilgrim Press, Boston, 75 cents,) makes a strong appeal to the eye, even before one has examined the contents. There is a quotation, sometimes rather lengthy, for each day in the year, while at the top of each page a brief sentence or phrase in ornamental letters reveals the spirit of the quotations below. These are from a great variety of authors, of many nations and times. But they differ from most collections of the sort in being singularly applicable to the daily life of the average man or woman. All are infused with the spirit of aspiration and are intended for the "quickening and nourishing of the higher life and its ideals."